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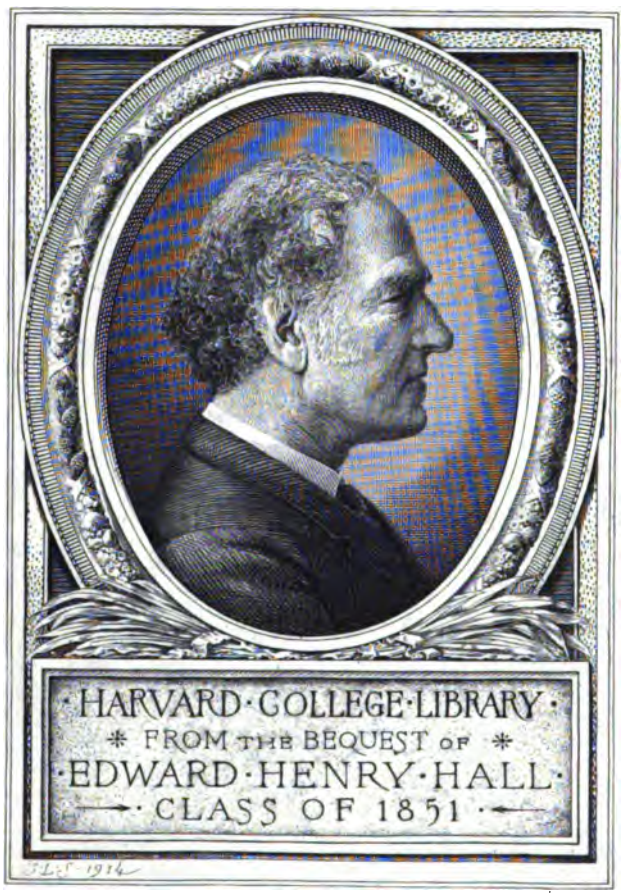
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TOPOGRAPHICAL POEMS.

O'DUBHAGAIN.

O'HUIDHRIN.

THE
TOPOGRAPHICAL POEMS
OF
JOHN O'DUBHAGAIN
AND
GIOLLA NA NAOMH O'HUIDHRIN.

EDITED IN THE ORIGINAL IRISH,
FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, DUBLIN;
WITH
TRANSLATION, NOTES, AND INTRODUCTORY DISSERTATIONS,

BY

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Berlin.

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19, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Dublin, 20th January, 1862.

The entire of this volume, with the exception of the Index, was finally revised for the press by the late JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., *previous to the first of December*, 1861. *The Index, since completed, is entirely the work of the* REV. WILLIAM REEVES, D.D.

J. H. TODD, D.D., V.P.R.I.A.,
J. T. GILBERT, M.R.I.A., } *Hon. Secretaries.*

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INTRODUCTION.

Of the Topographical Poems of O'Dubhagain and O'Huidhrin.

There are two copies of these poems in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy; one in the handwriting of Cucocriche O'Clery, the other in the transcript of Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work, made for the Academy by Mr. Eugene Curry. The original of this latter copy, is in the hand of Michael O'Clery, the chief of the Four Masters, and is bound up with the autograph of Mac Firbis's Genealogies, in the volume from which Mr. Curry transcribed it, a MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden. The various readings of these copies are given after the notes to the present volume. No vellum copy of these poems has yet been discovered, nor is it probable that any exists. In a modern paper copy of them preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the authorship is ascribed to Ferganainim Mac Eochadha (Mac Keogh, now Keogh), chief poet to the O'Byrnes, of Wicklow; but this copy being modern, and of little authority, has not been used in this edition. It is probable, that a copy of O'Dubhagain's poem was originally contained in the Book of O'Dubhagain, called *Leabhar Ui Maine*, Book of Hy-Many, a great part of which is now in the possession of Lord Ashburnham; but no reference to such a poem occurs in O'Reilly's description of the contents of that Manuscript, as it stood when in the possession of Sir William Betham, nor is it to be found in the detached fragment of the same Manuscript now in the Library of the British Museum, Egerton 92 (Plut. clxviii.).

The first printed notice of these poems, so far as the Editor has been able to ascertain, is the abstract given by Dr. John Lynch, in cap. iii., of his *Cambrensis Eversus*, published in 1662, where the author, in the following passage, ascribes the

entire to O'Dubhagain alone, and makes no mention whatever of O'Huidhrin :

"Nec stirpium Hiberniam, ante arma illuc ab Anglis illata, incolentium nomenclaturam aliunde meliùs haurire poterimus, quàm ex illo insigni Joannis O'Duvegani poëmate, cui melioris notæ stemmata, quæ suo ambitu antiquitùs Hibernia complexa est inseruit. Illius autem Hibernici scripti initium est: ***Triallam timcheall na Fodhla***, &c., quæ verba hunc sensum referunt, 'O socii pulchræ fines obeamus Iernes.'"

Which the Rev. M. Kelly thus translates:—

"Nor can we obtain the nomenclature of the tribes who inhabited Ireland before the English had carried their arms thither, from any better source than that remarkable poem by John O'Dubhagain, in which he has inserted the families of better note which Ireland anciently comprised within its ambit. The beginning of that poem, which is written in Irish, is 'Triallam timcheall na Fodhla,' &c., which words convey this meaning: 'O, companions, let us traverse the territories of beauteous Ierne.'"

Dr. Lynch's abstract of the poems was annotated by the Editor of the present volume, in the edition of *Cambrensis Eversus* edited by Rev. M. Kelly for the Celtic Society, in 1848–52.

Nearly opposite the quotation, "*Triallam timcheall na Fodhla*," Dr. Lynch has, in the margin of p. 25, "In ejus libro, 221," from which it appears that he took his abstract of the poem from O'Dubhagain's book. The O'Clerys ascribe the authorship of the first poem to O'Dubhagain, and of the second to O'Huidhrin; and it is very clear, from the first two quatrains of the second poem ascribed to O'Huidhrin, that O'Dubhagain had left his work unfinished, but not through ignorance, and that O'Huidhrin undertook to complete a task which this learned man had not lived to accomplish.

At the conclusion of his abstract of these poems, the author of "Cambrensis Eversus" (Kelly's Ed., vol. i., p. 278) observes :

"Non sum nescius optimo poemati me decus omne detraxisse, quòd insignis fragmenti, compage soluta, partes tumultuariè dissipavi, sicut teretem fabricam lapidum distractio venustate spoliat. Missum tamen illud facere non volui, ut ex tam locupleti monumento constaret, qui, ant

Anglos huc ingressos, Hiberniæ regiones incoluerunt. Pleræque autem è memoratis in isto poemate gentibus; sub initio nuperi belli, non solum in rerum naturâ extiterunt, sed etiam aliæ in aliquo pristinæ ditionis angulo perstiterunt, aliæ latissimis latifundiis potiti sunt."

"I am conscious that the merit of the original excellent poem cannot be appreciated from the hurried abstract which I have given of this remarkable fragment; just as all beauty and order departs from a stone structure when the union of its component parts has been dissolved. Nevertheless, I did not wish to omit an opportunity of giving from so valuable a monument an account of the families who inhabited the various territories of Ireland before the incursion of the English. Most of the families which the poem mentions, were not only in existence at the commencement of the late war, but some of them were even then occupying portions of their old territories, and others enjoyed most extensive estates."

In his chapter on these poems, Dr. Lynch has strangely confused tribes and families, evidently from translations made for him from the originals, of which it would appear there were then extant different copies interpolated in various places by unskilful hands from other topographical tracts.

Edward O'Reilly, in his "Catalogue of Irish Writers," pp. 99, 100, gives the following account of this poem, and its author, under A.D. 1372:—

"JOHN O'DUGAN, chief poet of O'Kelly, of Ibh Maine, died this year. He was author of 'A Topographical and Historical Poem,' of eight hundred and eighty verses, beginning 'Tiallam timcheall na Fodla:' 'Let us go around Fodhla (Ireland).' This poem gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Meath, Ulster, and Conaght, and the chiefs who presided over them, at the time Henry II., King of England, was invited to this country by Dermod Mac Morogh, King of Leinster.

"From the first line of this poem, and from the few ranns that this author has left us, on the districts of the province of Leinster, it would seem that it was his intention to have given a complete account of all the districts and chief tribes in Ireland; and it would be a cause of much regret, that he left unfinished so interesting a work, if it had not afterwards been taken up and completed by his contemporary, Giolla-na-naomh-O'Huidhrin, who died, an old man, in the year 1420.

"The work of O'Huidhrin has been sometimes joined to O'Dugan's poem, so as to appear but one entire piece of one thousand six hundred and sixty verses, and the merit of the whole is given to the latter, though he really wrote but thirty-eight ranns, or one hundred and fifty-two verses on Meath; three hundred and fifty-four verses on Ulster, three hundred and twenty-eight verses on Conaght; and fifty-six verses on Leinster, making in all eight hundred and eighty verses. For the account of the ancient families of Leath-Mogha (Leinster and Munster) we are indebted to O'Huidhrin.

"Copies of this poem are numerous, but few of them are perfect. The copy used by the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* must have been incomplete, or he has not translated it fully. A complete copy in the handwriting of Cucoigcriche O'Clery, one of the *Four Masters*, is in the collection of the Assistant Secretary," *i.e.*, of O'Reilly himself.

This copy is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Again, under the year 1420, p. cxix., O'Reilly writes:

"GIOLLA-NA-NAOMH O'HUIDHRIN, a learned historian, died this year, according to the Annals of the Four Masters. He was author of a Topographical Poem, intended as a supplement to John O'Dugan's Tριαllαm τιmċeαll nα Ꝑoδlα. We have seen, under the year 1372, that John O'Dugan had given an account of the chief tribes and territories of Leath Cuinn (Meath, Ulster, and Conaght) at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. O'Huidhrin's work gives an account of the principal families of Leath Mogha (Leinster and Munster), and the districts occupied by them at the same period. The poem consists of seven hundred and eighty verses, beginning Tuille ꝼeαγα αꝛ Eꝛιnn óiġ: 'An addition of knowledge on sacred Erin.'

"A very valuable copy of this poem, in the handwriting of Cucoigcriche O'Clery, is in the collection of Manuscripts belonging to the Assistant-Secretary to this [the Iberno Celtic] Society."

Various extracts from these Topographical Poems of O'Dubhagain and O'Huidhrin have been already given by Doctor Lynch, in his Cambrensis Eversus, and by the Editor in the notes to his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, and in various other works edited by him for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Societies; but the entire original text, or a complete translation, has never been published, and the present edition is the only perfect one that has

yet appeared. All the discoveries and identifications of ancient territories and tribes made by investigators up to the present day will be found embodied in the notes.

These poems are written in the metre called by the Irish *Dan direach,* which O'Molloy pronounces the most difficult under the sun. Each quatrain should consist of four lines, each line generally of seven syllables; every line must exhibit alliteration, and the lines should end so as to form a kind of rhyme with each other successively or alternately. Every quatrain should also exhibit union and head.

O'Molloy's observations on this metre are as follows :—

"Carmen apud Hibernos est triplex, scilicet metrum, vulgo ᴅᴀɴ ᴅɪʀᴇᴀᴄʜ, et ʙʀᴜɪʟɪɴɢᴄᴀᴄʜᴛ, et ᴏɢʟᴀᴄʜᴀꞩ, de quibus infra. Maximè autem de metro, omnium quæ unquam vidi, vel audivi ausim dicere, quæ sub sole reperiuntur, difficillimo; quo nimirùm benè semel cognito, nulla in reliquis cognoscendis supererit difficultas. Carmen hoc ut evadat metrum, Hibernis ᴅᴀɴ ᴅɪʀᴇᴀᴄʜ vel ʀᴀɴɴ ᴅɪʀᴇᴀᴄʜ septem necessariò expostulat, certum scilicet syllabarum numerum, quartorum numerum, concordiam, correspondentiam, extrema, seu terminos, unionem et caput, quæ vulgò dicuntur ɴᴜɪᴍʜɪʀ, ᴄʜᴇᴀᴛʜʀᴏᴍʜᴀɴ ᴄɪɴᴛᴇᴀᴄᴛ ꞩʜɪᴏʟʟᴀᴅʜ ɪɴ ɢᴀᴄ ᴄᴇᴀᴛʜʀᴏᴍ̇ᴀɪɴ, ᴜᴀɪᴍ, ᴄᴏᴍʜᴀʀᴅᴀᴅʜ, ʀɪɴ, ᴀɢᴜꞩ ᴀɪʀᴅʀɪɴ ᴜᴀɪᴛ̇ɴᴇ, ᴀɢᴜꞩ ᴄᴇᴀɴɴ."—*Grammatica Latino-Hibernica, authore Rev. P. Fr. Francisco O'Molloy, Romæ* 1677, *pag.* 143–4. See also the Editor's Irish Grammar, pp. 412, 419.

The style of the poems is necessarily very stiff, in some instances defective, and in others redundant. The adjectives, sometimes lavishly used, are neither descriptive of the families nor their territories, except in very rare instances, but merely introduced for the sake of filling up the metre, and to complete the peculiarly mechanical structure of the verse. This will be evident from a comparison of the two copies used, which exhibit very different epithets. These epithets have been closely translated, which gives the English version, in many instances, a rude appearance, but this could not have been avoided without abandoning the attempt to give a literal translation.

The orthography is in general that of the seventeenth century,

the age in which the O'Clerys lived; sometimes, however, they have introduced very ancient forms of spelling, and they mostly use the aspirations and eclipses common in their own times, as ꝑꝑ, ꝓꝓ, ꝯꝯ. They adhere, however, to no regular rule, but write sometimes the ancient, sometimes modern orthography in the most capricious manner.

Of the Ancient Names of Tribes and Territories in Ireland.

To save useless repetition in the notes, some general explanations are here given of the names of tribes and territories which are of most frequent occurrence throughout these poems, and it has been also deemed necessary to add some notices of the manner in which Irish names and surnames have been disguised by the custom which has been adopted of reducing both to English forms.

It is now universally admitted, that the ancient names of tribes in Ireland were not derived from the territories which they inhabited, but from certain of their distinguished ancestors. In nine cases out of ten, names of territories and of the tribes inhabiting them are identical. The tribe names were formed from those of their ancestors, by prefixing the following words:—

1. *Cinel,* kindred, race, descendants; as Cinel Eoghain, the race of Eoghan—genus Eugenii. Cinel Conaill, the race of Conall; and this prefix is still retained in the baronies of Kinelarty, Kinelmeaky, Kinelea.

2. *Clann,* children, race, descendants; as Clann Colmain, the race of Colman, the tribe name of the O'Melaghlins, of Meath.

3. *Corc, Corca,* race, progeny; as Corca Bhaiscinn, the race of Baiscinn, in the county of Clare; Corca-Duibhne, the race of Duibhne, in the county of Kerry.

4. *Dal,* tribe, progeny; as Dal-Riada, Dal-Araidhe, Dal-Mesincorb, Dal Cais, &c.

5. *Macu.* This prefix appears in very ancient Manuscripts in the sense of *filiorum,* as Dubthach Macu Lugair, "Dubthach of the sons of Lugar."

6. *Muintir,* family, people; as Muintir Maoilmordha, the tribe

name of the O'Reillys, of East Brefney; Muintir Murchadha, the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, of West Connaught.

7. *Siol*, seed, progeny; as Siol-Muireadhaigh, the tribe name of the O'Conors and their correlatives, in the present county of Roscommon; Siol-Anmchadha, the tribe name of the O'Maddens, of Hy-Many; Siol-Maoelruanaidh, the tribe name of the Mac Dermots, of Moylurg.

8. *Tealach*, family; as Tealach Eachdhach, the tribe name of the Magaurans, in the county Cavan; Tealach Dunchadha, the tribe name of the Mac Kernans, in the same county.

9. *Sliocht*, progeny; as Sliocht Aedha Slaine, the progeny of Aedh Slaine, in Meath; Sliocht Aineslis, the progeny of Stanislaus, the tribe name of a sept of the O'Donovans, in the parish of Kilmeen, in the county of Cork.

10. *Ua*, grandson, descendant; plural *Ui;* dative or abl. *Uibh.* This word which is evidently cognate with the Greek ὑιος, *filius*, appears in the names of Irish tribes more frequently than any of the preceding terms, as Ui-Neill, the descendants of Niall, the tribe name of the families descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century; Ui-Briuin, *i.e.* the descendants of Brian, the tribe name of the descendants of Brian, the eldest brother of the same monarch.

Some have supposed that the word *Ui*, in such names signifies land or territory; but that this is an error, is very clear from the ancient writers. Adamnan, Abbot of Hy, in the seventh century, in his *Vita Columbæ*, published by this Society in 1856, invariably renders *ua, ui, uibh*, by *nepos, nepotes, nepotibus*, his habit being to substitute Latin equivalents for Irish proper names as often as practicable. Thus in lib. ii., c. xvi., he renders Ua Briuin, *nepos Briuni;* in lib. iii., c. v., he translates Ua Ainmirech, *nepos Ainmirech*, retaining the Irish genitive of the name Ainmire; in lib. iii., c. xvii., Ua Liathain, *nepos Liathain;* in lib. i., c. xlix., Ui-Neill, *nepotes Neilli, i.e.*, the descendants of Niall; and in lib. i., c. xxii., Ui Tuirtre, *nepotes Tuirtre.* The same interpretation of this word, *ua, ui, uibh*, is supported by the authority of the annalist

Tighernach, and by that of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and various writers of the lives of Irish Saints: it is therefore unnecessary to adduce more examples in this place; but it may be observed, that Colgan, Lynch, O'Flaherty, and all those who treated of Irish history in the Latin language have understood the word exclusively in this sense. However, although *Ui* does not originally signify land or territory, the tribe name beginning with this word is often used to signify the territory inhabited by the tribe, in the same way as the names of tribes on Ptolemy's map of Ireland, and in Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. Accordingly, while the editor has, in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, classed all words beginning with *Ua* or *O* under the Index Nominum, he has assigned those in *Ui* to the Index Locorum.

Besides the words above enumerated, which being prefixed to the names of progenitors formed tribe names, there are others to be occasionally met with after which the names of territories are placed, as *aes*, people, *fir*, men, *aicme*, tribe, *pobul*, people; as Aes-Greine, a people, situated in the north-east of the present county of Limerick; *Aes-tri-maighe, i.e.*, the people of the three plains in the same county; *Fir Maighe Feine*, now Fermoy; *Fir-Rois*, the men of Ross, the name of a people in the present county of Monaghan; *Fir-Arda*, a tribe seated in, and giving name to the barony of Ferrard, in the present county of Louth; *Pobul Droma*, in the present county of Tipperary.

Many other Irish names of tribes are formed by the addition of terminations, such as *raighe, aighe, ne, acht*, to the cognomens of their ancestors, as Caenraighe, Muscraighe, Dartraighe, Calraighe, Ciarraighe, Tradraighe, Partraighe, Osraighe, Orbhraighe, Greagraighe, Ernaidhe, Mairtine, Conmaicne, Olnegmacht, Connacht, Cianacht, Eoghanacht, &c. These are the usual forms of the tribe-names among the descendants of the *Aithech Tuatha*, or Attacotic families, enumerated in the Books of Lecan and Leinster, as existing in Ireland in the first century; and it is not improbable that the tribe-names given on Ptolemy's map of Ireland are partly fanciful translations, and partly modifications of them.

The earliest dissertation, on the subject of surnames, which we know of, is that given by Plutarch in his Life of Caius Marcius Coriolanus, but the names referred to by him bear more resemblance to sobriquets than to hereditary surnames.

It is stated by Ware, Keating, and Dr. John Lynch, that family names or hereditary surnames first became fixed in Ireland in the reign of Brian Borumha, A.D. 1002–1014. This assertion has been repeated by all the subsequent Irish writers, but none of them have attempted to question or prove it. The most ancient authority on this subject is found in a fragment of a Manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 15.), supposed to be a part of Mac Liag's Life of Brian Borumha, which states :—

Iſ e Bṛian tuc .uii. mainiſtṛeaċa eitiṛ aiṫme 7 eaḷḷaċ, 7 ṡeaṛonn amaċ; 7 dá ċloicteaċ tṛiċat; 7 iſ laiſ ṛo daingneaḋ an t-oṛḋ poſda; 7 iſ ṛi a linn tucaḋ ſloinnte aṛ tuſ, 7 duthaḋa do na ſloinnte, 7 do ṛinne cṛiċaiṛeċt caċa tuaite, 7 gaca tṛiċa ceḋ.

"It was Brian that endowed seven monasteries, both [in] furniture and cattle and land; and thirty-two cloictheachs [or round towers]; and it was by him the marriage ceremony was confirmed; and it was during his time surnames were first given, and territories were [allotted] to the surnames, and the boundaries of every lordship and cantred were fixed."

That this statement is more rhetorical than correct will appear from the following alphabetical list, showing the periods at which the progenitors of various important native families flourished or died, according to the Irish Annals. The dates have been added for the most part from the Annals of Ulster, or of the Four Masters.

Fox [*Sinach*] of Teffia, slain 1084.
MacCarthy of Desmond, slain 1043.
MacEgan of Ui-Maine, flourished 940.
MacEochy, or Keogh, of Ui-Maine, 1290.
MacGillapatrick of Ossory, slain 995.
MacMurrough of Leinster, died 1070.
MacNamara of Thomond, flourished 1074.
O'Boyle of Tirconnell, flourished 900.

O'Brien of Thomond, died 1014.
O'Byrne of Leinster, died 1050.
O'Cahill of Ui-Fiachrach, flourished 900.
O'Callaghan of Desmond, flourished 1092.
O'Canannan of Tirconnell, flourished 950.
O'Clery of South Ui-Fiachrach, flourished 850.
O'Conor of Connaught, died 974.
O'Conor of Corcomruadh, died 1002.
O'Conor of Offaly, died 977.
O'Dea of Thomond, flourished 1014.
O'Doherty of Tirconnell, flourished 901.
O'Donnell of Corco-Bhaiscin, slain 1014.
O'Donnell of Ui-Maine, flourished 960.
O'Donnell of Tirconnell, flourished 950.
O'Donoghue of Desmond, flourished 1030.
O'Donovan, slain 976.
O'Dowda of Tireragh, flourished 876.
O'Dugan of Fermoy, flourished 1050.
O'Faelain of Decies, flourished 970.
O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, flourished 970.
O'Gallagher of Tirconnell, flourished 950.
O'Heyne of Ui-Fiachrach, flourished 950.
O'Keeffe of Desmond, flourished 950.
O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, flourished 874.
O'Kevan of Ui-Fiachrach, flourished 876.
O'Loughlin of Burren, died 983.
O'Madden of Ui-Maine, flourished 1009.
O'Mahony of Desmond, slain 1014.
O'Melaghlin of Meath, died 1022.
O'Molloy of Fera Ceall, slain 1019.
O'Muldory of Tirconnell, flourished 870.
O'Neill of Ulster, slain 919.
O'Quin of Thomond, flourished 970.
O'Ruarc of Breifny, died 893.
O'Scanlan of Ui-Fiachrach, flourished 946.
O'Shaughnessy of Ui-Fiachrach, flourished 1100.
O'Sullivan of Desmond, flourished 950.
O'Tuathail or O'Toole of Leinster, died 950.

From this list it is evident, that in the formation of surnames at this period, the several families adopted the names of their fathers with the prefix Mac, or of their grandfathers, or more remote ancestors, with the prefix O'. The O'Neills of Ulster took their surname from Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland, killed by the Danes in the year 919; the O'Briens of Thomond, took theirs from Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland, slain at the battle of Clontarf in the year 1014; and it will be seen, that the ancestors of the most distinguished Irish families, whose names have been preserved in the surnames of their descendants, flourished from the year 900 to 950, or 1000. A few exceptions will, however, be found, as in the family of O'Dowda of Tireragh, whose progenitor, Dubhda, flourished about the year 876; in that of O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, whose ancestor, Ceallach, flourished as early as the year 874; and in that of O'Ruarc, of Breifny, whose progenitor, Ruarc, flourished from about the year 820 till 893.

There are, also, instances to be met with of surnames, established in the tenth century, having been changed to others which were taken from progenitors who flourished at a considerably later period, as O'Mulrony, of Moylurg, who assumed the surname of Mac Dermott, from Dermott, chief of Moylurg, who died in the year 1159;* and O'h-Eochy, of Ulidia, who changed the family name to Mac Donlevy.

There are also instances of minor branches of great tribes, having changed the original prefix O' to Mac, or Mac O', or I, when, having acquired new territories for themselves, they became independent or separate families, as O'Brien to Mac I-Brien and Mac Brien, in the instances of Mac I-Brien Ara, Mac Brien Coonagh, and Mac Brien Aharlagh, all offshoots from the great O'Brien family of Thomond; and O'Neill to Mac I-Neill Buidhe, in the instance of a branch of the Tyrone family, who settled in the fourteenth century in the counties of Down and Antrim. These surnames having been rejected in modern times, the original surnames of O'Brien and O'Neill have been restored.

* *The year* 1159.—Memoirs of C. O'Conor, page 305.

A branch of the O'Kellys, of Ui Maine, in Connaught, took the name of Mac Eochy, now Keogh, from an ancestor, Eochy O'Kelly, who flourished about the year 1290; a branch of the O'Conors, of Connaught, took the name of Mac Manus, from Maghnus (son of Turlogh O'Conor, King of Ireland), who died in the year 1181; and a branch of the Maguires, of Fermanagh, also, took the surname of Mac Manus, from Maghnus, the son of Don Maguire, chief of Fermanagh, who died in 1302. A branch of the O'Kanes, of Ulster, took the name of Mac Bloscaidh (now Mac Closkey), from Bloscadh O'Kane, who flourished in the thirteenth century. Branches of the O'Dohertys, of Inishowen, took the surnames of Mac Devitt and Mac Connell Og at a comparatively late period.

It is, therefore, clear, that Irish family names, or hereditary surnames, are formed from the genitive case singular of the names of ancestors who flourished in the tenth, or beginning of the eleventh century, or at least from the year 850 till 1290, by prefixing *O'* or, *Mac*, as O'Neill, Mac Carthy, Mac Murrough. The prefix O', otherwise written *Ua*, literally signifies *nepos*, or grandson, in which sense it is still used in the province of Ulster; and in a more enlarged sense, any male descendant, like the Latin *nepos; Mac* literally signifies *son*, like the Anglo-Norman prefix *Fitz;* and in a more extended sense any male descendant. The word O' or *Ua*, as has been already observed, is translated *nepos*, and Mac, *filius*, by Adamnan and various other writers; and the latter word is evidently cognate with the Welsh *Map*, or *Ap*, and equivalent to the Anglo-Norman *Fitz*, which is a corruption of the Latin *filius*.

Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata* (lib. i., c. vi.), latinizes the name of the King of Leinster, Dermod Mac Murchadh, *Dermitius Murchardides*, from which it is evident, that he regarded the prefix *Mac* as equivalent to the Greek patronymic termination ιδης. The only difference, therefore, to be observed between O' and Mac in surnames is, that the family who took the prefix Mac, called themselves after their father, and those who took the prefix O', formed their surname from the name of their grandfather, or a more remote ancestor.

Ni, a contraction of *inghen*, a daughter, was used in the surnames of women, instead of the Mac, Ua, or O'; thus, a female of the O'Brien family was called Ni-Brien; of the O'Donovans, Ni-Donovan; but this is now obsolete among the English speaking portion of the Irish population, although most rigidly adhered to by those who speak the Irish language.

It is not, perhaps, an improbable conjecture, that at the period when surnames first became hereditary, some families went back several generations to select an illustrious ancestor from whom to take a surname. A very extraordinary instance of this mode of forming Irish surnames occurred in our own time in the province of Connaught, where John Geoghegan (or more correctly MacEochagain, *Anglicè* Mageoghegan), Esq., of Bunowen Castle, in the west of the county of Galway, applied to George IV. for licence to reject the surname which his ancestors had borne for about 800 years, from their progenitor, Eochagan, son of Cosgrach, chief of Cinel-Fiacha, in Westmeath, in the tenth century, and to take a new name from his more remote and more illustrious ancestor, Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. His Majesty granted this licence, and the sons and grandsons of this John Geoghegan now bear the name of O'Neill. The other branches of the family of Mageoghegan, however, still retain the surname which was established in the tenth century, as the distinguishing appellative of the chief family of the race of Fiacha, a younger son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

From the similarity and practical import attached to the words O' and Mac in surnames, it might be expected that they should be generally considered as conferring each the same respectability on the bearer; yet this is far from being the case, for it is popularly believed in every part of Ireland, that the prefix O' was a kind of title among the Irish; that Mac was a mark of no distinction whatever; and that any common Irishman may bear the prefix Mac, while one must have some claims to royalty, nobility, or gentility of birth, before he can presume to prefix O' to his name.

This is universally the feeling in the province of Connaught, where the gentry of Milesian descent style themselves O'Conor, O'Flaherty, O'Malley, O'Dowda, O'Hara, O'Gara, &c., and the peasantry, their collateral relatives, are styled Connor, Flaherty, Malley, Dowd, Hara, Gara, &c. All this, however, is a popular error, for the prefix O' is in nowise more respectable than Mac, nor is either the one or the other an index to any respectability whatever, inasmuch as every family of Firbolgic, Milesian, and even Danish origin, in Ireland, is entitled to bear either O' or Mac as the first part of its surname. This popular error is of comparatively modern growth. It has been generally known that O'Neill was King of Ulster, O'Conor king of Connaught, O'Brien king of Munster, and hence it is assumed that the prefix O' must be a mark of great distinction. But some of the humblest characters in Irish history have borne the prefix O', and some of the noblest that of Mac, as Mac Murrogh, king of Leinster, Mac Carthy, king of Desmond, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel, and Magenis, chief of Iveagh, in Ulster. The Patent Rolls of the reign of James I. show that the O' was prefixed to the surnames of the obscurest and humblest families of the native Irish as well as to those of the highest; and that the O' is much more common than the Mac in Irish surnames of that period.

It is, therefore, certain that the prefixes O' and Mac[b] are of equal import, both meaning male descendant, and that neither indicates

[b] *The prefixes O' and Mac.*—It has been alleged that the names which begin with Mac are, generally speaking, much more modern than those which commence with O', and for the most part belong to branches, which struck off long after the O' had been established in the name. It must be confessed, however, that the descendants of the Irish in the Highlands of Scotland never adopted the O', for which no reason has been adduced. It appears from the Census of Ireland for 1851, that the O's are nearly all dropped, except among the gentry, while the Macs have increased, particularly in Ulster, owing no doubt to Scottish colonization and influence. Many families of Highland descent have Anglicised their names, as MacDonald to Donaldson, MacAedha to Hughson or Hewson, MacEan to Johnson, &c. Even some of the descendants of the historical family of O'Brollaghan, who emigrated from Ulster to the Highlands, have changed their name to Brodie. This change was evidently made to disguise their Irish origin. In Ireland the name of O'Brollaghan is always anglicised Bradley, and, as might be expected, it is popularly believed that Bradley is an English translation of O'Brollaghan.

any kind of respectability, unless where the pedigree is proved, and the history of the family distinguished.

As examples, the names of O'Donovan and Mac Carthy may be adduced. The former, previous to the Revolution of 1688, had the O' always prefixed as an indication of descent from Donovan, chief of the plains of Ui Fidhgeinte, in the now county of Limerick, who was slain by the monarch Brian Borumha, in the year 977; but the Mac prefixed in the latter name is a mark of better descent, namely, from Carthach, great-grandson of Ceallachan Cashel, king of Munster, whose descendants held royal sway in Desmond before the English invasion, and who, after the fall of the Geraldines, enjoyed the highest rank in the same territory under the English Government till the Revolution of 1688.

This popular error seems to derive some countenance from the fact that the ancient Irish, for some reason which we cannot now understand, never prefixed the O' in any surname derived from art, trade, or science (O'Gowan, from *gobhan*, "a smith," perhaps, only excepted), the prefix *Mac* having been always used in such instances; for we never meet with, as derivatives from *saor*, "a carpenter," or *bard*, "a poet," or *filidh*, "a poet," the forms O' an tSaoir, O' an Bhaird, O' an Fhilidh, but Mac an tSaoir, Mac an Fhilidh, Mac an Bhaird; and surnames thus formed never ranked as high as those which were formed from the names of kings or chieftains.

It may be also remarked, that the O' was never prefixed to names beginning with the word *gilla*, youth, gilly, or servant, the cause of which is also obscure.

Another very strange error prevails in the North of Ireland respecting these prefixes O' and Mac: that every surname in the province of Ulster of which Mac forms the first syllable is of Highland Scotch origin, while those beginning with O' are of Irish origin, for example, that O'Neill and O'Kane are Irish, while Mac Loughlin and Mac Closkey are of Scotch descent. This error owes its origin to the fact, that the Scotch families never prefix the O' in their names, while the Irish use the O' far more frequently than the Mac; it happens, however, that in the two in-

stances adduced, the family of Mac Loughlin is the senior branch of that of O'Neill, and that Mac Closkey is a well-known offshoot of that of O'Kane. The preponderance of the O' prefix in the surnames of Irish families over the Mac appears from the Genealogical Irish books, and from the Patent Rolls of James I., in which there are at least two surnames beginning with O' for one beginning with Mac. The same fact also appears from the Index to the Annals of the Four Masters. At the present day, however, the very reverse will be found to be the fact—nearly all the O's are rejected and the Macs retained.

An idea likewise popular among the Irish of every class is, that only five Irish families are entitled to have the O' prefixed in their surnames, while it is universally admitted, that any Irish family from Mac Carthy and Mac Murrough down to Mac Gucken and Mac Phaudeen, has full title to the prefix Mac. This notion may have arisen from the fact, that for some centuries after the English settlement, but five families of mere Irish blood were admitted to the privilege of English law. These were O'Brien, O'Neill, O'Conor, O'Melaghlin, and Mac Murrogh.

Another extraordinary error prevailed among the Irish gentry of Milesian blood, viz., that the chief of the family was alone entitled to have the O' prefixed in his surname; but there is not a single passage in the authentic Irish Annals, in the Anglo-Irish records, or in the Genealogical Irish Books, which even suggests that such a custom ever existed among the ancient Irish at any period of their history; for every member of the family had the O' prefixed in his name as well as the chief himself. But a distinction was made between the chief and the members of his sept in the following manner:—In all official documents the chief used the surname only, *Misi O'Neill*, "I am O'Neill;" *Misi O'Domhnaill*, "I am O'Donnell;" like the King of Spain's signature, "*Yo El Rey.*" In conversation, also, the surname only was used, but the definite article was frequently prefixed, as *the* O'Neill, *the* O'Conor, *the* O'Brien; while in annals, and other historical documents, in which it was necessary to dis-

tinguish a particular chief from his predecessors or ancestors, the chief of a family was designated by giving him the family name first, and the Christian or baptismal name after it in a parenthesis. But the subordinate members of the chief's family and sept had their Christian names always prefixed, as at the present day, and the O' always retained as Brian O'Neill, Con O'Donnell, Turlogh O'Brien.

Of Ancient Irish Agnomina.

Besides the surnames, or hereditary family names, which the Irish people assumed from the names of their ancestors, by prefixing O or Mac, it appears from the Irish Annals, Genealogical Books, &c., that most, if not all their chieftains, had attached to their Christian names, and sometimes to their surnames, certain agnomina by which they were distinguished from one another. These agnomina, or as they may, in many instances, be called sobriquets, were in several cases given them from some acquirement, personal peculiarity, disposition or quality of mind, or from their places of fosterage, and very frequently from the places where they died or were killed. Of the greater number of these agnomina the pedigree of the royal Irish family of O'Neill furnishes examples, as Niall *Ruadh, i.e.*, Niall the Red, who flourished about the year 1225, and was so called from his having had red hair; *Aedh Toinleasc* [podice-segnis] who died in 1230, so called by antiphrasis, from his restless activity; Niall *Mor*, Niall the Great, or the Large-bodied, who died in 1397; Conn *Bacach*, Con the Lame, created Earl of Tyrone in 1542. Of the same family were Henry *Aimhreidh*, Henry the Contentious; Shane *an-diomais*, John of the pride or ambition; Aedh *Balbh*, Aedh the Stammering; Aedh *Ballach*, Aedh the Speckled; Aedh *Buidhe*, Aedh the Yellow; Aedh *Reamhar*, Aedh the Fat; Aedh *Geimhleach*, Aedh of the Fetters.

Of the agnomina derived from the places at which, and the families by whom they were fostered, the same tribe of O'Neill

affords several instances, as Turlough *Luineach*, so called from his having been fostered by O'Luinigh, chief of Muinter Luinigh in Tyrone; Niall *Conallach*, so styled from his having been fostered in Tir Connell; Shane *Donnellagh*, another name of Shane-*an-diomais*, already mentioned, who was so called from his having been fostered by O'Donnelly; Felim *Doibhleanach*, from his foster-father, O'Devlin, chief of *Muinter Doibhlean*, near Lough Neagh, on the borders of the now counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. Various agnomina given to Irish chieftains from the place or territory in which they were fostered, are also frequently to be met with in the pedigrees of families, as in that of O'Brien of Thomond, Donogh *Cairbreach*, who was so called from his having been fostered in the territory of Cairbre Aebhdha, in the present county of Limerick. In the family of Mac Murrough of Leinster, Donnell *Cavanagh* was so named from having been fostered by the comharba, or ecclesiastical successor of St. Cavan, at Kilcavan, near Gorey, in Odea, in the present county of Wexford. The agnomen of this Donnell has been adopted for many centuries as a surname by his descendants, a practice very unusual among Irish families. In the family of Mac Donnell of Scotland, which is of Irish descent, John *Cahanach* was so called from his having been fostered by O'Cahan, or O'Kane, in the present county of Londonderry.

The genealogical histories of other Irish families record various instances of agnomina having been applied by posterity to chieftains from the place of their death: as, in the family of O'Kelly, Tadhg, chief of Ui-Maine, is called *Catha Bhriain*, of the Battle of Brien, from his having been slain in the battle of Clontarf, fought by Brian Borumha against the Northmen, in the year 1014. This battle is also called the "Battle of Brian" in the Danish Sagas, and the ancestors of Danish families who fought in it are similarly designated by Danish genealogists. In the family of O'Neill, Brian *Catha Duin*, "of the Battle of Down,"[c] was so called by posterity from his having been slain in a battle fought at Downpatrick, in the year 1260. In the family of O'Brien, Conor *na*

[c] *The Battle of Down* —See the Miscellany of the Celtic Society, 1849, pp. vii., 145-183.

Siudaine was so called in after times, from his having been killed at the wood of Siudain, in the year 1267; and in the family of Mac Carthy, the noted Finghin *Reanna Roin* was so surnamed from his having been slain by the English at the castle of Rinn Roin (Ringrone), in the year 1261.

On this subject of agnomina and sobriquets among the Irish, Sir Henry Piers speaks as follows, in the year 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath, which was written in the form of a letter to Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Meath, and published about a century afterwards in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea*:—

"Every Irish surname or family name hath either O or Mac prefixed, concerning which I have found some make this observation, but I dare not undertake that it shall hold universally true, that such as have O prefixed were of old superior lords or princes, as O'Neal, O'Donnell, O'Melaghlin, &c., and such as have Mac were only great men, viz., lords, thanes, as Mac Gennis, Mac Loghlin, Mac Doncho, &c. But however this observation [may] hold, it is certain they take much liberty, and seem to do it with delight, in giving of nicknames; if a man have any imperfection or evil habit, he shall be sure to hear of it in the nickname. Thus, if he be blind, lame, squint-eyed, grey-eyed, be a stammerer in speech, left-handed, to be sure he shall have one of these added to his name; so also from his colour of hair, as black, red, yellow, brown, &c.; and from his age, as young, old; or from what he addicts himself to, or much delights in, as in draining, building, fencing, and the like; so that no man whatever can escape a nickname who lives among them, or converseth with them; and sometimes so libidinous are they in this kind of raillery, they will give nicknames *per antiphrasim*, or contrariety of speech. Thus a man of excellent parts, and beloved of all men, shall be called *grana*, that is, naughty or fit to be complained of; if a man have a beautiful countenance, or lovely eyes, they will call him Cuiegh, that is, squint-eyed; if a great house-keeper, he shall be called Ackerisagh, that is, greedy."—(*Collectanea*, vol. I., p. 113.)

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when the Irish families had increased, and their territories were divided into two or more parts among rivals of the same family, each of

the contending chieftains adopted some addition to the family surname, for the sake of distinction. Thus, among the O'Conors of Connacht we find O'Conor *Don*, *i.e.*, O'Conor the Brown-haired, and O'Conor *Ruadh*, *i.e.*, Red-haired. The distinction in this case was first made in the year 1384, when Turlogh *Don* and Turlogh *Ruadh*, who had been for some time emulating each other for the chieftainship of Sil-Murray, agreed to have it divided equally between them; on which occasion it was arranged that the former should be called O'Conor *Don*, and the latter O'Conor *Ruadh*.—Annals Four Mast., A.D., 1384, p. 702. It is now erroneously supposed by some that the epithet *Don* added to the name of the chief of this sept is of Spanish origin.

In Connaught we also find the Mac Dermots, of Moylurg, divided into three distinct families, the head of whom was styled *the* Mac Dermot, and the other two, who were tributary to him, called Mac Dermot *Ruadh*, the Red, and Mac Dermot *Gall*, or the Anglicised. In Thomond the Mac Namaras split into two distinct families, distinguished by the names of Mac Namara *Finn*, the Fair-haired, and Mac Namara *Reagh*, or the Swarthy.

In Desmond, the family of Mac Carthy separated into three great branches, known by the names of Mac Carthy *Mor*, the Great; Mac Carthy *Reagh*, the Swarthy; and Mac Carthy *Muscraigheach*, of Muskerry; and there were various minor branches of the same family, known as Mac Carthy *Glas*, the Green; Mac Carthy *Cluasach*, of the long ears; Mac Carthy *Duna*, Mac Carthy *Muckalagh*, and various others. The O'Sullivans likewise divided into several septs, as O'Sullivan *Mor*, the Great; O'Sullivan *Beare*, of Bear; and Mac Finghin, and Mac Laurence. The O'Donovans, into O'Donovan *Mor*, the Great; O'Donovan of Clann Loughlin, Mac Eneslis O'Donovan, now O'Donovan Rossa. The O'Kennedys of Ormond, into O'Kennedy *Finn*, the Fair; O'Kennedy *Don*, the Brown; and O'Kennedy *Ruadh*, the Red. The O'Ferralls of Annaly, into O'Ferral *Ban*, the White; and O'Ferrall *Buidhe*, the Yellow. Mac Murrough, of Leinster, into Mac Davy Mor, Kavanaghs, and Kinsellaghs. The O'Byrnes, of Wicklow, into

O'Byrnes and Ranelaghs. The Mac Gillapatricks, of Ossory, into Fitz Patricks, and O'Donoghues, now Dunphys. The O'Doghertys, of Inishowen, into O'Doghertys, Mac Devitts, and Mac Connell-oges.

OF THE IRISH NAMES ANCIENTLY ASSUMED BY THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND.

The foregoing notices are sufficient to indicate the nature of the surnames and agnomina in use among the Scotic or Milesian Irish families. A few observations may now be made on the effect which the Anglo-Norman invasion, and the introduction of English laws, language, and names, have had in changing or modifying them; and on the other hand, the influence which the Irish may have had in changing or modifying the English surnames.

After the murder of the Great Earl of Ulster, William de Burgo, the third Earl of that name, in 1333, and the consequent lessening of the English power in Ireland, many, if not all the distinguished Anglo-Norman families seated in Connaught and Munster became Hibernicised—*Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*—spoke the Irish language, and assumed surnames like those of the Irish, by prefixing Mac to the Christian names of their ancestors, but not O' in any instance: for which latter fact no reason has been assigned. Thus the De Burgos, in Connaught, assumed the name of Mac William, from their great ancestor, William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo, and became divided into two great branches, called Mac William *Uachtar* and Mac William *Iochtair*,[d] *i.e.*, Mac William Upper, and

[d] *Mac William Iochtair.*—It is worthy of remark here, that Sir Henry Docwra, in his Narration of the Services of Sir Richard Bingham in the province of Connaught, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (printed in the Miscellany of the Celtic Society), does not appear to have known that the Lower Mac William Bourkes, of whom the Earl of Mayo is the present chief, were of Anglo-Norman descent; and that the compiler of the Book of Howth thought that Mac William of Clanrickard, the ancestor of the Marquis of Clanrickarde, was a mere Irishman, not of English or British descent. The truth is, the Bourkes of Connaught had become so Irish, that the nobility of the English Pale in Ireland affected to regard them as of mere Irish descent.

Mac William Lower, the former seated in the county of Galway, and the latter in the county of Mayo, and from these sprang many offsets, who took various surnames from their respective ancestors, as the Mac Davids of Glinsk, the Mac Philbins of Dun-Mugdord, in the county of Mayo, the Mac Shoneens, now Jennings, and the Mac Gibbons, now Gibbons; Mac Walters and Mac Raymonds.

The Burkes of Gallstown and Balmontin, in the barony of Igrine, county Kilkenny, who descended from the Red Earl of Ulster, took the name of *Gall*, or foreigner, *i. e.*, Englishman; and a member of this family who passed into the Austrian service, and became a Count of the German Empire, and Chamberlain to Ferdinand II., and Ferdinand III., assumed the name of Gall Von Bourcke.[e]

The Berminghams of Dunmore and Athenry in Connaught, and of Carbury in Leinster, took the surname of *Mac Feoris*, from an ancestor, Pierce, in Irish *Feoris*, son of Meyler Bermingham, who was one of the principal heads of that family in Ireland. The chief of the family of Staunton took the surname of *Mac Aveely*, or son of Milo, from an ancestor Milo Staunton.[f] The chief of the Barretts of Tirawley in Connaught, took the surname of Mac Wattin, and minor branches of the same family called themselves Mac Andrew, Mac Tomin, and Mac Robert; the former was seated in the Bacs territory, situated between Lough Con and the River Moy, and the others at Dundonnell in Erris. An Anglo-Norman or Welsh family, settled in the Route, in the county Antrim, took the

[e] *Gall Von Bourcke.*—In a Manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. 1. 21) it is erroneously stated that this family was also called *Sassenagh*.—See the Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, vol. iii, (new series), p. 97.

[f] *Milo Staunton.*—There is a remarkable petition in the Irish Correspondence in the State Paper Office, from the Stauntons of Connaught, addressed to the Privy Council; it sets forth that the petitioners were descended from an English race, "who anciently possessed the barony of Kears in the county of Mayo." They alleged, as the main cause of their having revolted from their original loyalty, "that some of her Majesty's officers had been too much delighted with the pleasantness and profit of the said barony, and therefore had sought many of their lives indirectly and unjustly." They proceed to say that in default of a good leader of their own tribe, they have chosen Thomas Staunton, of Wolverton, county of Warwick, as their chieftain.

name of Mac Quillan.[g] The Barretts of Munster took the surname of Mac Paddin, from Paidin, or little Patrick, one of their ancestors. The D'Exeters of Gallen, in Connacht, took the surname of Mac Jordan, from Jordan De Exeter, the founder of that family. Campion observed that the Jordans were very wild Irish in 1571. The Nangles of the same neighbourhood took the surname of Mac Costello, from an ancestor Osdolbh, which seems to indicate a Scandinavian origin. The Prendergasts of Mayo took the name of Mac Maurice. Of the Kildare and Desmond branches of the FitzGeralds were two Mac Thomas's, one in Leinster, and the other, more usually styled *Mac Thomaisin*, at Kilmacthomas, in the Decies in Munster. A minor branch of the Leinster Geraldines, who were barons of Burnchurch, in the present county of Kilkenny, assumed the surname of Mac Baron, and their descendants, who have since risen to importance in the county of Waterford, now bear the name of Barron, without the prefix Mac. The descendants of Gilbert FitzGerald, a younger son of John FitzGerald, ancestor of the houses of Kildare and Desmond, assumed the appellation of Mac Gibbon, now Fitzgibbon,[h] while the FitzGeralds of Bally-

[g] *Mac Quillan.*—The Mac Quillans of the Route, in the county of Antrim, are said to have been originally Welsh, quasi Mac or Ap Llewellen; but the names of Fitz-Howlyn, Mac Ugelin, more probably came from *Hugolin*. The ancient book called *Salus Populi*, said to have been written as early as Henry the Sixth's time, mentions Fitz-Owlin of Tuskard. A document about the date 1515, which is nearly a transcript of "*Salus Populi*," and printed in the first volume of the Irish State Papers, enumerates among the great English rebels of Ulster, Fitzhowlyn of Tuscard.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, p. 72.

The Dublin Council Book of Henry VIII.'s time has an entry under the year 1541, "The submission of Maguillen, who desireth to be reputed an Englishman, as his ancestors weare." This submission is printed in the State Papers. The Lord Deputy observes in the letter forwarding it, "Maguyllan is an Inglishman." It is signed by Roderic Mac Cuyllen "sue nationis principalis et capitaneus de Rowte." The name of one of the hostages for its performance is Jenico mac Gerald Mac Cuyllen, both of which Christian names were those in use by the English race. The following notice occurs in the Earl of Sussex's Journey through Ireland in 1556: "In the monastery of Coolrahan is buried the ancestor of Mac Guillin on the left hand of the altar, and on the tomb lyeth the picture of a knight armed."

To these notices might be added a letter of Shane O'Neill to Queen Elizabeth, in which he mentions Maguillen as "a mere Englishman."

[h] *Fitzgibbon.*—Smith's History of Cork, book i., chap. 1.

mártyr, seneschals of Imokilly, the descendants of James, Earl of Desmond, A.D. 1420, took the surname of Mac Edmond. The De Courceys took the surname of Mac Patrick, from an ancestor, Patrick De Courcy, who flourished about the year 1236. The Hodnetts[i] of the Strand, a Shropshire family, who became seated at Courtmacsherry, near Timoleague, in the county of Cork, took the surname of Mac Sherry.[k] The family of Archdeacon of Ercke, in the north of the county of Kilkenny, took the name of Mac Odo, now Cody; while the descendants of FitzStephen, in the county of Cork, called themselves Mac Sleimhne, or Mac Sliny. The De la Freignes of the county of Kilkenny called themselves Mac Rickie, and the Barrys of Cork, Mac Adam. The Fitzsimons of Westmeath were named Mac Ruddery; the Wesleys, Mac Falrene; and the Stapletons, Mac an Ghaill, now Gaul. In the province of Ulster the English family of Bissett, seated in the Glins, in the county of Antrim, assumed the Irish surname of Mac Eoin, Makeon, from an ancestor, Hoan or John Bissett.

Sir George Carew, Governor of Munster towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, asserts that the Mac Damores and Mac Vaddocks of the county of Wexford were of English descent;[l] but according to the Book of Leinster, a very important fragment of a vellum Manuscript preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 18), these two families are descended from Murchadh *na n-Gaedhal*, or Murrogh of the Irish, the brother of Diarmaid *na n-Gall* (Dermod of the English), that is, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, or Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, the first who brought the Anglo-Normans to Ireland. The names of Mac Damore and Mac Vaddock are at present unknown in the county of Wexford, the former being disguised under the anglicised form of Davis, and the latter under that of Maddock.

[i] *The Hodnetts.*—Spenser has the following notice of this family:—"Arundell of the Strand, in the county of Corke, who was anciently a greate lord, and was able to spend £3,500 by the yeare, as appeareth by the records, has now become the Lord Barry's man, and doth to him all those services, which are due unto her Majesty."—*View of the State of Ireland.* Dublin Edition, p. 234.

[k] *Mac Sherry.*—Smith's History of Cork, book ii., chap. 3.

[l] *English descent.*—Carew MS. at Lambeth Palace, No. 635.

Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, in the county of Westmeath, who wrote about a century later than Spenser, complained as follows of the custom among the families of English descent, of changing their surnames:—

"In the next place I rank the degeneracy of many English families as a great hindrance of the reducing this people to civility, occasioned not only by fostering, that is, having their children nursed and bred during their tender years by the Irish, but much more by marriages with them, by means whereof our English, in too many great families, became in a few generations, one both in manners and interest with the Irish, in so much as many of them have not doubted to assume Irish names and appellations; instances hereof are but too many even this very day: thus a Birmingham is called by them Mac Yores, Fitz-Simmons Mac Ruddery, Weysly Mac Falrene, &c., and from men thus metamorphosed, what could be expected."—*Vallancey's Collectanea*, Vol. I., p. 105.

OF THE ASSUMPTION OF ENGLISH NAMES BY THE NATIVE IRISH.

THE Irish families who lived within the English Pale and its vicinity gradually conformed to the English customs and assumed English surnames; a practice which was deemed to be of such political importance that it was thought worthy the interference of the Parliament of the English Pale. Accordingly it was enacted by the Statute of 5 Edward IV. (1465), that every Irishman dwelling within the Pale, then comprising the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Kildare, should take an English surname. This Act, which curiously illustrates the history of Irish family names, was as follows (*Rot. Parl.*, c. 16):—

"An Act, that the Irish men dwelling in the counties of Dublin, Myeth, Uriell, and Kildare, shall go apparelled like English men, and weare theire beardes after the English maner, swear allegeance, and take English surname."

"At the request of the Commons it is ordeyned and established by authority of the said Parliament, that every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the county of Dublin, Myeth, Uriell, and Kil-

dare, shall goe like to one Englishman in apparel, and shaving of his beard above the mouth, and shall be within one yeare sworne the liege man of the king in the hands of the lieutenant or deputy, or such as he will assigne to receive this oath, for the multitude that is to be sworne, and shall take to him an English surname of one towne, as Sutton, Chester, Trym, Skryne, Corke, Kinsale: or colour, as white, blacke, browne: or art or science, as smith or carpenter; or office, as cooke, butler; and that he and his issue shall use this name under payne of forfeyting of his goods yearely till the premises be done, to be levied two times by the yeare to the king's warres, according to the discretion of the lieutenant of the king or his deputy."—5 ***Edward IV.***, c. 3. (***Statutes at Large, Ireland, Vol. I., p.*** 29.)

"In obedience to this law," says Harris (Works of Sir James Ware, vol. ii., p. 58), "the Shanachs took the name of Foxes; the Mac-an-gabhans, of Smiths; Geals, of Whites; the Brannachs, of Walshes; and many others; the said words being only literal translations from the Irish into the English language."

Harris, however, was very much mistaken in supposing that the Branachs (Bretnaigh, *i.e.*, Britones), of the English Pale in Ireland, are an Irish family, or that any ancient Irish family had borne that name, before the Anglo-Norman and Welsh families settled in Ireland towards the end of the twelfth century; he was also wrong in assuming that the Irish word for *Geal*, white, was by itself ever used as the name of any family in Ireland. In the other two instances he is correct; for the head of the O'Caharnys of Teffia, who was usually styled the Shinnagh (*An Sionach*), Anglicised his name into Fox, and the Mac-an-Gowans and O'Gowans translated their names into Smith.

The importance attached by this Act to the bearing of an English surname soon induced many of the less distinguished Irish families of the English Pale and its vicinity to translate or disguise their Irish names, so as to make them appear English; thus *Mac an t-saoir*, Mac Intire, was altered to Carpenter; *Mac Speallain*, Mac Spallane, to Spenser; *Mac Con-cogry*, Mac Cogry, to L'Estrange, &c.; but the more eminent families of the Pale and its vicinity, as

Mac Murrogh, O'Brennan, O'Toole, O'Byrne, O'Murchoe, Mac Gillapatrick, Mac Damore, O'Nolan, O'More, O'Dunn, O'Ryan, O'Dempsey, O'Conor Faly, O'Kelly, and others, retained their original Irish names unaltered. It is certain, however, that the translation and assimilation of Irish surnames to English was carried to a great extent in the vicinity of Dublin and throughout Leinster; hence it may at this day be safely concluded that many families bearing English surnames throughout what was formerly the English Pale, are undoubtedly of Milesian, or of Danish origin.

It appears, however, that the Statute referred to had not the intended effect to any great extent; for about a century after it had passed, we find Spenser recommending a revival of it, inasmuch as the Irish had then become as Irish as ever. His observations on this point are highly interesting, as throwing light on the history of Irish surnames towards the close of the sixteenth century. They are as follows:—

"Moreover, for the better breaking of these heads and septs, which (I tould you) was one of the greatest strengthes of the Irish, methinkes it should be very well to renewe that ould Statute which was made in the reigne of Edward the Fourth in Ireland, by which it was commanded, that whereas all men used to be called by the name of their septs, according to the severall nations, and had no surnames at all, that from henceforth each one should take upon himself a severall surname, either of his trade and faculty, or of some quality of his body or minde, or of the place where he dwelt, so as every one should be distinguished from the other, or from the most part, whereby they shall not onely not depend upon the head of their sept, as now they do, but also in time learne quite to forget his Irish nation. And herewithall would I also wish all the O's and Mac's, which the heads of septs have taken to their names, to bee utterly forbidden and extinguished. For that the same being an ordinance (as some say), first made by O'Brien [meaning Brian Borumha] for the strengthening of the Irish, the abrogating thereof will as much enfeeble them."—*View of the State of Ireland*, A.D. 1596, p. 108 (Dublin, 1633.)

In the month of September, 1585, sessions were held at Dunnamona, in the county of Mayo, presided over by Sir Richard

Bingham, Chief Commissioner and Governor of the Province of Connaught, together with Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, "ffor the perffectinge of the last composition made within the said Provynce." Sir Henry Docwra[m] states that the "plott of this composition was devised by Sir Richard, of purpose to take awaye the greatnes of the Irishe lordes, with their names, Macks, and Oes, that the infferyor subjecte might be ffreed ffrom their Irishe customes, cuttings, and vnreasonable exactions, and (by knoweing what was theire owne), be drawne to depend ever after vppon the state, and not on those Irishe lordes, or gentlemen; which alsoe might not onlye much avayle her Majestie in tyme of any stirres or revolts, by draweinge the common people ffrom ffollowing the greate chieffe lordes, but also bringe a more certayner yearlie rent or revenewe into her Highnes coffers then fformerlye was accustommed."

About the same period various natives, who were employed as clerks, interpreters, and spies to the State, successfully changed and concealed their Irish names. Of these the most deserving of notice were John Mac Laighid, Lye, or Leigh;[n] William O'Duinne, or Doyne; Sir Patrick Fox; Sir Thomas Shaen;[o] and Patrick Mac Crossan, or Crosbie.

In a tract in the State Paper Office, dated 3rd July, 1600, it is stated that Patrick Crosbie, or Crossan, was a mere Irishman by birth, and that his father had been rhymer or bard to the O'Moores. The aged Earl of Ormonde, in a letter written on 2nd December, 1601, to Sir Robert Cecil, on the bad conduct of the subordinate Government officials of the day, observes that Crosby's real surname was Mac-y-Crossane, and that his ancestors had been chief rhymers to the O'Moores and O'Connors.

[m] *Sir Henry Docwra.*—Miscellany of the Celtic Society, 1849, pp. 190, 191.

[n] *Leigh.*—See an interesting account of him published by Herbert F. Hore, Esq., in the Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South of Ireland Archæological Society, vol. ii. (new series), pp. 17-22.

[o] *Sir Thomas Shaen.*—He was unquestionably a member of the Clan Shane, a sept of the O'Ferralls, and his pedigree is given by Roger O'Ferrall, in his *Linea Antiqua*, preserved in the Office of the Ulster King-at-Arms, Dublin Castle.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, Sir Henry Piers, of Tristernagh, in his account of the county of Westmeath, made the following observations on the less distinguished Irish families then beginning to take English surnames :—

"These, I suppose, may be reckoned among the causes of the slow progress this nation hath made towards civility and accommodation to our English laws and customs; yet these notwithstanding, this people, especially in this and the adjoining counties, are in our days become more polite and civil than in former ages, and some very forward to accommodate themselves to the English modes, particularly in their habit, language, and surnames, which by all manner of ways they strive to make English or English-like; this I speak of the inferior rank of them. Thus you have Mac Gowne surname himself Smith; Mac Killy, Cock; Mac Spollane, Spencer; Mac Kegry, Lestrange, &c., herein making small amends for our degenerate English before spoken of."—*Vallancey's Collectanea*, i., 108.

Many others, even of the most distinguished Irish family names, were similarly Anglicised, as O'Conor to Conyers, O'Brien to Brine, O'Reilly to Ridley, O'Donnell to Daniel, O'Sullivan to Silvan and Silvers, O'Murchoe to Morpie, Mac Carthy to Carter, &c.

This change of Irish into English names continued to increase after the Revolution of 1688, when the natives who remained in Ireland were completely subjected. About this period, numbers of the oppressed native Irish reduced their names as much as possible to the level of English pronunciation; rejecting in almost every instance the O' and Mac, and making various other changes in their names, so as to give them an English appearance. These changes did not fail to elicit the censure of native rhymers; a specimen of whose satires on this subject is extant in the following epigram,[p] written by the Rev. Christopher Mac Conway (Mac Conmhuidhe), in the last century, on a gentleman of Tyrone altering his old name of Phelim O'Neill to Felix Neele:—

[p] *Epigram.*—Preserved by John M'Closkey, of Tirgarvil, in the county of Londonderry, in his unpublished Statistical Account of the parishes of Desertmartin, Kilcronaghan, and Ballynascreen.

" Omnia mutavit Felix, mutavit et ipsum;
Ipsius inque ipso, non manet esse sui.
Monticulos inter puduit torpere colonos.
Erubuitque *braccas*, erubuitque *brogas;*
Signa suæ gentis, nomenque rejecit *O'Nelli :*
Nec ratis, aut salmo, aut rubra retenta manus.
Pœniteat liquisse tuas nunc, transfuga, partes;
Infelix Felix, ad tua castra redi!"

Translated as follows by the late James Clarence Mangan :—

"All things has Felix changed: he changed his name;
Yea, in himself, he is no more the same;
Scorning to spend his days where he was reared,
To drag out life among the vulgar herd,
Or trudge his way through bogs in bracks[q] and brogues,
He changed his creed, and joined the Saxon rogues
By whom his sires were robbed. He laid aside
The arms they bore for centuries with pride—
The ship, the salmon, and the famed Red Hand,[r]
And blushed when called O'Neill in his own land!
Poor paltry skulker from thy noble race,
Infelix Felix, weep for thy disgrace!"

Of the Irish Families who retained their Ancient Names on the Continent and in Ireland.

The respectability of the native Irish was maintained and augmented abroad by the distinguished careers of numerous members of the old Gaelic families of Ireland, who became exiles in consequence of the Penal Laws.

In those countries where they were allowed to exercise their abilities, "we will find them," wrote Dr. O'Conor,[s] "whether in an ecclesiastical, military, or mercantile capacity, triumphing over

[q] *Bracks and Brogues.*—For notices of the braccæ, or trousers, and brogues of the ancient Irish, see Wilde's "Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," page 329.

[r] *The ship, the salmon, and the famed red hand.*—The cognizance on the O'Neill shield.

[s] *Dr. O'Conor.*—Memoirs of C. O'Conor, p. 154.

indigence, and rivalling the most illustrious geniuses of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, without riches to command notice, or patronage to create esteem."

Every mark indicative of their Irish origin was preserved with pride by those distinguished exiles; and, perhaps, nothing can more strikingly display the estimation in which the members of the historic Irish families were held on the Continent than the fact, that Henry O'Donnell, third son of Charles Duff (*Dubh*) O'Donnell, of Murresk, in the county of Mayo, received in marriage, in 1754, a near relative of the Empress Maria Theresa, a Princess of the illustrious house of Cantacuzene, descended from John Cantacuzene, the Byzantine emperor and historian, who reigned from 1347 to 1355. In the following extract from the patent to Count Maximilian O'Donnell, who was Aide-de-camp to the Emperor Francis Joseph I., whom he saved from assassination, in February, 1853, the various distinguished representatives of the O'Donnell family in Austria are noticed, with a general allusion to the nobility also of that branch of the race which settled in Spain :—

"He [Count Maximilian] is descended from the exceedingly ancient and very illustrious race, the Chiefs of Donegal, and Dynasts of the former Tyrconnell, in Ireland. History speaks of them in early ages, when Christianity was first introduced into that country; and extols the zeal with which they founded churches and monasteries, to assist in the propagation of the true faith. In later times, they exercised princely power in the land of their descent, and enjoyed widely-extended martial fame. Shortly before the final incorporation of Ireland with the Royal Crown of Great Britain, Roderick, one of this ancient princely race, was invested with the dignity of Count" (*i.e.* Earl) "of the above named province; as we have satisfactorily ascertained, by the original document of King James I., with the seal of Ireland thereto attached, and dated the 10th day of February, in the first year of his reign in England, France, and Ireland, and thirty-seventh year of his reign in Scotland. Various concurrences in ecclesiastical and political affairs, unnecessary now to enumerate, compelled the above-named" Earl "to quit his native land, and seek refuge in a Catholic, foreign country, as his elder brother, Hugh, had previously done. The latter met with a distinguished reception at

the Court of Philip III. of Spain, and the former was welcomed with paternal kindness by the pastoral Head of the Church, Pope Paul V. Since that period, their descendants have devoted themselves to the service of the Monarchs of the Spanish line of Our Most Serene Archducal House in the Kingdom of Spain; and in later times, in the beginning of the past century, to that of Our Most Serene Predecessors in the Imperial Government. During their stay in the land of Spain, as well as in that of Austria, they ever enjoyed the consideration and respect due to the rank of Count, and to their original nobility. It is to us a grateful and pleasing thing to bring to mind the banished (but with honour and dignity expatriated) forefathers and relatives of our beloved, loyal Maximilian Charles Count O'Donell, here mentioned, whose virtues and deeds for the greatest welfare of Our Most Serene House, and the highest interests of the State, shine with such peculiar and distinguished lustre. Charles" (*i.e.* Connell) "Count O'Donell, General of Cavalry, and Colonel-proprietor of his regiment, distinguished himself at the battle of Torgau, November 3rd, 1760, when appointed successor in command to Field-Marshal Count Daun, and performed the important service of repelling the advance of the enemy upon Dresden; for which achievement, it was unanimously resolved by the Chapter of the Order of Maria Theresa, that, although he was not a Knight thereof, he should be invested with the Grand Cross of the Order, which honour was conferred upon him December 21st, 1761. John, Count O'Donell, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant, and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, distinguished himself at the battle of Leuthen, December 5th, 1757, and at Maxen, November 20th, 1759. Henry, Count O'Donell commanded as Major of the 49th Regiment of Infantry, and volunteered to lead in person the storming of the principal gate of the fortress of Schweidnitz, September 30th, 1761, by which the same was taken; and for which achievement, by a resolution of the Chapter, April 30th, 1762, the Knight Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa was conferred upon him. In due gradation, he attained the rank of Major-General. Francis Joseph, Count O'Donell was President of the Chief Council, and of the Ministerial Bank Committee, and also of the Board of Finance and Commerce, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Stephen. John Count O'Donell was one of the first to offer himself as a volunteer for the campaign of 1809; and, as such, headed a corps with the greatest devotion and courage. Hugh, Count O'Donell, as a Major, was killed at Neerwinden. Charles,

Count O'Donell, also a Major, was killed at the storming of the bridge of Kehl; and Charles Count O'Donell, a Major-General, was killed at the battle of Aspern. Maurice Count O'Donell distinguished himself as the Commander of a Battalion in the defence of the bridge of Ebersburg, in 1814; and afterwards attained the rank of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant. Our well-beloved, trusty, Maximilian Charles O'Donell, son of the above-named Maurice, and grandson of Francis Joseph Count O'Donell, was born October 29th, 1812, and entered our service in 1830; and, in regular gradation, was promoted to his present rank. In 1848, he served in the campaign of Italy; and, in 1849, in that of Hungary; and, on every occasion, was distinguished for his valour. Already, in 1849, did we, as a mark of our confidence in his zeal and abilities, appoint him as Aide-de-camp to our person. At all times, has he fulfilled the high expectations we formed of him; and most fully was this exemplified, when, at the risk of being personally sacrificed, he warded off our imperial person the murderous attack of the assassin, on the 18th of February, in the present year, whereby he rendered to ourselves, to our royal house, and to our realm, a never-to-be-forgotten service. We rewarded him, by investing him with the Cross of our Order of Saint Leopold. But that he may enjoy an enduring and conspicuous mark of our just acknowledgment, which can be transmitted to his posterity, we grant him, further, all the rights and privileges of an Austrian Count; and, as a further proof of imperial and royal grace and favour, we augment henceforth his hereditary and family arms by the insertion of our own initials, and of the shield of our most serene ducal house of Austria, and finally, the double-headed eagle of our empire, to be and endure as a visible and imperishable memorial of his proved and devoted services."

A cursory notice of the more eminent of the O'Donnells in Spain, down to our own times, similar to that of their Austrian namesakes in the imperial patent, is given in the published volume of Mr. O'Callaghan's "History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France," pp. 389, 390. After an allusion to the settlement in Spain, in the last century, of Joseph, brother of Henry, who had established himself in Austria, the author of that work observes:—

"Of Joseph, who attained high military rank in Spain, the three elder sons, Henry, Charles, and Joseph, were distinguished officers in the war

against Napoleon. The first, Henry, was one of the ablest and most popular of the Spanish commanders; signalized himself greatly against the French Generals or Marshals, Duhesme, St. Cyr, Augereau, Suchet, Macdonald, &c., in Catalonia, of which he was appointed Captain-General; by destroying or capturing, at the village of La Bisbal, (where he received his sixteenth musket-wound), the force of General Schwartz, obtained the title of Count de l'Abisbal; and was afterwards one of the Regency of the kingdom, and organizer and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Reserve, entitled the Army of Andalucia. His brother Charles was made, by popular election, in 1808, Captain-General of the Canary Islands; as General of Division in the army of the Marquis de la Romana, was opposed to the French General, Reynier (or Regnier) in the south; was afterwards joined with Lord Wellington's forces at Torres Vedras; was again opposed to Reynier; while acting as Commander-in-Chief, *ad interim*, in the kingdom of Valencia, cooperated with Commodore Adams of the Invincible, and other vessels, in harassing the maritime posts of the enemy; then, under Don Joaquin Blake, was distinguished in the skirmishing operations and battle connected with the siege of Morviedro, or Saguntum, by Suchet; subsequently shared, as Camp-Marshal, or Major-General, in the defence of Valencia by Blake; and, becoming a prisoner-of-war by the fall of that place, was sent to France. After the general pacification, and his release, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Old Castile. His brother Joseph, as Colonel of the Regiment of the Princess, served under the Marquis de la Romana and Don Francisco Ballesteros (or Valesteros) in the north; was General of Division to the third Spanish army, under Don Manuel Friere in the south; became Chef d'Etat Major to that Army; then General-in-Chief of that and the second Spanish army opposed to Marshal Suchet; and was afterwards nominated by the Spanish Regency, to command the reserve force organized in the Isle of Leon. The youngest brother of those three officers, named Alexander, and of opposite politics to theirs, was Colonel of a Spanish regiment of King Joseph, that went with the Emperor Napoleon to Russia, in 1812. The latest eminent representative of the Spanish O'Donnells (a grandson of their progenitor, Joseph, through his second son, Charles), has been Leopold, who, from his signal services to the Christina party, as General of its forces against the Carlists, has been created Count of Lucena, and Governor of Cuba."

Leopold O'Donnell has since attained still higher honours, as Prime Minister of Spain, Conqueror of Morocco, and Duke of Tetuan.

In the same work will be found a biographical sketch of the most remarkable gentleman of the name in the service of France, and the preserver of the famous battle-reliquary of his clan, or the *Cathach*, Daniel O'Donnell, who, after having attained the rank of Brigadier, died July, 1735, at St. Germain-en-Laye, in his seventieth year. Other O'Donnells are also referred to in the French service, as officers in the Irish regiments of O'Donnell, Berwick, Clare, and Dillon, of whom some were Chevaliers or Knights of St. Louis. Among those officers all, indeed, were not of the great northern or Ulster sept of O'Donnells, some being of the Munster sept of Corcobaskin, in the county of Clare; yet, as of ancient Irish race serving abroad, entitled to be noticed here, though of very inferior celebrity to their Tirconnell namesakes. Many of the O'Donnells, in Ireland, especially in Munster, had changed their name to Daniel, in imitation of the Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, who had adopted this form of the name so early as the reign of James I.; but they have now nearly all resumed the original name, with the O' prefixed.

Of the O'Neills, there have been general officers in Spain, from the century subsequent to the fall of their Princes or Chieftains of Tyrone, to the great war against Napoleon. Of those officers, it is only necessary to allude to Major-General Owen Roe O'Neill, the brave defender of Arras, and conqueror of Benburb, and his nephew, Major-General Hugh Duff O'Neill, the stout opponent of the Cromwellians at Clonmel and Limerick. One of the name was enrolled among the Spanish nobility, in 1679, by the title of "Marqués de la Granja;" which title in that branch of the race has subsisted to our time; and its representative visited Ireland some years ago. In France, up to the rank of Chef-de-Brigade, and including Chevaliers of St. Louis and the Legion of Honour, O'Neills were to be seen in all the infantry regiments belonging to the Irish Brigade, in the Garde-du-Corps, &c. Of these, some, however, owing to

their connexion with the regiment of Clare, as apparently the Lieutenant-Colonel of that corps, who fell at Fontenoy, should not be confounded with those of Ulster, but considered as most probably belonging to the less noted Munster O'Neills, of Tradry, in Clare; of whom the *Creaghs* also, who have been distinguished by military rank in France, Spain, and the united army of Great Britain and Ireland, are a *branch*. Of the Macgennises, compared with whom, as heads of the old heroic race of Ir, in Ulster, the O'Neills and O'Donnells were both but modern intruders in that province, there were several officers in France, in the regiments of Galmoy, Dillon, Bulkeley, Lee, Rothe, &c.; some of whom attained the posts of Colonel and Chef-de-Bataillon, and three were Knights of St. Louis. The most remarkable of the name was Bernard Macgennis, Colonel of a regiment of French dragoons, killed at the battle of Spire, in November, 1703, and father of four sons, slain in the same service.

The family of O'Brien, of Thomond, were as distinguished in the service of France as the O'Donnells were in that of Austria; for, besides the veteran Major-General Murrogh O'Brien and his descendants, or son and grandson, Earls of Lismore and Viscounts of Tallow, by Stuart creation, and the successive noble representatives of the title of Clare, one of whom was a Marshal of France, there were in that service five officers named O'Brien who became Knights of St. Louis.[1]

Of the family of Kavanagh, two officers were Counts of the Holy Roman Empire and Generals in the Austrian service, and another is referred to with honour in the Polish-Saxon service. Of the O'Reillys, several were officers of the national Brigade in France, as well as in other regiments in its service, some of whom were Knights of St. Louis. In Spain, Alexander O'Reilly, born at Baltrasna, in 1722, and deceased in 1794, rose to be a Count, Governor of New Orleans in Louisiana, Grand Commander of the Order of Calatrava, Governor of Madrid, Captain-General of Andalucia,

[1] *St. Louis.*—See "O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades," under "The Infantry Regiment of O'Brien, or Clare," 8vo. Dublin: M'Glashan: 1855.

Civil and Military Governor of Cadiz, Inspector-General of the Spanish Infantry, President of the Military School at Port St. Mary, Generalissimo of the Spanish Forces; one of his sons, Don Dominic O'Reilly, being a Lieutenant-General, and the other, Don Nicholas O'Reilly, a Brigadier General. In Austria, also, Andrew O'Reilly, of Ballinlough, born in 1742 and deceased in 1832, was a most illustrious officer, a Knight Commander of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, General of Cavalry, &c. Of these two highest representatives of their name, in Spain and Austria respectively, *both* were nobly connected in marriage. Of the O'Rourkes, various officers are referred to with honour in the armies of Spain, France, and Russia, in which great empire one has attained the rank of Prince. Of the O'Dwyers, one in the service of Austria was Governor of Belgrade, during the war, under the famous Prince Eugene of Savoy, against the Turks, early in the last century; others served in France, either in the Brigade, including some who were Knights of St. Louis, or with French corps, the name being found among the officers of the French army to our own times; and towards the close of the same century, or in the reign of the Empress Catherine II., there was an Admiral O'Dwyer in the Russian service. Of the Macguires, the noble representatives of the title of Baron of Enniskillen, were officers in France from the reign of Louis XIV. to that of Louis XVI.; and, during the same period, gentlemen of that old sept were to be found there in the national Brigade, or the regiments of Lee, Dorrington, Dillon, O'Donnell, FitzJames, Bulkeley, and Lally; the most eminent representative, however, of the name having been in the Austrian service, in the person of John Sigismund Macguire, Colonel of a regiment of Infantry of four battalions, a General of Artillery, and Lieutenant-General, Governor of Carinthia, Imperial Chamberlain, and Grand Cross Knight of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, and of the White Eagle of the King of Poland. He, too, was married to a lady of very high rank.

O'Conor Sligo was a Lieutenant-General in Austria, and O'Conor Roe (Ruadh), Governor of Civita Vecchia, a seaport town of much

consequence in the Papal dominions. O'Shaughnessy, in 1744, died a Marechal-de-Camp, or Major-General, in the French service. Of the O'Lallys, or O'Mullallys, of Tullachnadaly, near Tuam, Sir Gerard Lally, a Baronet by Stuart creation, died a Brigadier, in France, in 1737, whose son, Thomas Arthur, Count Lally, so distinguished at Etlingen, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Lafelt, Bergen-op-Zoom, Maestricht, &c., was Colonel of an Irish Regiment of Infantry purposely raised for him, a Lieutenant-General, Grand Cross Knight of St. Louis, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the East Indies; and his nephew, Michael Lally, died a Brigadier, at Rouen, in 1773. Of the O'Mahonies of Desmond, or South Munster, the chief officer under Louis XIV. and Philip V., in France and Spain, was Daniel, most celebrated at Cremona, Almanza, Saragossa, Villaviciosa, Colonel of an Irish Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General, Count of Castile, &c.; whose elder son, James, was Lieutenant-General in the service of Naples, and younger son, Demetrius, a Lieutenant-General and Count in Spain, and Ambassador from that power to the Court of Vienna, where he died in 1770; the name of O'Mahony, in other branches, being of eminence in the French army to *within* the present century, when one of its representatives, an officer of the old Brigade, was a Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Order of St. Louis, and another a Marechal-de-Camp, or Major-General, and Commandant of the Legion of Honour. Of O'Farrells or O'Ferralls there were, in the days of the Old Brigade, officers in the national regiments of FitzJames, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Walsh; and, since the restoration of the Bourbons, or from 1814 to 1846, others have been in the Garde du Corps du Roi, Legion d'Hohenloe, Artillerie, Sapeurs du Genie, Hussars, &c., including a Colonel of the 7th Regiment of the Line, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. Of O'Tooles, during the last century, we find gentlemen in the Gardes du Corps and regiments of Berwick, Dillon, Walsh, some of these Lieutenant-Colonels and Knights of St. Louis; of whom, after the Revolution, Brian O'Toole, of a distinguished military branch of the race established in the county of

Wexford, entered the British army, and, during the Peninsular War, duly increased the previous honours of his name, being, at his death, in 1825, Chevalier of the Orders of St. Louis and St. Lazare in France, Colonel of Caçadores, and Grand Cross Knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword in Portugal, and in the English service, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In 1838, François O'Toole, Captain of the 73rd Regiment of the Line in France, was a Member of the Legion of Honour. Of O'Byrnes, the regiments of Dublin, Galmoy, Berwick, and Walsh display their respective complements, comprising some Knights of St. Louis.

O'Neny, more correctly MacNeny, of Tyrone, became a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Councillor of State to Her Imperial Majesty, Maria Theresa, and Chief President of the Privy Council at Brussels. To these may be added O'Sullivan, O'Callaghan, O'Naghten, O'Murphy, &c., to notice whose various distinguished offshoots abroad would occupy so much more space than is at our disposal here, that we shall only observe, never were the old chieftain races of the north and south of Erin more nobly represented in military service upon the Continent than at present, in Spain, by O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan, and in France, by MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The list of Milesian Irish officers who distinguished themselves in foreign service, if fully made out, would be found to embrace members of all the great Irish families and most of the inferior ones. The history of those in the service of France (so interesting from its connexion with the wars among the leading powers of Europe for a century) will, it is hoped, soon be completed by that indefatigable collector and minute investigator of Irish military history, John Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., in his work on the Irish Brigades, of which the volume that has been published shows such extensive research on the introductory portion of the subject. A good deal has been done to rescue their names from oblivion by the late Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mountdruid; and John D'Alton, Esq., in his last edition of the "Army List of King James II." (the original MS. of which was previously referred to and cited

in the edition of the "Macariæ Excidium," printed by the Irish Archæological Society,) has contributed largely to our information on the same topic. Count Charles Mac Donnell, private secretary to Marshal Nugent of Austria, is also collecting materials for a work on the history of the Irish officers in the service of Poland and Austria; so that, in a few years, we may expect a complete account of the illustrious deeds of the scattered Irish race, from the year 1600 down to the present day.

The respectability derived from the renown of the Irish officers abroad induced some of their relatives at home to resume the Os and Macs. Some have been prevented from so doing by the patents of their estates, as Kelly, of Castlekelly, in the county of Galway, and Dunne, of Iregan, in the Queen's County, who are ordered by distinct clauses to reject the O', and not to take any form of name indicating clanship of any kind.

Other Irish families, however, who were not bound by patents of this kind, have resumed their ancient names. Thus, the late Owen O'Conor, M.P. for the county of Roscommon, assumed the epithet Don on the extinction of the senior branch, although he was the sixth in descent from the last ancestor who had borne it. O'Grady of Kilballyowen has also prefixed the O' and assumed the chieftainship of the O'Gradys, after that title, or mark of seniority, had been obsolete for at least six generations. Morgan William O'Donovan, Esq., of Montpelier, in the county of Cork, has not only re-assumed the O', which his ancestors had rejected for many generations, but has styled himself "the O'Donovan," chief of his name, being the next of kin to the last acknowledged head of that family, the late General Richard O'Donovan, of Bawnlahan, whose family became extinct in the year 1841. His example in resuming the O' has been followed by Timothy O'Donovan, Esq., of O'Donovan's Cove, in the county of Cork, head of a very ancient sept of the same family, and by William John O'Donnavan, a junior member of the Wexford Clan-Donovan.

There are other heads of Irish families who retain their Irish names in full with pride, as Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport, Bart.; General Sir Charles O'Donnell, of Trughe, near Limerick,

in the county of Clare; Charles O'Donnell, of Castlebar; Sir Lucius O'Brien, now Lord Inchiquin; O'Loughlin Burren; Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart.; Mac Dermot of Coolavin; Mac Dermot Roe; O'Flaherty, of Lemonfield; O'Rorke, of Ballybollen, in the county Antrim; O'Kelly, of Ticooly, in the county Galway; O'Kelly, of Aughrim, now represented by Charles O'Kelly, Esq., of Newtown, Q.C.; O'Dowda of Bunnyconnellan; Mac Carthy of Carrignavar; O'Mahony of Dunlo, in Kerry; O'Driscoll, now residing at Brussels; Sir Justin Mac Carthy, Governor of Ceylon; Daniel Mac Carthy,[u] Esq., of Stourfield near Christchurch, Hants, England; O'Reilly[v] of the Heath House, Queen's County, and his relative, of Thomastown, county Louth; More O'Ferrall, M.P.; Mageoghegan O'Neill; The O'Donoghue of the Glynns, M.P.; and Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh of Borris Idrone, head of the ancient royal family of Leinster, whose pedigree is as well proved as that of any sovereign in Europe.

There are also some pseudo-Irish chieftains who are unquestionably of English descent, and sprung from Englishmen. This class of assumed Irish chieftainship differs widely from that of those whose descent is known, and who represent Irish families of genuine historical celebrity.

[u] *Sir Justin Mac Carthy; Daniel Mac Carthy.*—These gentlemen are of the sept of Mac Carthy Glas, the senior branch of Mac Carthy Reagh, in the county of Cork, descending from Donnell Glas II., Prince of Carbery, who died in 1442. In a pedigree of Mac Carthy Reagh preserved in the Carew Collection of manuscripts at Lambeth, it is stated that Donnell Glas II. was the eldest son of Donnell Reagh, who died in 1414; but that his descendants were set aside by Dermot an Duna, the fifth son of the same Donnell. In the year 1600 the race of Donnell Glas II. had 14½ ploughlands, and the chief of them lived at Pheal, near Iniskean.

[v] *O'Reilly.*—The late Dowell O'Reilly, Attorney-General of Jamaica, who was deeply imbued with the ignorant notions concerning Irish surnames prevalent in his time, once told the editor that neither he himself nor any of the junior branches of the O'Reillys had any right to prefix the O'; that he himself was plain Dowell Reilly, and his brother plain William Reilly; while Myles John O'Reilly, of the Heath House, was the only individual of the O'Reilly family in Ireland who was entitled to have the O' prefixed to his name; and when the editor told him that this was a popular error, he felt rather insulted.

Of Irish Family Names Anglicised and Altered.

Among the less distinguished Irish families, however, the translation and anglicising of names have gone on to so great a degree as to leave no doubt that in the course of half a century it will be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish many families of Irish name and origin from those of English race, unless, indeed, inquirers shall be enabled to do so by the assistance of history, family documents, or physiognomical characteristics. The principal cause of the change of these names was the ridicule thrown upon them by English magistrates and lawyers, who were ignorant of the Gaelic language. This made the Irish ashamed of all such names as were difficult of pronunciation by English organs, and they were thus led to change them by degrees, either by translating them into what they conceived to be their meanings in English, or by assimilating them to local English surnames of respectable families, or by paring.

The families among the lower ranks who have translated, anglicised, or totally changed their ancient surnames, are very numerous, and are daily becoming more and more so. Besides the cause already mentioned, two reasons may be assigned for this desire which prevails at present among the lower classes for the continued adoption of English surnames: first, the English language is becoming that universally spoken among these classes, who now believe that many Irish surnames do not sound very euphoniously in that tongue; secondly, the names translated or totally changed are, with very few exceptions, of no celebrity in Irish history, and when they do not sound well in English, the owners wish to change them to respectable English or Scotch names, in order that they may obtain English or Scotch armorial bearings, and cease to be considered as of plebeian Irish blood. As this change is going on rapidly in every part of Ireland, it appears desirable to give here some notices of the Milesian or Scotic names that have thus become metamorphosed.

First, of names which have been *translated* correctly or incor-

rectly. In the county of Sligo the ancient name of O'Mulclohy has been metamorphosed into *Stone*, from an idea that *clohy*, the latter part of it, signifies a *stone;* but this being an incorrect translation in the present instance, these persons may be said to have taken a new name. In the county of Leitrim the ancient and by no means obscure name of MacConnava has been rendered Forde, from an erroneous notion that *ava*, the last part of it, is a corruption of *atha, of a ford.* This is also an instance of false translation, for MacConnava, chief of Munter Kenny, in the county of Leitrim, took his name from his ancestor Cusnava, who flourished in the tenth century. In Kerry and Thomond the ancient name of O'Cnavin is now often anglicised Bowen, because Cnavin signifies a *small bone.* In Tirconnell the ancient name of O'Mulmoghery is now always rendered Early, because *moch-eirghe* signifies *early rising.* This version, however, is excusable, though not altogether correct. In Thomond, O'Marcachain is translated Ryder by some (*Marcach* signifying a horseman), but anglicised Markham by others; and in the same territory O'Lahiff is made Guthrie, which is altogether incorrect. In Tyrone the ancient name of MacRory is now invariably made Rogers, because Roger is assumed to be the English Christian name corresponding to the Irish Ruadhri or Rory. In Connemara, in the west of the county of Galway, the ancient name of MacConry is now always made King, because it is assumed that *ry*, the last syllable of it, is from *righ*, a king; a gross error, for this family, who are of Dalcassian origin, took their surname from their ancestor Curoi, a name which forms Conroi in the genitive case, and has nothing to do with *righ*, a king. The townland of Ballymaconry, situate near Streamstown, in Connemara, has also been changed to *Kingston.* Sir Thomas King, one of this race, was the first who made this change. He settled in Dublin about a century since, made a fortune, and was knighted; and the poor relatives at home adopted his name, thinking that they too might get rich, if they rejected their old surname.

These examples, selected out of a long list of Irish surnames, erroneously translated, are sufficient to show the false process by

which the Irish are getting rid of their ancient surnames. A few specimens may next be adduced of Irish surnames, which have been *assimilated* to English or Scotch ones, from a fancied resemblance in the sounds of both.

In Ulster, MacMahon, the name of the chiefs of Oriel, which, as we have already seen, the poet Spenser attempted to prove to be an Irish form of Fitzursula, is now very frequently anglicised Matthews. MacCawell, the name of the ancient chiefs of Kinel Ferady, is anglicised Camphill, Cambell, Howell, and even Caulfield.* In Thomond the name O'Hiomhair is anglicised to Howard among the peasantry, and to Ivers among the gentry. In the same county the ancient Irish name of O'Beirne is metamorphosed to Byron, while in the original locality of the name, in Tir-Briuin na Sinna, in the east of the county of Roscommon, it is anglicised Bruin among the peasantry; but among the gentry who know the historical respectability of the name, the original form O'Beirne is retained. In the province of Connaught, a family named O'Heraghty have anglicised their old Gaelic name to Harrington. In the city of Limerick, the ancient name of O'Shaughnessy is metamorphosed to Sandys, perhaps to disguise the Irish origin of the family; but it is retained by the more respectable branches of the family, as by Sir William O'Shaughnessy, of Calcutta. In the county of Londonderry, the old name O'Brollaghan is made to look English in Ireland and America by being transmuted to Bradley, while in Scotland it is made Brodie. In the county of Fermanagh, the O'Creighans have changed their name to Creighton, for no other apparent reason than because it is the family name of the Earl of Erne. In the county of Leitrim, O'Fergus, the descendant of the ancient Erenachs of Rossinver, has lately changed his name to Ferguson. Throughout the province of Ulster generally very extraordinary changes have been made in the names of the aborigines: as, MacTeige, to Montague;

* *Caulfield.*—A branch of this family, settled in the county of Wicklow, at Levettstown and Lemanstown, at an early period changed the name of MacCawell to Caulfield, but their pedigree has been compiled with great care, and deduced from the old Irish stock.

O'Mulligan, to Molyneaux; MacGillycuskly, to Cosgrove and Costello; MacGillyglass, to Greene; O'Tuathalain, to Toland and Thulis; O'Hay or O'Hughe, to Hughes; O'Cairellan, to Carleton;[x] O'Howen, to Owens; MacGillyfinen, to Leonard; MacShane, to Johnson and Johnston; O'Gnimh or O'Gneeve, to Agnew; O'Clery, to Clarke; MacLave, to Hand; MacGuiggin, to Goodwin; O'Hir, to Hare; O'Luane, to Lamb; MacConin to Kennyon and Canning; O'Floinn, to Lynn; O'Haughey, to Howe; O'Conwy, to Conway; O'Loingsy or O'Linchy, to Lynch; MacNamee, to Meath, &c.

In Connaught, O'Greighan is changed to Graham; O'Cluman, to Coalman; O'Fahy, to Fay and Green; O'Naghton, to Norton; MacRannal, to Reynolds; O'Heosa, to Hussey, (but to Oswell in Fermanagh); MacFirbis, to Forbes; O'Hargadon, to Hardiman;[y] O'Mulfover, to Milford; O'Tiompain, to Tenpenny; MacConboirnè, to Burnes; O'Conagan, to Conyngham; O'Heyne, to Hindes and Hynes; O'Mulvihil, to Melville; O'Rourke, to Rooke; MacGillakilly and O'Coilligh, to Cox and Woods; O'Gatlaoich, to Gateley and Keightley; O'Fraechain, to French. In Munster, and also in Connaught, O'Sesnan is changed to Sexton; O'Shanahan, to Fox; O'Turran and O'Trehy, to Troy; O'Mulligan, to Baldwin; O'Hiskeen, to Hastings; O'Nia, to Needham (but to Neville, in Munster); O'Corey, to Curry; O'Sheedy, to Silke; O'Mulfaver, to Palmer; O'Trehy and MacCoshy, to Foote; O'Honeen, to Greene; O'Conaing, to Gunning; O'Cornain, to Corbett; O'Murgally, to Morley; O'Kinsellagh, to Kingsley and Tinsly; MacGillymire, to Merryman; O'Hehir, to Hare; O'Faelchon and MacTyre, to Wolfe; MacBrehon, to Judge; O'Barran, to Barrington; O'Keatey, to Keating; O'Connowe and O'Connoghan, to Conway; O'Credan, to Creed; O'Feehily, to Pickley; O'Sewell, to Walker; MacCurtin, to Curtain; MacReachtagain to Rafter; O'Ahern, to Heron; O'Muineog, to

[x] *Carleton.*—As for instance, William Carleton, the depicter of the customs, manners, and superstitions of the Irish, who is of the old Milesian race of the O'Cairellans, the ancient chiefs of Clandermot, in the present county of Londonderry, and not of English descent, as the present form of his name would indicate.

[y] *Hardiman.*—The late James Hardiman, the learned author of the History of Galway and compiler of the Irish Minstrelsy, &c., was of this name.

Monaghan; O'Cuagain and MacCugain, to Cogan; O'Conrahy and O'Mulconry, to Conroy; MacHugh and O'Haedha or O'Hugh, into Hughes; O'Drum, to Drummond; MacDunlevy, to Dunlop and Levingston; O'Henessy, to Harrington; MacGallogly and MacInogly, to Ingoldsby; MacGilla Muire, to Gilmore, &c., &c.

Various similar instances might be given. It could indeed be shown that in the neighbourhood of the principal Irish towns the farmers and cottiers have two names—a country name and a town name. Thus in the vicinity of Cork, O'Leyne of the country becomes Lyons in the city; O'Houlahan of the country is made Holland in the city. In the neighbourhood of Enniskillen, MacGilfinnen of the country becomes Leonard in the town. In the neighbourhood of Sligo, O'Sumaghan of the country becomes Somers in the town, &c.; but the number of those changes here exhibited is sufficient to show the manner in which the lower Irish are assimilating their names with those of the English.

The following list of names, with their changes, has been recently obtained from the neighbourhood of Cootehill, in the county of Cavan:—

MacNebo changed to Victory; and to Victoria by emigrants to America.
MacCawell, to Callwell.
MacEntire, to Carpenter and Freeman (*saer*, a carpenter; *saer*, free).
MacGilroy, to King; made Kilroy in Connaught, and MacElroy in Fermanagh.
MacGunshenan, to Nugent and Leonard, also Gilson.
MacGuiggan, to Godwin and Goodwin.
MacGowan and O'Gowan, to Smyth.
MacGolderick (MacUalghairg), to Goderich and Golding.
MacKernan (MacThiernan), to Masterson and Lord.
MacCrossan, to Crosbie and Grosby, and even to Crosse.
MacCorry, to Corry.
MacConnon has been changed recently into O'Connell.
MacOscar to Cosgrove and Costello.
MacBrehon, to Judge.
O'Brollaghan, to Brabacy and Brabazon.

O'Clery, to Clarke, and Clerkin.
O'Cindellan, to Cuningham.
O'Drum, to Drummond (Drum, in Fermanagh).
Tackney, to Tackit and Sexton.
Murtagh, in America, to Mortimer.

Examples have now been given of the process which is going on in the several provinces of Ireland among the people generally, in changing their original names into names apparently English or Scotch; there are also in Ireland some among the higher classes who have altered their old Milesian names in such a manner as to give them a French or Spanish appearance. These, it is true, are few in number, but some of them are of respectable rank. We shall therefore exhibit a few instances of the mode supposed to render Irish names respectable by giving them a foreign aspect. The most remarkable of these changes has been made by the family of O'Dorcy, in the west of the county of Galway, who have assumed, not only the name of D'Arcy, but also the arms of the Anglo-Norman D'Arcys of Meath. It is well known, however, that the D'Arcys of Galway are all descended from James Reagh Darcy, of Galway, merchant, whose pedigree is traced by Duald MacFirbis, not to the D'Arcys of Meath, who are unquestionably of Anglo-Norman origin, but to the Milesian O'Dorcys (*Ua Dorchaidhe*, now called Darkey,) of West Connaught, who were the ancient chiefs of Partry, a well-known territory extending from the lakes of Lough Mask and Lough Carra westwards, in the direction of Croagh-Patrick.

Another instance is found in Thomond, where a gentleman of the O'Mulronies has, following the plebeian corruption of that name, metamorphosed it to Moroni, by which he affects to pass as of Spanish descent; but his neighbours persist in calling him *O'Murruana*, when they speak the native language; for, in that part of Ireland, where the Irish language is in most other instances very correctly pronounced, when the prefix *maol* is followed by *r*, the *l* itself is pronounced *r*, as in the instance under consideration,

and in O'Mulryan, a well-known name in Munster, which they now pronounce O'Murryan. Thus an accidental corruption in the pronunciation of a consonant is taken advantage of to metamorphose an old Irish name into a Spanish one.

The next instance deserving notice is in the province of Connaught, where the family of O'Mulaville have all changed their name to Lavelle, and where those who know nothing of the history of that family, are beginning to think that they are of French descent. But it is the constant, though false, tradition in the county of Mayo that they are of Danish origin, and that they have been located in Iarowle since the ninth century. Of this name was the late editor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, a man of great abilities and extensive learning, and possessed of a good knowledge of the ancient Irish language. The name of O'Mulaville is Scotticised MacPaul in the province of Ulster.

A name which some people also suppose to be French or Anglo-Norman, is Delany, as if it were De Lani; but the Irish origin of this family cannot be questioned, for the name is called O'Dubhlaine, O'Dulany, in the Gaelic language, and they were originally seated at the foot of Sliabh Bladhma, in Upper Ossory. Another instance is found in the change of O'Dowling to Du Laing; but this is seldom made, and never by any but people of no consequence.

Some individuals of the name Magunshinan, or Magilsinan, upon leaving their original localities in Cavan and Meath, have assumed the name of Nugent, and others that of Gilson. Of this family was Charles Gilson, the founder and endower of the public school of Oldcastle, who, on his removal to London, shortened his name to Gilson.

Other persons of Irish name and origin, upon settling in London and other parts of England, have changed their surnames altogether; as Sir Peter Byrne, the ancestor of the present Baron of De Tabley, who styled himself Leycester, in conformity with the will of his maternal grandfather, who had bequeathed him large estates in England, on condition of his relinquishing his

Irish name, and adopting that of the testator. Although the most exalted in rank of the O'Byrne race now living, his Irish origin is entirely disguised in his present name of Warren; he descends from Daniel, the second son of Loughlin Duff, of Ballintlea, in the county of Wicklow, a chief of distinction.

Other changes have been made in Irish surnames by abbreviation, for the purpose of rendering such names easy of pronunciation by the English. Of these a long list might be given, but a selection will here suffice. In the province of Connacht the name MacCuolahan [Mac Uallachain] has been abbreviated to Cuolahan; MacEochaidh, to M'Keogh, and latterly to Keogh; O'Mulconry, to Conry and Conroy. In Ossory, MacGillapatrick, to Fitzpatrick. In the county of Galway, and throughout the province of Connacht generally, MacGillakelly has been changed to Kilkelly; O'Mullally, to Lally; MacGillakenny, to Kilkenny; MacGillamurry, to Kilmurry; MacGilladuff, to Killduff; MacGeraghty, to Geraghty and Gearty; MacPhaudeen, to Patten; O'Houlahan [O'h-Uallachain], to Nolan. This last change disguises entirely the origin of the family, which was removed from Munster into Connacht by Oliver Cromwell, under the name of O'Houlahan. The real Nolans of Ireland are of Leinster origin, and were the ancient chiefs of the barony of Forth, in the now county of Carlow, anciently called Fotharta Fea, where they are still numerous; but those styled Nolans, in Connacht, are in reality O'Houlahans, a family who bore the dignity of chieftains in ancient times, though it happens that, not knowing their history, or disliking the sound of the name, they have assumed the appellation of a Leinster family, which seems to them to be somewhat more acceptable to modern ears. In Munster, however, O'Houlahan is beginning to be anglicised Holland. In the province of Ulster the name MacGillaroe has been shortened to Gilroy and Kilroy; MacBrady, to Brady; O'Kelaghan, to Callaghan; MacGilla Brighde, to MacBride; MacGillacuskly, to Cuskly, Cosgrove, and Costello; MacGillafinen, to Linden and Leonard; MacGennis, to Ennis and Guinness; MacBlosky, to Closky. In Munster the old name of MacCarthy (or, as it is written in the original Irish,

MacCarthaigh), has dwindled to Carty; O'Mulryan, to O'Ryan and Ryan; MacGilla-Synan, to Shannon; MacGillabuidhe, to MacEvoy, &c. In Leinster all the Os and Macs have been rejected; and though a few of them are to be met there now, in consequence of the influx of poor of late into that province, it is certain that there is not a single instance in which the O or Mac has been retained by any of the aboriginal inhabitants of the ancient Irish province of Leinster, not including Meath. The most distinguished of these was MacMurrough, but there is not an individual of that name now known in Leinster, all the families of the race having without exception adopted the name Kavanagh.

The name now generally anglicised Murphy is not MacMurrough, but O'Murchoe, which was that of an offset of the royal family of Leinster, who became chiefs of the territory of South Hy-Felimy, now the Murroos, or barony of Ballaghkeen, in the east of the county of Wexford, whose chief seat was at Castle Ellis, in that barony. All the families of the name Murphy, now in Ireland, are called in Irish O'Murchadha, pronounced O'Murraghoo, and it is believed that they are originally of Leinster. On the difference between these two families of MacMurrough and Murphy, Roderic O'Flaherty has the following observation in his critique on Peter Walsh:—

"Cognominibus Hibernicis, quæ semper sunt unius è majoribus propria nomina O vel Mac præponitur Cognominatos illius, ex quo cognomen, natos, nepotes, vel posteros significans; nec licet unum pro alio promiscuè usurpari, quemadmodum ille O'Morphæum regem Lageniæ pro MacMorphæum (seu potius MacMurchadh), scribit: ab hac enim diversa est et longe inferior O'Murchadh (quam Anglicè Morphy dicunt), familia."—*Ogygia seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia*, 1685, page 210.

"An O or a Mac is prefixed to Irish surnames, which are always the proper names of one of their ancestors, intimating that they were of the same name, the sons, grandsons, or posterity of the person whose name they adopted; but it was not proper to use the one promiscuously in the place of the other" (i.e., O for Mac or vice versâ), as he [viz., Peter Walsh] writes

O'Morphy, King of Leinster, for MacMorphy (or rather MacMurchadha); but the family of O'Murchadha [which in English is Morphy], is very different from and inferior to this family."

There are, however, some few instances to be met with in which O has been changed to Mac, and vice versâ, as in the case of O'Melaghlin, chief of the southern Hy-Niall race, to MacLoughlin; and in the following instances, O'Dubhdierma, to MacDermot; O'Donoghy, to MacDonough; O'Cnavin, to MacNevin; O'Heraghty, to MacGeraghty; and some few others.

These latter changes are not calculated to disguise the Irish origin of the families who have made them, but they tend to confound the tribe and locality of the respective families.

Similar changes have been made in the family names among the Welsh: as, Ap-John, into Jones; Ap-Richard, into Pritchard and Richards; Ap-Owen, into Owens; Ap-Robert, into Probert and Roberts; Ap-Gwillim, to Williams; Ap-Rody, to Brody; Ap-Hugh, to Pughe and Pew, and latterly to Hughes, &c.

Of Ancient Irish Christian or Baptismal Names of Men, and their Modernized Forms.

Having thus treated of the alterations the Irish have made in their surnames, or family names, for the purpose of giving them an English appearance, the changes which they have likewise made in their Christian or baptismal names, with the same intention, may next be considered. Many of their original names they have altogether rejected, as not immediately reducible to any modern English forms; but others have been retained, though altered in such a manner as to make them appear English. From the authentic Irish annals and Genealogical books might be compiled a copious list of proper names of men in use in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which have been for a long time laid aside, but the limits of this work would not afford room for such a catalogue. It must, therefore, suffice to point out the original forms of such names as have been retained in an anglicised shape. These changes in

the Christian names have been made by the families who have adopted English surnames, as well as by those who have retained the Milesian O and Mac; but these families have assumed that the English forms which they have given to this class of names are perfectly correct. This was considered to be true as early as the year 1689, when Sir Richard Cox wrote on the subject as follows, in the introductory discourse to his History of Ireland:—

"The Christian names of the Irish are as in England, Hugh, Mahoone, i.e. Mathew; Teige, i.e. Tymothy; Dermond, i.e. Jeremy; Cnoghor, i.e. Cornelius; Cormuck, i.e. Charles; Art, i.e. Arthur; Donal, i.e. Daniel; Goron, i.e. Jeofry; Magheesh, i.e. Moses."

Now, these names are by no means identical, though at present they are universally received and used as such. In the first place, the name *Aedh*, which has been metamorphosed to Hugh, is not synonymous with it, for the word *Aedh* means *fire;* but Hugh, which has been borrowed from the Saxon, signifies *high* or *lofty*. Since, then, they bear not the same meaning, and are not composed of the same letters, it is quite obvious that they have nothing in common with each other. In the second place, Mahon, (Mathghamhain) or as Sir Richard Cox writes it, Mahoone, is not Matthew; for according to Spenser and others, Mahon signifies a *bear*, and therefore cannot be identical, synonymous, or cognate with the Scriptural name Matthew, which signifies a *gift* or *present*. In the third instance, the Irish name Teige, (Tadhg), which according to all the Irish glossaries, signifies a *poet*, is not synonymous with Timothy, which means the *God-honouring*. Teige was first anglicised Thady, and the editor is acquainted with individuals who have rendered it Thaddæus, Theophilus, and Theodosius.

In the fourth instance, Dermot, or, as Sir Richard Cox wrote it, Dermond is not identical, or even cognate with Jeremy. On this name, which was at first very incorrectly anglicised Darby, the learned Dr. O'Brien wrote as follows:—

"***Diarmaid***, the proper name of several great princes of the old Irish. This name is a compound of ***Dia***, god, and ***armaid***, the genitive plural of

the Irish word *arm*, Latin, *arma, armorum:* so that *Dia-armaid* literally signifies the same as *Deus-armorum*, the god of arms. Such is the exalted origin of this Irish name, which does not screen it from being, at times, a subject of ridicule to some of our pretty gentleman of the modern English taste."—*Focalóir Gaoidhilge Sax-Bhéarla, or an Irish-English Dictionary.* Paris: 1768, page 179.

It must, however, be acknowledged that this is not the meaning of the name Dermod, and that Dr. O'Brien was incorrect in this explanation which he considered gave respectability to a name common in his own ancient family, and which was regarded as vulgar by those in power in Ireland at the period in which he wrote. We have the authority of the Irish glossaries to show that *Diarmaid*, which was adopted at a remote period of Irish history, as the proper name of a man, signifies a *freeman.*

In the fifth instance, Conchobhar, or, as Sir Richard Cox writes it, Cnogher, is not identical, synonymous, or even cognate with Cornelius; for though it has been customary with some families to Latinize it Cornelius, still we know from the radices of both names that they bear not the slightest analogy to each other, for the Irish name is compounded of *conn*, strength, and *cobhair*, aid, assistance; while the Latin Cornelius is differently derived. It is, then, evident that there is no reason for changing the Irish Conchobhar, or Conor, to Cornelius, except a fancied and very remote resemblance between the sounds of both.

In the sixth instance, the name Cormac has no analogy to Charles (which means noble-spirited), for it is explained by all our glossographers as signifying "Son of the chariot;" and it is added, "that it was first given as a sobriquet in the first century to a Lagenian prince who happened to be born in a chariot while his mother was going on a journey, but that it afterwards became honourable as the name of many great personages in Ireland." After the accession of Charles I., however, to the throne many Irish families of distinction changed the name of Cormac to Charles, thinking the latter more dignified as the name of the reigning

monarch—a practice which since has been very generally followed in Ireland.

In the seventh instance, Sir Richard is probably correct, as Art may be synonymous with Arthur; indeed they both appear words of the same original family of language, for the Irish word *Art* signifies *noble*; and if we can rely on the British etymologists, Arthur bears much of a similar meaning in the Cymraig, or Old British.

With respect to the eighth instance, given by Sir Richard Cox, it appears certain that the Irish proper name, Domhnall, which was originally anglicised Donnell and Donald, is not the same with the Scriptural name, Daniel, which means *God is my judge.* The ancient Irish glossographers never viewed it as such, for they always wrote it *Domhnall,* and understood it to mean a great or proud chieftain. This explanation may, however, be possibly incorrect; but the *m* in the first syllable shows that the name is formed from a root very different from that from which the Scriptural name Daniel is derived.

As to the names Goron (which is but a mistake for Searon), Jeoffry; and Magheesh or Moses, the two last instances mentioned by Sir Richard Cox, they were never in use among the old Irish, but were borrowed from the Anglo-Normans, and therefore do not require notice in this place. The foregoing remarks sufficiently show that the Christian names borne by the ancient Irish are not identical, synonymous, or even cognate with those substituted for them in the time of Sir Richard Cox. The baptismal, or Christian names of the ancient Irish were variously formed, but chiefly composed of adjectives denoting colours or qualities of the mind or body; also of names of animals, with various adjectives prefixed or postfixed. Thus, we have Aedh, now Hugh, denoting fire; Art (now Arthur), which means noble stone, or rock; Brian, from *bri,* strength; Becan, from *beg,* little; Beoan, from *beo,* lively. We have also Bran, a raven, and its diminutive Branán; Brocán, from *broc,* a badger; Buadhach, from *buadh,* victory; Caemhán and Caeimhghin, from *caemh,* comely, or handsome; Blathmac, a blooming son, from *blath,* a blossom.

Names formed from adjectives denoting colours are very numerous, as Banán, from *bán*, white; Corcran, from *corcair*, ruddy; Ciarán and Ceirin, from *ciar*, black; Cronán and Croinin, from *cron*, dark; Donnán, from *donn*, dun; Deargan, from *dearg*, red; Dubhan, from *dubh*, black; Fionnan and Fionnagan, from *fionn*, fair; Gormán and Gormóg, from *gorm*, blue; Glasan and Glaisin, from *glas*, green; Liathan, from *liath*, gray; Lachtnan, from *lachtna*, green; Odhran and Uidhrin, from *odhar*, pale; Riabhán, from *riabhach*, grayish; Ruadhan, from *ruadh*, red; Uaithnin, from *uaithne*, green.

Irish proper names of men were also formed by postfixing *gal*, valour, and *gus*, virtue, as Ferghal, Donnghal, Tuathghal, Donnghus, Cuangus, Aenghus.

Names of men were likewise made by prefixing *gilla*, youth, or servant to the name of God or of some saint, as Gilla-Dé, servant of God; Gilla-Chomhghaill, servant of St. Congall; Gilla-Choluim, servant of St. Columba; Gilla-Brighde, servant of St. Bridgit; &c. Some are of opinion that the ancient Irish borrowed this word *gilla* from the Scandinavians, who postfixed it to the names of their gods to form names of men, as in Thorghils, and that Irish history does not exhibit any name beginning with *gilla* before the invasion of the Northmen in 792. Be this as it may, very little doubt can exist of the Irish having had, in early times, the word *gilla* for a youth, servant, boy, or lackey; and the name of Gilla, or Gildas, uncompounded, is certainly more ancient than the Danish invasions.

The word *mael*, bald, shorn, or tonsured, is also prefixed to names of saints to form proper names of men, as *Mael-Patraic*, i.e. Patrick's servant, or one tonsured in his name; *Mael-Eoin*, servant of John; *Mael-Suthain*, "calvus perennis." When this word *mael* is followed by an adjective it is synonymous with *mal*, and signifies chief or king, as *Maeldearg*, the red or ruddy chief; *Maeldubh*, the black chief.

The word *ceile*, companion, or vassal, is also sometimes, though rarely, prefixed, as *Ceile-Petair*, the vassal of Peter. In Scotland

we find *cara*, friend, similarly prefixed, as *Cara Michil*, the friend of St. Michael.

Some proper names of men were formed by prefixing the word *cu*, a hound or dog, to the name of a place, or some substantive, as *Cu-Uladh*, hound of Ulster (or *Canis Ultoniæ* as it is sometimes rendered in the Annals of Ulster); *Cu-Mumhan*, hound of Mumhain, or Munster; *Cu-Chonnacht*, hound of Connaught; *Cu-Chaisil*, hound of Cashel; *Cu-Bladhma*, hound of Sliabh Bladhma; *Cu-Cuailgne*, hound of Cuailgne; *Cu-Sionna*, hound of the Shannon; *Cu-mhaighe*, hound of the plain; *Cu-sleibhe*, hound of the mountain; *Cu-gan-mathair*, hound without a mother.

Other names are formed by prefixing *dubh*, black, to the names of places, as *Dubhdothra*, the black man of the [river] Dodder; *Dubh-da-inbher*, the black man of the two rivers; *Dubh-da-thuath*, the black man of the two territories, &c.

At the present day very few of the original Irish names remain without being translated into or assimilated with those borne by the English. Thus, while among the O'Conors of Connacht, Cathal, and Calbhach, were changed into Charles (with which, it will be readily granted, they have nothing in common, either in meaning or sound); among the O'Conors of Offaly in Leinster, Cathir, which signifies *warrior*, was also similarly metamorphosed. At the same time the name of Charles was substituted by the Mac Carthys of Desmond for their Cormac, and by the O'Hagans and other northern families sometimes for their Turlogh, which, however, is more usually made Terence.

In the families of Mac Carthy, O'Sullivan, and O'Driscoll, Finghin [Fineen], a name very general among them, and which signifies "the fair offspring," has been anglicised to Florence. The famous Finghin Mac Carthy, who was imprisoned in the Tower of London for thirty-six years, was the first who translated this name by Florence, and some of his enemies thought to make it appear that he had a sinister motive in thus anglicizing the Irish name. Among the same southern families the name Saerbrethach, which prevails among the Mac Carthys in par-

ticular, and which signifies the *noble judge,* is translated Justin. In the family of O'Donovan, as the writer has had every opportunity of knowing, the name Murrogh has been metamorphosed to Morgan; Dermod, to Jeremiah; Teige, to Timothy; Conchobhar, or Conor, to Cornelius; Donogh, to Denis; and Donnell to Daniel. In the family of O'Brien the hereditary name of Turlogh has been changed to Terence; Mahon, to Matthew; Murtogh, or Moriertagh, to Mortimer (but this very lately); and Lachtna and Laoiseach, to Lucius. Among the O'Gradys the name Anealis is rendered Stanislaus and Standish. In the families of O'Donnell, O'Kane, and others, in the province of Ulster, Manus, a name borrowed by those families from the Danes, is now often rendered Manasses. In the families of Mac Mahon and Mac Kenna, in Ulster, the name Ardghal, or Ardal, signifying, " of high prowess or valour," is always anglicised Arnold. In the family of O'Madden of *Sil Anmchadha,* in the south-east of the county of Galway, the hereditary name of Anmcha, which is translated Animosus by Colgan, is now always rendered Ambrose, to which it bears not the slightest analogy. Among the families of O'Doyle, Kavanagh, and others, in the province of Leinster, the name Maidoc, or Mogue, which they adopted from St. Maidoc, or Aidan, the patron saint of the diocese of Ferns, is now always rendered Moses among the Roman Catholics, and Aidan among the Protestants. Among the O'Neills, in the province of Ulster, the name, Feidhlim, Felim, or Felimy, explained as meaning *the ever good,* is now made Felix; Con, signifying *strength,* is made Constantine; and Ferdoragh, meaning dark-visaged man, is rendered Frederic, or Ferdinand. Among the O'Conors of Connacht the name Ruaidhri, or Rory, is now anglicised Roderic; but the O'Shaughnessys and most other families render it Roger. In the O'Conor family Tomaltach is rendered Thomas; Aedh, Hugh; and Eoghan, Owen. In the families of MacDonnell and others in Scotland and in the north of Ireland the name Aenghus, or Angus, is always rendered Æneas, and Feradhach, Frederic. Among the O'Hanlys of *Sliabh Buune,* in the east of the county of Roscommon, the

name Berach, which they have adopted from their patron saint, and which is translated by Colgan, *directe ad scopum collimans*, is now always, and correctly enough, rendered Barry. Throughout Ireland the old name of Brian is now rendered Bernard, and vulgarized to Barney; the latter is more properly an abbreviation of Barnaby. Among the O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo, the name Cian, which they have adopted from their great ancestor, Cian, the son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, has long been rendered Kean, and sometimes, though rarely, changed to King. In the family of Maguire, Cuconnacht is rendered Constantine, while in other families Cosnava undergoes precisely the same change. In the family of O'Kane, the name written *Cu-mhaighe* in the original language (pronounced Cooey), and signifying "*dog*, or *hound of the plain*," is now rendered Quintin. In the family of O'Dowda, the ancient name of Dathi, which they have adopted from their great pagan ancestor, king of Ireland, is now rendered David, a name with which it is supposed to be synonymous. In the north and west of Ireland the names *Dubhaltach*, *Dubhdalethe*, and *Dubhdara*, are all anglicised Dudley. In the family of Mac Sweeny, the very ancient name of Heremon is anglicised Irwin; but it is now nearly obsolete as a Christian name. In the families of O'Hanlon, O'Haran, and O'Heany, in the province of Ulster, the name *Eochaidh*, signifying horseman, and which was latinized Eochodius, Achaius, Euthichius, and Equitius, is anglicised Auhy and Atty; but this is also almost obsolete, as a Christian name, the editor never having in his travels through Ireland met more than one person who bore it. Among the O'Mulconrys, now Conrys, the names Flann, Fithil, and Flaithri, have been anglicised Florence. In the family of O'Daly the name Baothghalach, which was formerly latinized Boethius, is now always rendered Bowes; and in that of O'Clery the name Lughaidh is anglicised Lewy and Lewis. Among the O'Reillys of Cavan the hereditary name of Maelmordha, which signifies "majestic chief," is now invariably rendered Myles, and among the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, the name Fachtna is rendered Festus. In every part of Ireland, Mael-seachlainn, or

Melaghlin, which signifies servant of St. Sechnall or Secundinus, has been changed to Malachy, to which it bears no analogy whatever, excepting some distant resemblance in sound. The name of Gilla-Patraic has universally been changed to Patrick; and it is curious to observe that common as the name Patrick has now become in Ireland, especially among the lower classes, it was never in use among the ancient Irish, for they were not wont to call their children by the name of the Irish Apostle, deeming it more respectful and auspicious to style them his servants; and hence we find the ancient Irish calling their children, not Patrick, but Mael-Patraic or Gilla-Patraic; and these names they latinized Patricianus, not Patricius. The name of Patrick (Patricius) was one of the most honourable names of all antiquity, as the reader will see in the work on the British Churches by Archbishop Ussher, p. 841, 1046; —4to, Dublin, 1639.

Of Ancient Irish Female Names and their Changes.

The Irish names of women have been also much metamorphosed, and many of the most curious entirely rejected. The editor possesses a list of the names of women, drawn up from the authentic Irish annals, and from the *Ban-Seanchus*, or "History of Remarkable Women"—a curious tract in the Book of Lecan, fol. 193; but as the limits of this Introduction will not admit this catalogue, it may suffice to give such names as are still retained, with a selection from the most curious of those which have been rejected, adding their meanings as far as they are certain. The following are the ancient Irish names of women still retained, as the editor has determined by examining the provinces of Ulster, Connacht, Leinster, and the greater part of Munster.

1. *Aine*, now Hannah.

2. *Brighid*, now anglicised Bridget, from its resemblance to the name of the celebrated Swedish virgin of that name. Brighid is a woman's name of pagan origin in Ireland; it has been explained "fiery dart" by the Irish glossographers, especially by Cormac, king

and bishop of Cashel, who distinctly states in his Glossary that it was the name of the muse who was believed to preside over poetry in pagan times in Ireland. *Brighid* is now very common in Ireland as the name of a woman, in consequence of its being that of the most celebrated of the female saints of Ireland, the patroness of Kildare, and anciently of all Ireland, and who was well known over all Europe as the most illustrious of the female saints of the West.

3. *Finola* (*Finnghuala*, of the fair shoulders) has nearly become obsolete since the beginning of the eighteenth century, but some few still retain it in the abbreviated form of Nuala.

4. *Graine*, now Grace.

5. *Lasairfhina*, Lassarina, also, though in use not long since, has latterly become obsolete.

6. *Meadhbh*, pronounced Meave. This is still preserved and anglicised Maud, Mab, and Mabby; the editor is acquainted with several old women of the Milesian race who still retain it. Meadhbh was the name of a celebrated queen of Connacht, who flourished in the first century, and who is now known in the legends of the mountainous districts of Ireland as the queen of the fairies.

7. *Mor*, pronounced More, and anglicised Martha. The editor believes that there are very few women of this name now living in Ireland, though it was the name of many ladies in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and for a century later. In our own times, however, it has been almost invariably anglicised Mary, with which it is neither synonymous nor cognate.

8. *Sadhbh*, pronounced Soyv, is still the name of several women of the native Irish race. It is now almost invariably anglicised Sally, to which it bears no analogy.

9. *Sorcha* is still the name of several women in Ireland, especially in the province of Ulster; but the rising generation are beginning to change it to Sarah or Sally. The editor is acquainted with families in which this name is hereditary, and among whom the mother is always called Sorcha, and the daughter Sally. The

name Sorcha signifies clear, bright, and might be well rendered Lucy or Lucinda.

10. *Una.* This name is still in constant use among the women of Ireland, but when speaking English they invariably anglicise it to Winifred or Winny.

The editor is not aware that any other names in use in the ancient Irish times are now retained.

The names Catherine, Eleanor, Isabella, Mary, Honora, Judith, Joane, Sighile, Sheela (Celia), and many others now in use, and supposed to be of Irish origin, do not occur in the "Account of Remarkable Women" above referred to, and there is no reason for believing that they were ever in use in ancient Ireland.

The following is a list of names of women which occur in the authentic annals and in the "History of Remarkable Women;" it is highly probable that a few of them are of Scandinavian origin:—

Aoibhin or *Aevin*, [Amoena], the pleasant.
Aoife, Eva.
Africa.
Albi and *Albin.*
Allin.
Alma, all good.
Alphin.
Athracta.[z]
Bardubh, black-haired.
Bebail, woman of prosperity.
Bebinn, melodious woman.
Blathnaid [Florinda], from *blath*, a blossom.
Brigh, vigour.
Cacht, a bondmaid.
Cailleach-De, nun or female servant of God.
Cailleach-Coeimghin, the nun or female servant of St. Kevin.
Cailleach-Aenguis, the nun or female servant of St. Aengus.
Caintigern, fair lady.
Ceara, the ruddy.
Cochrand.
Cobhflaith, Covfla, Victory.
Coca.
Corcar, the ruddy.
Creidh, *Crea.*
Damhnait, Devnet, latinized Dymphna.
Dearbhail, Derval, the true request.
Derbhforgaill, Derforgal, the true oath, latinized Dervorgilla.
Dianimh and *Dinimh.*
Dechter.
Derdrè, alarm.
Dorenn, the sullen.
Dubhchobhlaith, Duv-Covfla, victoria nigra.

[z] This name has been restored by the MacDermott of Coolavin in the latinized form of Attracta.

Dubhessa, nigra nutrix.
Duinsech, brown-haired.
Dunfhlaith, Dunlah, lady of the fort.
Edaoin, Edwina.
Eithne, Inny.
Elbrigh.
Eimher, Emeria.
Eri.
Essa, nutrix.
Euginia, feminine form of Eoghan.
Fedilmi, the ever good.
Finbil, the white blossom.
Findelbh, fair countenance.
Finnabhor, of the fair eyelids.
Finni, the comely.
Finscoth, the fair flower.
Findath, the fair colour.
Flanna, the ruddy.
Gelges, swan-white.
Gemlorg, gem-like.
Gnathat.
Gobnait, feminine form of Gobban.
Gormfhlaith, or Gormlaith, the blue lady.
Ita, *Ida*, the thirsty.
Lann, a sword.
Lassair, a flame.
Lassair-fhina, Lassarina, flame or blush of the wine.
Lerthan.
Lithan.
Luanmaisi, beautiful as the moon.
Ligach, pearly, or like a precious stone.
Maelmaiden, servant of the morning.
Mongfinn, of the fair hair.
Moncha, the same as Monica.
Murgel, the fair one of the sea.
Murrinn [crinita], of the long hair.
Niamh, effulgence.
Orfhlath, or Orlath, the golden lady.
Ranalt, feminine form of Randal.
Ronat, feminine form of Ronan.
Saraid, the excellent; quere the same as Sarah?
Selbhflaith, Selbhlaith, lady of possessions.
Simaith, the good tranquillity.
Sodelbha, of the goodly aspect.
So-Domina, the good lady.
Temhair, the conspicuous.
Talilath, quere Dalilah?
Tindi, the sensitive.
Tressi, strength.
Tuathfhlaith, Tualath, the noble lady.
Uailsi, the proud.
Uaisli, the gentle.
Uallach, the proud.
Uchdelbha, of the fair breast.
Unchi, the contentious.

Concluding Observations.

The reader has now seen the process by which so many of the Irish people have assimilated their names and surnames to those of the English. Some of the families who have thus anglicised their names wish to conceal their Irish origin; and one result of these changes must soon be that statistical writers will be apt to infer from the small number of ancient Irish surnames retained in Ireland, that all the old Irish race were supplanted by the English.

These notices of the surnames of the Irish people may be closed by the remark that no ancient Irish surname is perfect unless it have O or Mac prefixed, excepting in those instances where the sobriquet or cognomen of the ancestor is used as the surname, as Kavanagh, &c., and, accordingly, that nine-tenths of the surnames at present borne by the Irish people are incorrect, as being mere mutilations of their original forms.

"Per Mac atque O, tu veros cognoscis Hibernos:
His duobus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest:"

"By Mac and O
You'll always know
True Irishmen, they say;
But if they lack
Both O and Mac,
No Irishmen are they."

The truth of these well-known lines may now be questioned, though it was undeniable a few centuries since.

Spenser, while he advised that the Irish should be compelled by England to reject their Os and Macs, and to adopt English surnames, dissuaded his own countrymen from adopting Irish names, as some of them had done, in the following words, which an Irish writer might now adopt as his own:—

"Is it possible that any should so farre growe out of frame, that they should in so short space quite forget their countrey and their own names:

That is a most dangerous lethargie, much worse than that of Messala Corvinus, who, being a most learned man, thorough sickness forgat his own name."—*View of the State of Ireland.* Dublin: 1633, page 45.

And again:—

"Could they ever conceive any such dislike of their owne natural countryes, as that they would *be ashamed of their name*, and byte at the dugge from which they sucked life."—*Ibid*, page 46.

The Society is indebted to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy for having, with its accustomed liberality, given the editor access to the Academy's valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts, for the purpose of transcribing and collating the texts of the following poems.

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J. O'D.

DUBLIN, 1*st of December*, 1861.

TOPOGRAPHICAL POEMS.

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o'Dubagain.

O'DUBHAGAIN.

O'Dubagain.

A dutharid da gach airdrigh, agus da cech urrig, agus da gach taoiseach tuaithe ind Erinn, agus a tosach do Teamraicch.

O'Maolseachloind, airdri Teamra agus Erenn.

[A riogrard,] O'hAirt agus O'Riagain agus O'Ceallaig, agus O'Conghalaig.

O'Ruaidri, tigearna Fionnfochla; O'Fallamain, tigearna Críche na cCédach; O'Coindealbain, tigearna Laoghoire; agus O'Braoin tigearna Luigni; tigearna Ua Mac Uais O'hAenghusa; agus O'hAeda, tigearna Odba; agus O'Dubáin, tighearna Cnogba; agus O'hAindit, tigearna Fear mBile; agus O'Cathusaig, tigearna na Saithne; agus O'Leochain, tigearna Gaileang; agus O'Donnčada, tigearna Teallaig Modarain, agus O'hIonnradain, tigearna Corco Raide; O'Maoilmuaid, tigearna Fear cCeall; O'Dublaide tigearna Fear Tulač; O'Fionnalláin tigearna Dealbna Móire; O'Maolluigdeač tigearna an Broga; agus Mag Cochláin, tigearna Dealbna Beathra; O'Tolairg, tigearna Cuircne. Airdtigearnada na Midi indsin.

A ttaoisig annso: Mag Eočagáin, taoisiuch Ceneoil Fhiachach; Mag Ruairc ar Chenel n-Enda; O'hEochada taoiseach Ceneoil nAenghusa; O'Maolcallann, taiseač Dealbna Bicce.

Airdtigearnada Teathfa: O'Catharnaig, O'Cuinn, agus Mag Confiacla, O'Lachtnáin, agus O'Muireagáin; O'Flannagáin tigearna an Comair; O'Braoin, tigearna Breaghmaine; Mac Conmeada, tigearna Muintire Loedagain; Mag Aeda, tigearna Muintire Tlamáin; agus Mag Thaidg, tigearna

O'DUBHAGAIN.

HIS COUNTRY to every chief king, and to every sub-king, and to every chief of a cantred in Erin, and first to Teamhair.

O'Maolseachlainn, chief king of Teamhair and of Erin.

O hAirt, and O'Riagain, and O'Ceallaigh, and O'Conghalaigh, are its kings.

O'Ruaidhri, lord of Fionnfochla; O'Fallamhain, lord of Crioch na gCedach; O'Coindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire; and O'Braoin, lord of Luighne; O hAenghusa, lord of Ui MacUais; O hAedha, lord of Odhbha; and O'Dubhain, lord of Cnodhbha; and O hAinbhith, lord of Feara-Bile; and O'Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithne; and O'Leochain, lord of Gailenga; and O'Donnchadha, lord of Teallach Modharain; and OhIonradhain, lord of Corca-Raidhe; O'Maoilmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; O'Dubhlaidhe, lord of Feara-Tulach; O'Fionnallain, lord of Dealbhna-Mor; O'Maelluighdheach, lord of the Brugh; and MagCochlain, lord of Dealbhna Beathra; O'Tolairg, lord of Cuircne; These are the chief lords of Meath.

Their chieftains *are* these: Mag-Eochagain, chieftain of Cinel-Fiachach; Mag-Ruairc, over Cinel-Enda; O hEochadha, chief of Cinel-Aenghusa; O'Maelcallann, chief of Dealbhna Beg.

The chief lords of Teathbha *are* O'Catharnaigh, O'Cuinn, and Mag Confiacla, O'Lachtnain, and O'Muiregain; O'Flannagain, lord of the Comar; O'Braoin, lord of Breaghmhaine; MacConmeadha, lord of Muinter-Laedhagain; Mag Aedha, lord of Muinter-Tlamain; and Mag Taidg, lord of Muinter-Siorthachain; and Mag

Muintire Siorthaċain; agus Mag Aṁalgaḃa, tiġearna Callraiġe; Mag Carrġaṁna ar Muintir Maoiltsionda; O'Dalaiġ, tiġearna Corca Adam; agus O'Muireaḃaiġ ar Cenel Tlamain; O'Scolaiḃe ar Dealḃna ierṫair; O'Coṁraiḃe, tiġearna Ua Macuais; O'hAeḃa ar Tir Teathfa, O'Cearḃaill, agus O'Duinn ar Theaṁraiġ, agus Mac Giollaseachlainn ar Deiscert Ḃreagh; agus O'Ronain ar Chairbre Gaḃra; O'hAenġusa ar Gaileangaiḃ beaga.

Agsin cuid na Miḃe aċt da ṫiġearna d' Fine Gall .i. Mac Giolla Moċolmog, agus Ua Dunċaḃa, agus tri tuatha .i. an Tuilen; O'Muirċearṫaiġ, tiġearna O'Maine agus O'Moḃairn ar Chenel nEochain, agus ar Ḃreatnaiḃ.

Conaḃ doiḃ sin atbert O'Duḃagáin .i. Seaan Mór, saoi seanchaiḃ eisidhe, agus ollaṁ O'Maine; aois Crist an tan atbaṫ, 1372.

Triallam timcheall na Foḃla,
Gluaisid fir ar furṙógra,
As na fóidiḃ a bfuileam,
Na coigeaḃa cuartuiġeam.

Dénam ar túr co Teaṁraiġ,
Co faithche an ṁuir ṁindealḃaiġ,
Toisg gnáth na leagaiḃ seaċ laiṁ, [fa lar]
Teagaid cach in ár ccoṁḃail.

Gluaisit uaisle na h-Erenn
Co Teaṁraiġ na ttriathġeḃenn,—
Ní huiḃe bus sia na soin,
Ni bia duine gan duthoiġ.

A derad ann an sluaġ saor:
Sloind dúinn ár n-uaisle d'én taoḃ
Sluaġ raiṫ gach line nar leaġ
Flaiṫ gach tíre do thuireaṁ.

Amhalghadha, lord of Callraighe; MagCarrghamhna, over Muinter-Maoiltsionna; O'Dalaigh, lord of Corca Adam; and O'Muireadhaigh, over Cinel Tlamain; O'Scolaidhe, over Western Dealbhna; O'Comhraidhe, lord of Ui MacUais; O hAedha, over Tir Teathbha; O'Cearbhaill, and O'Duinn, over Teamhair; and MacGiollasechlainn, over South Breagh; and O'Ronain, over Cairbre Gabhra; O hAenghusa, over Gailenga Bega.

Thus far the part of [the work embracing all] Meath, except two lords of Fine Gall, i.e., MacGiolla Mocholmog, and Ua Dunchadha, and three[1] septs of Tuilen; O'Muircheartaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, and O'Modhairn, over Cinel n-Eochain, and over the Britons.

Of which [tribes and chieftains] O'Dubhagain, i.e., John Mor, a learned historian, and Ollamh of Ui-Maine, sung. The age of Christ when he died was 1372.

"Let us pass round Fodhla;[2]
Let men go by order
From the lands in which we are;
The provinces let us go round.

Let us proceed first to Teamhair,
To the green of the fair formed fortress;
The usual embassy do not neglect,
Let all come to meet us.

Let the nobles of Erin proceed[3]
To Teamhair[4] of the kingly fetters,—
No journey longer than this [is required],
No man shall be without a patrimony.

The noble host shall say there:
Recount to us our nobility together,
The prosperous host of each line that has not melted away,[5]
Enumerate the chief of each territory.

Ag so tosač do Teaṁraiǧ
Ria siol Gaoiďil gloirmeadhraiǧ
Da ffineadhaiď 's da ffláiťiď
'S d'a ndliǧeaďaiď deaǧmaithiď.

Ná sloindeam ón Midhe aṁáin
O'Maoileachloinn, ní héccáir,
Gairgďine ag duasaď na ndream
Airdrigha uasail-Eireand.

Rioǧa na Teaṁrach a ttám
O'hAirt rioghda ir O'Riagán,
Sluagh do čeangail na calaiď
O'Ceallaiǧ, O'Congalaiǧ.

D'fearaiď Breaǧ ar rí fromťa
O'Ruaiďri, ri Fionnṙochla,
O'Fallaṁain biťe a brat,
Daǧorraiǧ Criche na cCédach.

O'Coindealďain na ccuire,
Ri laomrgairǧlic Laeǧuire,
Bíod bar ccuiṁne ar craoiď lí liď
O'Braoin, ri Luiǧne anlaiǧiď,

Rí Ua mac Uair Breagh builiǧ,
O'hAenǧusa an aird ṁuirir,
Na craoďa co solma séiṁ,
O'hAedha ar Oďďa airmǧéir.

O'Duďain ar crich Cnoǧďa,
Or an mbroiniǧ blaťboďďa,
O'hAinďeiť d' fine na n-arm,
Rí Fhear mBile na mbán charn.

Here we begin with Teamhair—
Before [any seat of] the race of Gaedhil of merry voice,
To their tribes, to their princes,
And to their legitimate good chieftains.

Let us not make mention of Meath alone,
O'Maeileachlainn,[6] it is not unjust,
The fierce tribe in remunerating the septs,
Chief kings of noble Erin.

The chieftains of Teamhair, where we are,
O hAirt[7] the noble, and O'Riagain,[8]
A host which united the harbours,
O'Ceallaigh,[9] O'Conghalaigh.[10]

Of the men of Breagh,[11] an approved king
Is O'Ruaidhri,[12] king of Fionnfochla.
O'Fallamhain of constant prosperity,
Is goodly dynast of Crich na gCedach.[13]

O'Coindealbhain of troops,
Is the surpassing-wise king of Laeghaire;[14]
Have your memory fixed on the beauteous branch.
O'Braoin is king of heroic Luighne.[15]

King of Ui-Macuais of Breagh[16] the beauteous,
Is O'hAenghusa of the high family;
The branches are active and courteous;
O'hAedha over Odhbha[17] of sharp weapons.

O'Dubhain over the territory of Cnodhbha,[18]
Over the fine flowery flood,
O'hAinbheith[19] of the tribe of arms,
Is king of Feara-Bile of the white carns.

Rí na Saitne co sleasaib,
O'cloibeimdeirg Caithfessaig
O'Leocain gar do gleandaib,
'Na rig glan ar Gaileangaib.

O'Donnchaba na ndag ar
Rí Teallaig min Mobarain,
O'hIonrabain saoire soin
Rí Corca Raoibe rogloin.

Rí Fear cceall na ccloibeaṁ sean,
O'Maolmuaib, saor an sloindeab
Ro faomab gac lann leissean
Rann na aenar aigesean.

O'Dublaibe fa dioghainn rat,
Rí Fear ttriathuasal tTulac,
Dealbna Mór do brait bandáil
Og a flait O'Fiondalláin.

Flaith an Brogha nac beag rat,
O'Maoil laomduasac lugach;
Mag Cochlain breaghba atci a cloinn,
Rí Dealbna Θatra áloinn.

O'Tolairg, triat nar claibeb,
Rí Cuircne na cclarṁaigeb
Tuigeam gac dream da ndeachaib
Druideam treall re ttaoiseachaib.

Tosach don aicme fearrba,
Clann Θochagain oireagba,
Slog na bferen, dealbda a ndat,
Ar chenel bfearrba b-Fiachac.

King of the Saithni[20] of spears,
Is red-sworded O'Cathasaigh.
O'Leochain,[21] close to the glens,
Is pure king over the Gailenga.

O'Donnchadha of goodly tillages,
Is king of the smooth Teallach-Modharain.[22]
O hIonradhain, nobler he
Is king of the very fine Corca-Raeidhe.[23]

King of Feara-Ceall[24] of ancient swords,
O'Maolmhuaidh, noble the surname,
Every sword was tried by him,
He has a division to himself alone.

O'Dubhlaidhe of great prosperity,
Is king of Feara-Tulach[25] of noble lords.
Dealbhna mor[26] of fair female bands,
Pure its chief O'Fionnallain.

Chief of the Brugh[27] of no small prosperity,
Is O'Maollughdhach of great munificence;
Mag Cochlain, whose children are comely to behold,
King of beauteous Dealbhna-Eathra.[28]

O'Tolairg, a lord who was not subdued,
King of Cuircne[29] of level plains.
We understand each sept above recorded,
Let us awhile approach their sub-chiefs.

We give first place to the manly sept,
The illustrious Clann-Eochagain,
Host of the girdles, comely their complexion,
Over the manly Cinel-Fiachach.[30]

Maȝ Ruaiṛc aṛ aicme Ɵnda,
Nač ttuȝ aṛ ḃaiṁ dluiṫéṛa;
O'Caiṛbṛe aṛ Thuaiṫ mbuaḃa mbinn,
Sluaǯa oṛ an tuaiṫ maṛ tuiṛṁim.

O'hEočaḃa aṛ oll ꝼṛaṛa,
Aṛ Chenel n-áṛd n-Aenȝhaṛa
Oṛ Dealbna Ḃicc, calma a člann,
O'Maol—caoṁcaḃla—Callann.

Dṛuideam le tṛiathaiḃ Teathḃa,
Ní dliǯ ṛinn a ṛíṛṙeachna
Donḋaiṛḃe ȝṛoiḃe na nȝleand,
Comaiṛȝe iṛ oinech Eṛenn.

Aiṛdṛi Teathꝼa ón tim ꝼaȝlaiǯ
O—cṛechtaṛmač—Cathaṛnaiǯ,
Slat ṛo ꝼaȝ ṛuind co ṛiata,
Maȝ Cuinn iṛ O'Conꝼiacla.

O'Lačtnain na luaiḃ beaȝ áṛ
O'—moṛduaṛach—Muiṛeaȝán
Maiṫ do ḃliȝh ṛiad na ṛíona
Aȝ ṛin iad na huiṛṛíoȝha.

Deiȝhṛioȝha an Chomaiṛ coṛnaiǯ
O'Ꝼlandaȝain ꝼlathṙoȝhlaiǯ
Ḃeiditt ṛem thaoiḃ ind uile,
O'Ḃṛaoin binn óṛ Ḃṛeaȝhṁuine.

Mac Conmeadha na mucál,
Oṛ Muintiṛ laind Laoḃucán,
Maȝ Aeḃa da nȝoiṛṫeaṛ ȝṛaidh
Aṛ Muintiṛ toiṛtiǯ tTlamain.

Mag Ruairc over the sept of Enda,[31]
Who never gave a [bardic] party a blank refusal;
O'Cairbre is over sweet Tuath Buadha,[32]
Armies over the district as I count.

O'hEochadha of great showers,
Over high Cinel Aenghusa:[33]
Over Dealhbna Beg,[34] brave his children,
Is O'Maelcallann, the fair and hardy.

Let us approach the lords of Teathbha,[35]
We ought not always to shun them,
The brown oaks of the valleys,
The protection and bounty of Erin.

Chief king of Teathfa, of whom robbers are afraid,
Is O'Catharnaigh of wounding arms,
A rod who left ploughed divisions;
Mag Cuinn[36] and O'Conflacla.[37]

O'Lachtnain,[38] of no small tillage,
O'Muireagan,[39] the very bountiful,
Well have they ordained the seasons,[40]
These are the sub-kings [of Teathfa.]

Goodly kings of the festive Comar,[41]
Are O'Flannagain, plundering chief,—
Let them all be by my side,
[And] O'Braein, the melodious, over Breaghmhaine.[42]

Mac Conmeadha[43] of the swine litters,
Over the fierce Muintir Laedhagain.
Mag Aedha[44] to whom the title is given,
Over the fruitful Muintir Tlamain.

Mac Taiḋȝ ar buan im-bratḟál
Ar Muintir saoir Siorṫachán,
Maȝ-find-Amalȝaḋa uile
Or calaḋaiḃ Calraiȝe.

Muintir Maoilsionna sluaȝach,
Ȝaspa álainn iolḃuaḋač,
Maȝ Carrȝaṁna or cionn na ccaṫ
Na n-daȝhdaṁna ttean d ttriathach.

Taoisiȝ Corca Aird Aḋaiṁ,
O'Dalaiȝ co ndianblaḋaiḃ;
O'Muireadhaiȝ co faoḃraiḃ aiȝh
Ar Muintir ttaoḃȝloin tTlámáin.

O'Scolaiḋe na scel mbinn,
Ar Dealḃna iarṫair aoibind,
Ui mac Uais ar cornuiȝe aḃur
O'Coṁraiḋe na cceandur.

O'hAedha ar tir Teaṫfa ṫoir,
O'Cearbaill teas ar Teaṁraiȝ,
Do čuaidh fonn na ffear fo ȝlas,
Ní lean an drong dá ndúṫchas.

Toȝḃam tuilleaḋ ar Teaṁraiȝ,
Do rioȝaiḃ co ro meanmain;
Do ṁíniȝ a chuing ȝač cath,
O'Duinn ar tiriḃ Teaṁrach.

Mac Ȝiollaseachloinn sochraiḋ
Ar deisceart Ḃreaȝh braonsccothaiȝ,
Ri ar Chairbre Ȝaḃrain ȝloin
O'Ronain, calma an cuingiḋ.

MacTaidhg,[45] who is lasting in battle front,
Over the free Muintir-Siorthachain.
The fair Mag Amhalghadha, all
Over the marshes of Calraighe.[46]

Muintir Maoilsionna[47] of hosts,
Are a fine all-victorious tribe,
MagCarrghamhna is over their battalions,
Of the stout and lordly chiefs.

The chiefs of high Corca Adhamh,[48]
O'Dalaigh of lasting renown;
O'Muireadhaigh of valiant arms,
Over the fair sided Muintir Tlamain.[49]

O'Scolaidhe of sweet stories,
Over the delightful Western Dealbhna,[50]
Ui Mac Uais[51] the most festive here
Have O'Comhraidhe at their head.

O hAedha[52] over East Tir Teathfa,
O'Cearbhail[53] over the south of Teamhair;
The land of the men has gone under bondage,
These people have not clung to their birthright.

Let us raise up for Teamhair, more
Of kings with great courage:
His yoke has tamed each battalion,
O'Duinn[54] over the districts of Teamhair.

MacGillaseachlainn the peaceable
Over Southern Breagh[55] of dropping flowers;
King over the fine Cairbre Gabhrain[56]
Is O'Ronain, brave, the hero.

Ar Ȝaileanȝaiḃ beaȝa Ḃreaȝh,
O'hAenḟuṡa ȝá aireaṁ;
Siriḃ a caoṁna ȝan ceaṡ,
Miḃiḟ aṡ aoḃḃa do airṁeaṡ.

Do Miḃeachaiḃ na Miḃe,
Re headh ṡada aimṡire
Ataid na bṡine crann ccuir,
Dá riḟ Fine Ȝall ȝlé ḟloin.

Mac Ȝiollamoč̆olmoȝ caoiṁ,
O'Dunchaḃa ȝo ndeaȝhaoiḃ,
Dóip do ṡealḃaḃ na ṡíona,
Do ḃearḃaḃ ȝur deiȝhríoȝha.

Tri tuaṫa an Tuilen ȝan ail,
'Sa Miḃe ȝen cob Miḃiḟ,
Fir Eoč̆an do deač̆raiḃ dáiḃ
Maine Ḃreaṫnaiḟ co mbuan bhaiḃ.

Moichmíoḃol do niad na ṡir,
Aṡ iad coṁṫionol Cáirniḟ.
Dedla ṡiol Domnaill deaṡcȝloin,
Ri OMaine O'Muirč̆earṫaiḟ.

O'Modairn, rí ṡochraiḃ ṡoin,
Ar Cenel Eochain uaṡoil,
Fan deač̆raiḃ buḋéin doṡan
A mḂreaṫnaiḟ ṡéin ṡúṫoṡan.

Taḃram ṡȝur ar a ṡcélaiḃ
Taṡṡan Miḃe min-ṡéraiḟ,
On Ḃruḟ, o Ḃreaḟṁaiḟ na mbann taṡ
Do dul ȝo Teamraiḟ Triallam. Triallam.

Cuid na Miḃe don aḃḃar aȝuṡ don duain conuice ṡin.

Over Lesser Gailenga, of Breagh,[5]
O'hAenghusa is reckoned;
Seek his protection without scruple,
He is the most splendid Meathman [of all] I have enumerated.

Of the Meathmen of Meath,
For a long period of time
Have been as tribes of chance,
The two kings of bright Fine Gall:[58]

MacGiolla-Mocholmog, the fair,
O'Dunchadha,[59] of goodly aspect,
By them the seasons were regulated,
To prove that they were good kings.

The three septs of Tuilen[60] without blemish,
In Meath, though not Meathmen,
Are the Fir-Eochain, distinguished among them
The Maini, [and] the Britons of lasting fame.

Early these men quaff their metheglin:
They are the congregation of Caernech.
Valiant are the Siol-Domhnaill of fine eyes,
King of Ui-Maine is O'Muirchertaigh.

O'Modhairn, peaceful king is he,
Over the noble Cinel-Eochain,
Who have flourished under him,
Their own Britons under them.

Let us cease from our stories
Of the smooth-grassy Meath,
From the Brugh, from Breaghmagh of laws,
To go to Teamhair, pass we.

Thus far the portion of the argument and of the poem which relates to Meath.

CUID ĊUIGID ULAD ſíoſana, agus a thoſač do Oileach na ſioǯ.

O'Nell, airdri Oiligh, agus Maglachlainn a airdrí ele; O'Catháin agus O'Cončoḃair dá áirdčiǯearna Cianačta; O'Duiḃḃiorma, tiǯearna na Brédcha; O'hOgáin ar Tulaiǯ ócc; agus O'Gairmleadhaiǯ ar Chenel Moain; O'Fearǯail, agus O'Doṁnalláin, agus O'Donnagáin, agus Meg Murchaḃa agus Mec Duinnchuan, agus Mec Ruaiḃri, ar Teallaiǯ n-Ainḃiť, agus ar Muintir Birn; taoiſeač Corca Eachach, O'Ceallaiǯ; O'Tiǯearnaigh agus O'Ciaráin ar Fearnṁaiǯ, O'Maoilbreaſail agus O'Baoighill, O'Cuinn agus O'Cionaetha ar Maiǯ n-Itha; O'Doṁnaill ar Cenel mBinniǯ an Glinde agus ar Cenel mBindiǯ Tuaithe Roiſ, agus ar Cenel mBindiǯ Locha Drochaitt; O'Duiḃduanaiǯ, agus O'hAghmaill, agus O'hEitigein ar na tri Teallaiǯiḃ, .i. Teallach Cathaláin, agus Teallach Duiḃrailḃe, agus Teallač mBraénáin; O'Maoilfoťartaiǯ, agus O'hEoḃoſa, agus O'hOgain ar Cenel Tiǯearnaiǯ; O'Cuanach, agus O'Baethǯalaiǯ, ar Cloinn Fearǯuſa; O'Bruadair, agus O'Maolfaḃaill, agus O'hOgain, ar Carruic mBrachuiǯe; O'Murchaḃa agus O'Mealláin ar Síol Aeḃa Enaiǯ; agus Meg Fiachrach ar Cenel Fearaḃaiǯ.

Síol Airnin, agus Síol Maoilfaḃaill, agus Clann Cathṁaoil ar an taoḃ tuaiḃ; dá ťuaiť iſ uaiſle i Cenel Fearaḃaiǯ, .i. Teallač Maoilegeiṁriḃ, ocus Teallač Maoilepattraicc.

CUID OIRǦIALL annſo.

O'Cearḃaill, O'Duiḃdara, agus O'Lairgnen, láinríoǯa Oirǯiall, agus Meg Mathgaṁna ierom; O'Flaiťri airdri Ulaḃ; O'Floinn, agus O'Doṁnalláin, tiǯearnaḃa O'Tuirtre: O'hEirc ar Uiḃ Fiačrach Finn; O'Cridain, tigearna an Machaire; O'hAeḃa oſ Fearaiḃ Fearnmaiǯe; agus O'Caoṁain tiǯearna Maiǯe Leaṁna; agus O'Machaiḃein tiǯearna Muǯdorn; O'hIr agus OhAnluain, dá tiǯearna Oirťear; O'Coſgraiǯ tiǯearna Fear Roiſ; O'hIndrechtaiǯ, tiǯearna Ua Méith Macha; O'Baoiǯeallain, tiǯearna Dartraiǯe; Muintir Taithliǯ, agus Muintir Maoileduin taoiſigh Laegharre, agus Mag Tiǯearnain ar Cloinn Feargaile;

THE PORTION which relates to the province of Ulster down here, and first of Oilech of the kings.

O'Neill, chief king of Oilech, and Mag Lachlainn, its other chief king; O'Cathain and O'Conchobhair, two chief lords of Cianachta; O'Duibhdhiorma, lord of the Breslach; O hOgain, over Tulach Og, and O'Gairmleadhaigh, over Cinel Moain; O'Fearghail, and O'Domhnallain, and O'Donnagain, and Mag Murchadha, and MacDuinnchuain, and MacRuaidhri, over Teallach n-Ainbhith, and over Muinter-Birn; chief of Corca Each is O'Ceallaigh; O'Tighernaigh and O'Ceanain, over Fearnmaigh; O'Maoilbreasail, and O'Baoighill, O'Cuinn, and O'Cionaetha, over Magh-Itha; O'Domhnaill, over Cinel Binnigh of the Valley, and over Cinel Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and over Cenel Binnigh of Loch Drochaid; O'Dubhduanaigh, and O hAghmaill and O hEitigein, over the three Teallachs, viz.:—Teallach Cathalain, and Teallach Duibraillghe, and Teallach nBraenain; and O'Maoilfothartaigh, and O hEodhosa, and O hOgain, over Cinel Tighearnaigh; O'Cuanach and O'Baethghalaigh, over Claun-Fearghusa; O'Bruadair, and O'Maelfabhaill, and O hOgain, over Carrac Brachaighe; O'Murchadha and O'Meallain, over Siol-Aedha of Eanach; and Mag Fiachrach, over Cenel Feradhaigh.

Siol-Airuin, and Siol-Maoilfabhaill, and Clann-Cathmhaoil on the north side; the two tribes, the most noble of Cinel-Feradhaigh, are Teallach-Maoilgeimhridh, and Teallach Maoilpatraic.

THE PART of OIRGHIALLA HERE.

O'Cearbhaill, O'Duibhdara, and O'Lairgnen, full kings of Oirghialla, and the MacMathghamhnas after them; O'Flaithri, chief king of Uladh; O'Floinn and O'Domhnallain, lords of Ui-Tuirtre; O hEirc, over Ui-Fiachrach Finn; O'Cridain, lord of the Machaire; O hAedha, over Feara Fearnmhagh; and O'Caombain, lord of Magh-Leamhna; and O'Machaidhen, lord of Mughdhorn; O hIr and O hAnluain, two lords of the Oirtheara; O'Cosgraigh, lord of Feara-Rois; O hInnrechtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; O'Baoigheallain, lord of Dartraighe; Muintir Taithligh, and Muintir Maoileduin, chiefs of Laeghaire; and Mag Tighearnain, over Clann-Feargh-

O'Flannaȝain taoiseach Tuaiṫe Ráṫa; Mac Ȝillefinnen taoiseach Muintire Ṗeodachain; Mac Ȝiollamiċil, taoiseach O Conȝail; Muintir Maolruana aȝus Ui Eiȝniȝ da tiȝearna Fear Monach; Maȝ Cionaoṫ tiȝearna an Triocaiṫ céd; aȝus O'Corbmaic ar Uiḃ Mac Carṫainn; aȝus O'Ȝairbith ar Uiḃ Breasail Maċa; O'Lonȝain aȝus O'Duipeamna, aȝus O'Conċoḃair ar Uiḃ Breasail Iarṫair; aȝus Ui Lorcain aȝus Ui Eiȝniȝ ar Cloind Cearnaiȝ; O'Doṁnaill aȝus O'Ruaḃaȝain da taoiseach O nEachach; hUi Duiḃṫire ar Clannaiḃ Daiṁin; aȝus hUi Maoilċraoiḃe ar Cloinn Duiḃsionnaiȝ; O'Laċtnain ar Moȝdairn mBiȝ; aȝus O'Hainbith ar Uib Seaain; Maȝuiḃir ar Fearaiḃ Manách; O'Colccan aȝus O'Conaill, ar Uiḃ Maccarthaind.

CUID NA CRAOIḂE RUAIḊE INDSO.

O'Duindsléḃe aȝus O'hEochaḃa airdriȝa Ulaḃ; hUi Aidith, aȝus Ui Eochaḃain, aȝus Ui Labraḃa, aȝus Ui Leathlobra, Ui Loinȝsiȝ, aȝus Uí Mórna, aȝus Ui Maṫȝaṁna, O'Ȝairbiṫ, aȝus O'Hainbiṫ oirriȝa OnEaċach; Meȝ Aenȝusa ar Cloinn Aeḃa, Mac Artáin ar Cenel Faȝartaiȝ; Meȝ Duiḃeamna ar Cenel nAṁalȝaḃa, hUi Mórna, aȝus Meȝ Duilechain ar Cloinn mBreasail, O'Coltaráin ar Dáil cCuirb.

CUID CHENEL CCONAILL ANNSO.

O'Maoldoraidh aȝus O'Canannáin, aȝus Clann Dalaiȝ airdríoȝa Cheneoil cConaill; O'Baoiȝill ar Cloinn Chindṫaolaiḃ, aȝus ar Tir Ainmirech, aȝus ar Tir mBoȝuine; O'Maoilmaȝna ar Muiȝ Seiriḃ; aȝus O'hAeḃa ar Eas Ruaidh; O'Tairċeirt ar Cloind Neachtain; Maȝ Duḃain ar Chenel Nenna; Maȝ Loinȝseachain ar Ȝleann mBinne; aȝus O'Breislein ar Fánaitt; aȝus O'Dochartaiȝ ar Ard Mioḃair, aȝus Mac Ȝillesaṁair ar Ros Ȝuill; O'Cearnachain, aȝus O'Dalachain ar an Tuaith mBladhaiȝ; O'Maelaȝain ar Tír Mac Carṫainn; O'Donnaȝáin ar Tír mBreasail, aȝus Meȝ Ȝaiblin beos; O'Maolȝaoiṫe ar Muintir Maelȝaoiṫe; Maȝ Tiȝearnáin ar Cloind Fearȝaile. Conaḃ do Coicceḃ Ulaḃ ro ċan an fear ceatna .i. O'Duḃaȝan.

aile; O'Flannagain, chief of Tuath-ratha; MacGillefinnen, chief of Muintir Feodachain; MacGillamichil, chief of Ui-Conghail; Muintir Maoilruana, and the O hEgnighs, two lords of Feara-Monach; MacCionaoth, lord of the Triocha Ched; and O'Corbmaic, over Ui-MacCarthainn; and O'Gairbhith, over Ui-Breasail-Macha; O'Longain, and O'Duibheamhna, and O'Conchobhair, over Ui Breasail, the Western; and the O'Lorcains and O'Hegnighs, over Clann-Cearnaigh; O'Domhnaill and O'Ruadhagain, two chiefs of Ui-Eathach; O'Duibhthire, over the Clanna-Daimhin; and Ui Maoilcraoibhe, over Clann-Duibhsionnaigh; O'Lachtnain, over Little Modhairn; and O hAinbhith, over Ui-Seaain; Mag Uidhir, over Feara-Manach; O'Colgain and O'Conaill, over Ui MacCarthainn.

THE PART OF THE CRAOBH RUADH HERE.

O'Duinnsleibhe and O hEochadha, chief kings of Uladh; Ui-Aidith, and Ui Eochadhain, and the Ui Labhradha, and Ui Lethlobhra, Ui Loingsigh, and Ui Morna, and Ui Mathghamhna, O'Gairbhith, and O hAinbhith, sub-kings of Ui Eachach; MacAenghusa, over Clann-Aedha; MacArtain, over Cenel Foghartaigh; MacDuibheamhna, over Cenel Amhalghadha; the Ui Morna and MegDuilechain, over Clann Breasail; O'Coltarain, over Dal-Cuirb.

THE PART OF CINEL CONAILL HERE.

O'Maoldoraidh, and O'Canannain, and the Clann Dalaigh, chief kings of Cenel Conaill; O'Baoighill, over Clann-Cennfaelaidh, and over Tir-Ainmire, and over Tir Boghaine; O'Maoilmaghna, over Magh Seiridh, and O hAedha, over Eas Ruaidh; O'Taircheirt, over Clann Neachtain; Mag Dubhain, over Cinel Nenna; Mag Loingseachain, over Gleann Binne, and O'Breslen, over Fanaid; and O'Dochartaigh, over Ard-Miodhair; and MacGillesamhais, over Ros-Guill; O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain, over Tuath Bladhaigh; O'Maelagain, over Tir MacCarthainn; O'Donnagain, over Tir Breasail, and Mag Gaiblin also; O'Maolgaoithe, over Muintir-Maelgaoithe; Mag Tighernain, over Clann Fearghaile.

It was of the province of Ulster the same man sung [as follows], i.e., O'Dubhagain.

Tṛiallom i n-iatḥaiḃ Ulaḋ,
O Thaillṫin na ttṛiathchuṛaḋ,
O Ḃṛeaȝṁaiȝ, ó Miḋhe amach
O ḟine tṛeaḃṛaiḋ Teaṁṛach.

Ní ba hanaḋ co hOileach,
Co ṛíol Ɵoȝhain aṛmȝṛoiḋeach,
Ȝeallméiḋe ḟuaiṛ ṛí ȝan ḟeall,
Ḟéiȝe uaiṛle na hƟṛeann.

An ṛaḋ ṛa ní ṛaḋ ḟolaiḋ
Ȝá ṛíolaḋ aȝ ṛeanchaḋaiḃ
Laom na ḟḟlaiṫtheač iṛ na ḟḟleaḋ,
Aiṫhiȝe ȝač aen ȝo hƟoȝan.

Huí Néill ṛíoȝḋa an ṛatha tṛuim
Aȝuṛ meȝ laomṛȝaiṛ Lachluinḋ,
Dual ḋon maicne ȝanṁíne,
Dá aicme na haiṛḋṛiȝe.

Deič tṛicha, na ḋal ḋocṛa,
Deič mic Ɵoȝain aṛmčoṛcṛa,
Aoiḃinn tṛa a bḟaca ḟuṫaiḃ,
Atá aca ḋ' ḟíoṛ-ḋuṫaiȝ.

Do chenél Ɵoȝain an áiȝ
Caoiṁ-ṛí Cianačta O'Catháin,
Aṛluaȝ in ȝač aiṛḋ co ṛéiḋ ṛiḃ;
Do ṛíol Taiḋȝ, mic Céin Chaiṛil.
Ḟine an loṛṫoṛaiḋ co lí,
O Cončoḃaiṛ a céḋ ṛí.

O Duiḃḋioṛma aṛḋ uaibṛe,
Ḟlaiṫ na Ḃṛeḋcha bioṫuaiṛle,

Let us pass into the lands of Uladh,[61]
From Tailltin[62] of lordly champions,
From Breaghmhagh,[63] from Meath out,
From the spreading tribe of Teamhair.

We shall not halt till we reach to Oileach,[64]
To the race of Eoghan[65] of valiant arms,
Who have obtained the palm for greatness without fraud,
The acmè of the nobility of Erin.

This saying is no hidden saying
Circulated by the historians,
Exuberance of princely houses and banquets,
Every one flocks to Eoghan.

Kingly O'Neill[66] of great prosperity,
And the very proud MacLachlains,
A race of no hereditary tameness,
Two tribes of the sovereignty.[67]

Ten cantreds, no difficult partition,
The ten sons[68] of red-armed Eoghan got,
Delightful too what they saw under them,
And which they have as true patrimony.

Of the race of Eoghan of valour,
The fair king of Cianachta[69] is O'Cathain,
His host in each quarter are mild towards you;
Of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian of Caisel,
Tribe of abundant fruit, with brilliance,
O'Conchobhair[70] was its first king.

O'Duibhdhiorma[71] of high pride,
Chief of ever noble Bredach.[72]

Maiṫ do ꝼuair ſí ſliocṫ a ſean,
An ſliocṫ aſ uaiſle aȝ Eoȝan.
Maicne do ſedaiȝ ȝan ſiḋ,
Don Ḃredaiȝ aicme an airdriȝ.

Taoiſeaċ teand oſ Tulaiȝ Oȝ,
O'hOȝain, ꝼlaiṫ na ꝼꝼionn ród
Rod air tre ȝaċ ndoire di,
O hOȝain oile uimpi.

Iomḋa a laochraiḋ ꝼa ſleadhaiḋ
O ȝníoṁarṫaċ Ȝairmleaḋaiȝ,
Port ꝼeiren laomda cen lén
Ar chenel maorḋa Moén.

Hui Ꝼearȝail aſ ꝼeidm ꝼalláin,
Ui—dealḃcorcra—Domnallain
Aſ tromḟadadh ar leiȝ [learȝuiḋ] liḋ,
Ui Donnaȝáin Meiȝ Murchaḋa.

Mec Duinnchuan, Mec Ruaidri réidh,
Ar Teallach nAinbiṫ naiȝṁéil
Ní cluinter co tirm ȝá toiȝ,
Iſ ar Muintir mḂirn mbuadhoiȝ.

Taoiſiȝ Cenil aird Eachach
Muintir Ceallaiȝ ceirtḃreathach
Uí Ciarain co holl ar Ꝼearmuiȝ,
Aȝuſ Síol trom Tiȝearnaiȝ.

Ꝼir Muiȝe uaſail Ioṫa,
Do ċoſain na coiȝcríocha,
Aoiḃ le clear in ȝaċ cill,
Ui Maoilbreaſail, Uí Ḃaoiȝill.

Well has it found the strength of its ancients,
The noblest sept of [the race of] Eoghan,
A tribe which has prospered without peace,
Of Bredach is the sept of the chieftaincy.

A stout chief over Tulach Og,[73]
O hOgain,[74] chief of white roads,
The plough has passed through every wood for it,
Another O hOgain[75] is near it.

Many the heroes with spears
Of the active O'Gairmleadhaighs,[76]
A fort of flaming girdles without misfortune,
Over the majestic race of Moen.[77]

The O'Ferghails of healthy exertion,
The O'Domhnallains[78] of red faces,
Heavy kindling on hill slopes by you
The O'Donnagains,[79] MacMurchadas.[80]

The MacDuinnchuains,[81] MacRuaidhris[82] gentle,
Over Teallach Ainbhith[83] the formidable,
They are not heard to be dry at their house,
Are over the victorious Muintir-Birn;[84]

Chieftains of high Cinel-Eachach[85]
Are the just judging Muintir Cheallaigh.
The O'Ciarains[86] great over the Fearamaigh,
And the heavy Siol-Tighearnaigh.

The men of noble Magh Iotha[87]
Who defended the confines,
Delightful their habits in every church,
[Are] the O'Maoilbreasails and the O'Baoighills.

An-aḋḃa oſ luinʒ ʒač laoič,
Ui Cuinn calma iſ Ui Cionaiť,

Cenel mḂinduiǯ ʒloin ʒlinne,
Flaiťe aʒ aḋraḋ ſiſinde.
Cenel mḂinduiǯ Tuaiťe Roiſ,
Cinid uaithe na héʒṁoiſ.

Cenel mḂinduiǯ nač buan broid,
Locha diantonduiǯ Drochaid.
Tuiſ do coṁroinn ʒač craoiſeač,
O'Doṁnaill andeaǯťaoiſeač.

I naoin treiḃ Ui Duiḃduana
Ʒa file nač fioſ chuala.
Ʒlóſ ʒan aḋmoille a neiber,
Ui Aǯmaille, Ui Eteiʒein.

Trí teallaiǯe 'ſa tuaiť ťoiſ,
Teallač Caťaláin cliaroiǯ,
Ʒa ceandach aſ dealbḋa an dán
Iſ Teallač mbreaǯḋa mḂraonáin.

Teallač Duibroilḃe rečtaiǯ,
A duťchuſ maſ deiǯleantaiſ.
Fiſ lí fa bloiḋ ſa baile,
Aʒ ſoin na trí teallaiʒhe.

Aſ Cenel Tiǯearnaiǯ teann,
O Maolfothartaiǯ airmeam,
Maiť a n-eoluſa iſ a náǯ.
Ui Eoǯuſa iſ Uí Oʒáin.

Clanna Fearʒuſa féǯaiḋ,
Fioſ a ffláťa feidmleʒaiǯ.

Their dwellings over the house of each hero,
The brave O'Cuinns[88] and O'Cionaiths,[89]

The fine Cinel Binnigh[90] of the Glen,
Chieftains who worship the truth.
The Cinel Binnigh of Tuath Rois,
Ye may escape from it in its absence.

The Cinel Binnigh of no lasting servitude,
Of the rapid-waved Loch Drochaid.
Towers who have shivered every spear,
O'Domhnaill is here goodly chieftain;

In one tribe the O'Duibhduannas,[91]
What poet has not truly heard it?
Speech without slowness, what I say,
The O hAghmaills,[92] the O hEitigeins[93]

Are over the three tribes in the eastern heath,
Teallach Cathalain of troops.
For their purchase how polished the poem,
And the majestic Teallach Braonain,

Teallach Dubhroilbhe the righteous,
They well cling to their patrimony.
Bright men of fame at their home,
These are the three tribes.

Over Cinel Tighearnaigh the stout,
O'Maolfothartaigh[94] I reckon.
Good their knowledge and their luck,
The O hEodhusas[95] and the O hOgains.[96]

The Clanns of Fergus view ye,
Know their vigorous chieftains;

Ḃuaḃač ṫall in ȝač tulaiǯ,
Clann Chuanach, Clann Ḃaothǯulaiǯ.

Ar Charraic mḂrachaiḃe mḂuain,
Ar Cloinn Fearȝusa armruaiḃ.
Do čuadar ȝač taoiḃ ȝo tuinn,
Uí Ḃruadair Uí Maoilfaḃuill.
Ui Coindi, Uí Oȝáin ile,
Toȝḃail droinȝe daoiniȝe.

Sloind do Síol Aeḃa Eanaiǯ,
A ḃflaiṫe ir a ḃfineaḃaiḃ,
Doiḃ nočar drumṫana in dail,
Ui Murchaḃa ir Ui Melláin.

Cenel Fearadhaiǯ fleadhaiǯ,
Uasal ȝnaṫ a nȝenelaiǯ,
Ui Fiachra ar an leṫ teas tinn,
I ttreas cliachda ní chaoinim.

Síol Airnin ar an taoḃ thuaiḃ,
Ir Siol Maoilfaḃaill armruaiḃ,
Clann ȝan athmaoin o narmaiḃ,
Ir Clann Cathṁaoil catharnaiǯ.

Da ṫuaith ṫoir os ȝach feaḃain
Hi Cenel aird Fearadhaiǯ
Teallach Maoilȝeiṁriḃ ȝan ȝoid
'S Teallač méirǯil Maoilpatroiȝ.

Sȝuiream don maicne ṁeadhaiǯ
Anam d' aicme Fearadhaiȝh,
Line ȝach eolaiǯ iarrum
O ṡíol Eoȝhain áird triallum. Triallom.

Victorious over [foes] in every hill,
Are the Clann-Cuanach, the Clann-Baothghalaigh.

Over the lasting Carraic Brachaidhe,[97]
Over the red-armed Clann Fergusa.
On each side they extended to the wave,[98]
The O'Bruadairs, the O'Maoilfabhaills,
The O'Coinnes, the O hOgains here,
Elevation of human people.

Speak of the Siol Aedha of Eanach,[99]
Their chieftains and their tribes,
To them the meeting was not thin,
The O'Murchadhas,[100] and the O'Mellains.[101]

In the festive Cinel Fearadhaigh,[102]
Constantly noble [are] their genealogies,
The O'Fiachras on the stout south side,
Their heroic fight I lament not.

The Siol-Airnin on the north side.
And the red-armed Siol-Maoilfabhaill,
A clann without disgrace from their arms,
And the warlike Clann Cathmhaoil.

The two eastern septs are over every tribe,
In the high Cinel Fearadhaigh,
Teallach Maoilgeimhridh without theft,
And the white-fingered Teallach Maoilpatraig.

Let us quit the mead-drinking tribe,
Let us stop from treating of the sept of Feradhach,
Let us ask the line of each learned man,
From the high race of Eoghan pass we. Let us pass.

OIRȜIALLA ANNSO.

Ȝluaiſíḃ uaiḃ co luaṫ alle,
Faȝḃaíḃ oiṙeacht na huaiſle,
A cíoſ ȝaḃaiḃ le a nȝiallaiḃ
Ná hanaiḃ ȝo hOiṙȝiallaiḃ.

O'Ceaṙḃaill, O'Duibdaṙa,
Aiṙdṙíoȝa ȝan ſionȝala,
Fiṙ do čoiṁṙiaṙaḃ ȝach cléiṙ.
Aṙ Oiṙȝiallaiḃ ȝan oilḃéim.

Aiṙdṙioȝha na n-ionad ſin,
Meȝ Maṫȝaṁna iſ Maȝ Uidhiṙ;
Maiṫ uaiḃſi aniocht a ṙiaȝail
Sliočt aſ uaiſle d' Oiṙȝiallaiḃ.

Dual do tiȝeaṙnuſ do ṫṙiall,
O'Laiṙȝnen lainṙí Oiṙȝiall,
Ní bṙaiṫni ȝan ȝaṙȝbṙi ȝlan
O'Flaiṫṙi aiṙdṙí Ulaḃ.

Ríoȝa O tTuiṙtṙe na ttṙom áṙ,
O'Floinn, díoḃ O'Doṁnallán
O'hEiṙc aṙ Uiḃ Fiačṙach Finn,
Ȝan ceilt cliathḃač ná coṁlainn.

Rí an ṁachaiṙe min meadhaiȝ
O'Cṙiottáin oſ cineadhaiḃ
O'hAoḃa oſ ſeaḃain oile,
Saoṙ oſ ſeaṙaiḃ Feaṙmoiȝhe.

O'Caoṁain, ceann an chatha,
Riȝ aṙ Muiȝ Leaṁna an laočṙatha
Uaſal caṫoilen na ccoṙn
O'Mochoiḃein, ṙí Muȝhḃoṙn.

OIRGHIALLA[103] HERE.

Pass forward quickly away,
Leave the assembly of the nobility,
Their tribute take ye with their hostages,[104]
Halt not till [ye come] to the Oirghialla.

O'Cearbhaill,[105] O'Duibhdara,[106]
Chief kings without fratricide,
Men who have attended on each poet,
Are over the Oirghialla without reproach.

Chief kings in place of these,
Are the MacMathghamnas[107] and Maguidhir ;[108]
Well with you their clemency, their rule,
They are the noblest races of the Oirghialla.

Hereditary in him to succeed to lordship,
O'Lairgnen[109] is full king of Oirghialla,
He is no imbecile without fine vigour,
O'Flaithri[110] is chief king of Uladh.

The kings of Ui-Tuirtre[111] of heavy slaughters,
O'Flainn,[112] of them is O'Domhnallain,[113]
O hEirc over Ui-Fiachrach Finn,[114]
Without concealing battles and conflicts.

King over the smooth meady plain,
Is O'Criodain[115] over tribes,
O hAedha[116] over another tribe,
Noble over Feara Fearnmaighe.[117]

O'Caomhain,[118] head of the battle,
King of Magh Leamhna[119] of hero-fort,
Noble the battle-island of goblets,
O'Mochoidhein,[120] king of Mughdhorna.[121]

Dá riȝ ar Oirṫearaiḃ tre uaill,
O'hIr aȝur OhAnluain,
O'Cosȝraiȝ, rí fFear Roir réiḋ,
Osȝlaḋ re a ċoir ȝaċ caiṫréim.

Rioȝa O'Meth Macha ȝan meaṫ
O'hIndreachtaiȝ na n-airdcreach,
Slat do comroind, droinȝ do dluiȝ
Mac Domnaill ar Cloinn Cheallaiȝ.

Sluaȝ ȝormrosa na nȝeal láṁ
Muintir bél derȝ, Ḃaoiȝheallan
Ȝrioba nar ȝranda ȝroiḋe,
Rioȝa dána Dartroiȝe.

Uiḃ Laoȝaire Locha Lir
Muintir Taithliȝ ataoisiȝh,
Muintir Maoildúin Luirȝ naċ laȝ
Domuin a ccuilȝ i coṁraȝ.

Mac Tiȝearnáin, triaṫ bloiḋe,
Ar Cloinn feata Ferȝoile,
Tuaṫ raṫa, réid ȝan trodán
Ȝo léir aȝ O'Flannaȝán.

Muintir Peodachain an puirt,
Taoisiȝ ar uaisle iarmuirt,
Fir binne ón clarmuiȝ, ní cel,
Mac Ȝille aȝhmair Finden.

Coir a seolaḋ sá snoiḋe
Taoisiȝ croda O'Conȝoile,
Fine aoḃḋa a nȝleic mar ȝriṗ,
Mac Ȝille móerḋa Miċil.

Two kings over Oirtheara,[122] through pride,
O hIr,[123] and O hAnluain,[124]
O'Cosgraigh,[125] king of smooth Feara-Rois,[126]
Every triumph opens at their march.

The kings of Ui-Meith Macha[127] without decay,
O hInnreachtaigh[128] of high plunders,
A rod who has divided the party,
MacDomhnaill[129] over Clann Ceallaigh.[130]

A blue-eyed white-handed host,
Are the red-mouthed Muinter Baoigheallain,[131]
Griffins of no ill-shaped horses,
Are the bold kings of Dartraighe.[132]

Over the Ui-Laeghaire of Loch-Lir,[133]
The Muinter Taithligh are chieftains;
The Muinter-Maoilduin[134] of Lurg, who are not weak,
Deep their swords in battle.

Mac Tighernain, a lord of fame,
Is over the celebrated Clann Fearghaile,[135]
Tuathratha,[136] peaceable without strife,
Is entirely under O'Flannagain.

Muinter Pheodachain[137] of the bank,
Chieftains of noblest riches.
Melodious men of the level plain, I conceal not,
The prosperous Mac Giolla Finnen.

It is right to guide and to protect them,
The brave chieftains of Ui Conghaile,[138]
A beauteous tribe, in fight like griffins,
The majestic Mac Gillemichils.

Muinntir Maoil rathmair Ruanaiď
Ui Eigniǧ an ard uaďair
Ní haoin ceird do čim ga ccať,
Dá ríǧ for maiť leirg Monach.

Rí ar Triucha ced cladaigh
Mac Cionaiť at čualabair,
Bile ce criďeach cliarach
Míďeach é, gíd Oirǧiallach.

O'Corbmaic croďa re cloind,
Ar Uib Mac calma Carťainn,
Uí Breasail móra Macha,
Ui Gairbiť a n-Gargflaťa.

Uí Longain, Uí Duibeḿna,
Ui Conchoďair caoiḿ dealbďa
D'ib Breasail Iarťair uile,
Le riarťaiď gač ro ďuine.

Ar Uiď Breasail oirťir áird
Uí Lorcáin, croďa a connairg,
Na croind do teigliǧ gá toiǧ,
Ui Eigniǧ ar Cloinn Cearnoigh.

Ui Domnaill, fir na ffadḟál,
Ir Clann raťmar Ruadhagán,
Biaiď uaiďri criďe gun ccať,
Da ḟine uairle O'nEachach.

Aicme Duibťire or an tír,
Ar clannaiď delďda Daiḿin,
Ui Maoilcraoiďe a dearа duiď
Ar Cloinn Duiď reaǧďaa Sionnaiǧ.

The prosperous Muintir Maoilruana,[139]
The Ui hEignigh[140] of lofty pride;
It is not one trade I see with their battalion,
Two kings over the good slopes of Monach.[141]

King over the cantred of Cladach,[142]
Mac Cionaith ye have heard,
A scion, though hearty, martial;
He is a Meathian, though an Oirghiallian.

O'Corbmaic,[143] the brave, with his sept,
Over the valiant Ui MacCarthainn,
Of the great Ui-Breasail of Macha,[144]
The O'Gairbhiths are the fierce chiefs.

The O'Longains,[145] O'Duibheamhnas,[146]
The O'Conchobhairs[147] of fair faces,
Are all of the western Ui-Breasail,
By whom every great man is served.

Over the high eastern Ui-Breasail
Are the Ui Lorcain,[148] brave their strife;
The scions who serve at their house,
The O hEignighs,[149] over Clann-Cearnaigh.

The O'Domhnaills, men of long hedges,
And the prosperous Clann-Ruadhagain;
Men of noblest heart at the battle,
The two noble tribes of Ui-Eathach.[150]

The tribe of Duibhthire, over the land,
Over the fair-shaped clanns of Daimhin,[151]
The Ui-Maoilcraoibhe[152] I shall mention to you,
Over the hawk-like Clann-Duibhsinnaigh.

O Lachtnain ar Modhairn mbiȝ,
A ṫreisi nocha dtairnicḋ,
O hAinḃith naḋ doḋraiḃ dáil,
Triath ar uiḃ sochraiḃ Seaain.

Maȝ Uidhir as ceand da ccaṫ,
Ar Fearaiḃ mórḃa Monach,
Maiṫ a ṫoirḃearta ȝa ṫoiȝ,
Flaiṫ as oirḃearca n-einiȝ.

Ar Uiḃ Mac Carṫainn crodḃa,
Flaiṫe ríoȝḃa rom̀óra,
Fa ríoȝḃa forȝlan affuinn,
O Colȝan is O'Conuill.

A n-diḋeall noḋa ndliȝeam,
Sior a nUboiḃ imṫiȝem,
Cedh binn sȝaraḃ fo sȝiam̀aiḃ,
Ni linn anaḃ d' Oirȝiallaiḃ.

CUID NA CRAOIBHE RUAIDHE.

Toȝbam isin Craoiḃ ruaiḃ ceann,
Airdríoȝa Ulaḃ airmeam,
Fuinn na féile co ffaȝa,
Ui Duinnsléiḃe, Uí Eochaḃa.

Da n-uaislib fir na ffadár,
Ui Aidith, Uí Eochaȝán;
Mór na faȝlaḃa a bfoȝla,
Uí Laḃraḃa, Uí Leaṫloḃra.

Huí Loingsiȝ, na laech sotla,
Is Ui Morna mionḋorcra;
Tuȝ tadall tar a ttiraiḃ,
Anam do na háirdriȝaiḃ.

O'Lachtnain over Little Modharn,[153]
His superiors are not found;
O hAinbhith, of no stubborn meeting,
Is lord over noble Ui-Seaain.[154]

Mag Uidhir[155] is head of their battalion,
Over the majestic Feara Monach,
Good his gifts at his house,
The chief most illustrious for hospitality.

Over the brave Ui MacCarthainn,[156]
Royal, very great chieftains,[157]
Royal and very fine their lands,
O'Colgan and O'Conaill.

To conceal them we ought not;
Farther into Uladh let us pass;
Though sweet to separate under honours,
We shall dwell no longer on the Oirghialla.

THE PART OF THE CRAEBH RUADH.

Let us lift our heads at Craebh Ruadh,[158]
Let us enumerate the chief kings of Uladh,[159]
The lands of hospitality, with spears,
The O'Duinnsleibhes,[160] the O hEochadhas.[161]

Of their nobles are men of long slaughters,
The O hAidiths,[162] O hEochagains;[163]
Great acquisitions are their plunders,
The O'Labhradhas,[164] the O'Leathlobhras,[165]

The O'Loingsighs,[166] of stout champions,
And the O'Mornas,[167] smooth and ruddy.
We have made a visitation of their territories;
Let us discontinue from enumerating the high kings.

Dual da ffl̇aiṫib na faȝla,
Da maiṫiḃ Ui Maṫ̇ȝaṁna.

Uirriosȝa O N-Eachach Coḃa,
Fa neartṁar a n-allona,
Fa blasda i coinne in ȝaċ crích,
I Coinne ȝasda, Ui Ȝairbiṫ.

Hua Ainbith fa háirdrí ann,
Nír fáfbaḃ is ní faȝfam,
Ni locaḃ a raṫ na a rian
Sotal a cath ȝa coiṁṫ̇riall.

Flaiṫ ar Cloinn uasail Aeḃa
Maȝ Aenȝusa ardaoḃḃa,
Do taȝsat an ttulaiȝ tte,
Ro ȝabsat Ulaḃ uile.

Macc Artain as da cartaiȝ
Cenel fofosaiḃ Faȝartaiȝ,
Aisȝiḃ ná ceile ar ċléir
Taisȝid an einiȝ iaidsein.

Méȝ Duiḃeaṁna ȝan foȝail,
Ar Cenel n-ard nAṁalȝaiḃ,
Uí Morna bunaḃ buaiḃe,
Formna Ulaḃ armchruaiḃe.

Meȝ Duilechain nan-uile,
Ar Cloinn Ḃreasail barrbuiḃe.
O Coltaráin buird baile
Ar Dal cCuirb na ċoṁnaiḃe.

Do tiomsoiȝeḃ tuaiḃ ṫall ṫoir
Ḃunaḃ na huaisle i nUltoiḃ.

Hereditary to their chieftains are acquisitions;
Of their chieftains are the O'Mathghamhnas;[168]

The sub-chiefs of Ui-Eachach Cobha,[169]
Who were powerful anciently,
How tasteful at the meeting in each territory,
Are O'Coinne,[170] the active, O'Gairbhith.[171]

O hAinbhith[172] was chief king there;
He was not neglected, we shall not omit him;
Neither his prosperity nor his career has been checked,
Proud his battalion when marching.

Chief over noble Clann-Aedha
Is Mag Aenghusa,[173] lofty, splendid,
They have chosen the warm hill,
They have taken all Uladh.

MacArtain has by charter
The steady-stout Cinel-Faghartaigh,[174]
Who never refuse gifts to the poets;
They are the treasury of hospitality.

The Mag Dubheamhnas[175] without plunder,
Are over the high Cinel-Amhalghadha,
The O'Mornas,[176] stock of victory,
Are the props of hard-armed Uladh.

The Mag Duilechains,[177] of the angles,
Over the red-haired Clann Breasail.
O'Coltarain,[178] of the border town,
Is dwelling over the Dal Cuirb.

There has been collected within in the north-east,
The stock of the nobility in Uladh,

Deiȝfir le ndearȝfa dreani,
Cearḋča einiȝ na hErenn.

Ḃuaiḋ laochda Leiṫe Cuinn,
Feiȝe coȝȝair iȝ coṁluinn,
Iomḋa bruȝaiḋ na mbeandaiḃ,
Ulaid aȝuȝ Ereandaiȝ.

Doilid imṫeačt ó Eaṁain,
O'n Craoiḃruaiḋ airm-leaḃair.
Ačt ȝé maḋ lia ar ȝealḃa ȝiar,
Ní bia áṙ menma ačt aȝ maillṫriall.

Triallom o Ḃoirche beandaiȝh
Iȝ o Chuailȝne chṙích leandaiȝ,
O Muiȝh Rath fraochda fala,
'S ó čaṫ laoch O Laḃraḋa

O Dún dá leathȝlaȝ na leand
Aȝ i riȝhreleaȝ Eireann,
Ȝan faȝhail ar m'aire ann,
Ḃaile ar ḟalaḋ cré Colam.

'S an uaiȝ ceatna do cuireḋ,
Ḃriȝhitt buaiḋ áṙ mbanchuireḋ;
Mar fáȝmait aca ȝach buaiḋ,
Patraicc Macha ȝa móṙ uaiȝ.

Coȝȝar Ereann aȝ Ultaiṗ,
Aȝ ȝluaiȝ chairṫe an čaoṁ čumpair.
Ȝeḃenn le ḃruair ȝí foȝail,
Uaiȝle Erenn Eoȝhonaiȝ.

Ceann Ereann Ard móṙ Macha
Nocha n-uaiȝle na [ard] flatha,

Goodly heroes, by whom parties are wounded,
The forge of the hospitality of Erin.

The palm of the valour of Leath Chuinn,[179]
The acme of victory and conflict,
Many a brughaidh[180] on their hills;
The Ulidians and the Eirennaighs.

Difficult to go away from Eamhain,[181]
From Craebhruadh of large weapons;
But though we have [to survey] numerous possessions to the west,
Our minds shall but pass slowly.

Let us pass from peaky Boirche,[182]
And from Cuailgne[183] land of cloaks,
From Magh Rath[184] of fierce contention,
And from the hero-battalion of O'Labhradha.[185]

From Dun da leathghlas[186] of cloaks,
Which is the royal cemetery of Erin,
Without forgetting that I was there,
Where the clay covered Columb.[187]

In the same grave was buried,
Brighid, boast of our female bands;
As we leave them every victory,
Patrick of Macha is in the great grave.

The victory of Erin is with the Ultai,
With the host of the fair Cumber;[188]
Fetters by which she obtained plunder,
Nobility of Erin are the Eoghanachs.[189]

Head of Erin is great Ard Macha,[190]
Not nobler is their high chieftains;

Fir dom̃ain is an-iul ann,
Ḡan foḡail ón triur triallam. Triallom.

CUID TIRE CONAILL.

Ar ttriall as turus ratha,
Faḡḃam mear ṡlóiḡh mór Macha,
Ná séanam déiḡ ṡén do'n druing
Dénom i Cenel Conuill.

Teaḡaitt as turus bisiḡh,
Aiṁreiḃ fonn an fini sin
'N ár ccoinne co hEas nAodha,
Leass na droinge dealbaeḃḃa.

Uí Maoildoraiḃ da mardais
Ní ṫiocfa sdo thiocfadais,
Ḡan moille aḡus ḡan mall ḃál
'N ár ccoinne is Uí Chanandán.

Tiocfa siat, ba teand a triath,
Clanna Dálaiḡ na n-doinn-sḡiath.
Leo tré coiṁrecht nír ċríonaiḃ,
Oiḃreċt ó na hairdríoḡaiḃ.

Clann Chindṡaolaiḃ na n-ḡeil-each,
Is Tír alainn Ainmireach,
Do ċím co colḡda an cuire,
Is Tir m-borbḃa mḂaḡhuine.

Aḡ so cuid na sloḡ sotla,
Tír O' mḂaoiḡill m-belcorcra,
An sloḡ data da taiḡ ṫall,
Cuid mór aca don ṡearann.

The men of the world have their knowledge there:[191]
Without injury from the three pass we. Let us pass.

The Part of Tir Chonaill.

Our journey is a tour of prosperity,
Let us leave the vigorous host of great Macha,
Let us not refuse good luck to the people,
Let us proceed to Cinel-Conaill.[192]

Let them come, a journey of prosperity;
Rugged[193] is the land of this tribe;
To meet us at the Cataract of Aedh,[194]
The prosperity of the splendid-faced people.

The O'Maoildoraidhs,[195] if they were living,
Would come (but they will not come),
Without slowness, or slow delay,
To meet us, as would the O'Canannains.

But others will come, stout their chief,
The Clanna-Dalaigh[196] of brown shields;
With them, through contest, has not withered,
Heirship to the Sovereignty.

The Clann-Chinnfhaelaidh[197] of white steeds,
And the beauteous Tir-Ainmirech,[198]
I see the host with swords,
And the fierce *men of* Tir-Baghaine.[199]

This is the share of the haughty hosts,
The land of O'Baoighill[200] of ruddy mouth,
The fair host over at their house,
They have a large share of the lands.

O Maoilmaʒna ar Muiʒ Seirıḋ
Ar ḋaṁaiḃ nír dıan-čeıleḋ,
O hAeḋa ar Eas raťmar Ruaıḋ,
Aťlaṁ ı treas ʒač tromṙluaiʒ.

Le hUa tTaırčeırt fa trom cuır,
Clanna nıaṁʒeala Neačtuın,
Mac Duḃaın sʒéla ron sʒar,
Ar Chénel Enda nıaṁʒlan.

Ʒleann mḂınne, saor an sreaťṙal,
Aʒ Maʒ líonṁar Loıngseáchán,
Fa dıan do ťreıs léım ʒač troıd,
O Ḃreısleın fıal a Fánoıd.

Sluaʒ catharnač nač cealʒač,
Ar Ard Míoḋaır maoıťlearʒač,
Fır do fégaḋ co fortaıl
Ʒa dénaṁ d' O'Docharṫaıʒ.

Aʒ Mac Ʒılle tSaṁaıs teand
Ros Ʒuıll, Ros Iorʒuıll aırṁeam.
Sluaʒ ʒan tularan, ʒan tlúıs
O Furadrán ar Fıondruıs.

Da taoıseač oıle as dearb duıb,
Ar an tTuaıť mḂlaḋaıʒ buaḋaıʒ
Díob O Cearnachaın ʒo nʒus
Cuıd dá deaʒhrathaıḃ do ḋearḃus.

Díob sluaʒ rıoʒhḋana rathál,
Muıntır duasboʒ Dalachán.
Sloınnım ʒan daʒhranna duıḃ
An-anmanna ıs a n-duthaıʒ.

O'Maoilmaghna over Magh Seiridh,[201]
Of poet hosts it has not been long concealed.
O hAedha over prosperous Eas Ruaidh ;[202]
Active in the battle each heavy host.

With O'Tairchert[203] of heavy bands,
Are the fair bright Clann-Neachtain ;[204]
Mac Dubhain[205] who has spread stories,
Over the bright fine Cinel-Enda.[206]

Gleann Binnigh,[207] noble the list of chiefs,
Is with the populous Mag Loingseachain ;
Vehemently has he bounded to each fight,
O'Breislen, the generous, in Fanaid.[208]

A battle-armed host which is not treacherous,
Is over Ard-Miodhair[209] of irriguous slopes ;
Men who have been found valiant,
Are proving it to O'Dochartaigh.

To MacGillatsamhais[210] the stout,
Belong Ros-Guill[211] and Ros-Iorguil,[212] I reckon ;
A host without boasting or falsehood,
O'Furadhrain over Fionnros.[213]

Two other chieftains, it is certain to you,
Are over the victorious Tuath-Bladhach.[214]
Of them is O'Cearnachan[215] of valour,
Some of whose prosperities I have proved.

Of them is the royal host of prosperous tribes,
The bountiful Muintir Dalachain.[216]
I mention, without good verses, to you,
Their names and their country.

Tír Mac Carṫainn na ccreach-ar
Aȝ Síol meanmnaiȝ Máolaccan.
A ccur ám duain ís í ar mbreaṫ,
Do ḃí uair nár ab aiṫreaċ.

Tír Breṡail, tír an toraiḋ,
Da aicme na hurchomair,
Mór a trom ṡadáȝ na ttír,
Huí Donnaȝáin, Meȝ Ȝáiḃiḋ.

Muintir Maoilȝaoiṫe ȝonach
Ler ȝoraḋ iath allmorach,
Saoiṫe ṡa craoiḃ na ȝcraoiṡeach
O Maoilȝaoiṫe a nȝlan taoiṡeach.

Mac Tiȝearnain ṡa ȝlan ȝroiḋe,
Ar Cloinn ṡoraiḋ Ṡearȝoile.
Mor ccliar ṡa deiȝ ṡen ó druinȝ,
Dénam a Cenél Conuill.

Coṡȝar iṡ cruaṡ Cloinne Néill
I cConall ina čaiṫréim,
Sluaȝ nač roḿall rom riar ann,
O Conall ȝé com triallam. Triallam.

Cuid Ulaḋ don aḋbar aȝuṡ don duain ȝo ṡin.

CUID CONNACHT INDSO CO LEICC:

O Conċuḃair airdri Connaċt; O Ṡlannaȝain, O'Maoilmorḋa, O'Carthaiȝ, aȝuṡ O'Muȝroin, ceithre taoiṡiȝ Cloinne Cathail; O Maoilḃrénainn ar Cloinn Conċuḃair, O Cathalain ar Cloinn Ṡaȝharṫaiȝ, aȝuṡ O'Maonaiȝ ar Cloinn Murṫuile; aȝuṡ Máȝ Oireachtaiȝ ar Muintir Roduiḃ; O'Ṡinachta ar Cloinn Conḿaiȝ, aȝuṡ O Ṡinaċta oile ar Cloinn Murchaḋa; aȝuṡ O'Conceannaind ar Uiḃ Diarmada, aȝuṡ Maȝ Murchaḋa ar Cloinn

Tir MacCarthainn[217] of plundering slaughters,
Belongs to the high-minded Siol-Maolagan ;[218]
To put them in our poem it is our judgment,
There was a time when we would not repent of it.

Tir Breasail,[219] land of fruit,
Has two tribes over it ;
Great the long prosperity in their land,
The O'Donnagains, the MacGaibhidhs.

Muintir Maoilgaoithe, the wounding,
By whom the land of foreigners was burned ;
Learned men under the tree of lances,
O'Maoilgaoithe[220] is their fine chieftain.

MacTighearnain, the fine, the brave,
Is over the steady Clann-Fearghaile ;[221]
Great hosts are in good prosperity with this people ;
Let us make our way from Cinel Conaill.

The victory and hardihood of the race of Niall
Is with Conall in his career,
A host who were not slow in attending us ;
From Conall, however, pass we. Let us pass.

So far the portion relating to Ulster of the matter [argument] and of the poem.

THE PART RELATING TO CONNAUGHT, as follows:—

O'Conchubhair, chief king of Connaught; O'Flannagain, O'Maoilmordha, O'Carthaigh, and O'Mughroin, the four dynasts of Clann-Cathail; O'Maoilbhrenainn over Clann-Conchubhair; O'Cathalain over Clann-Faghartaigh; and O'Maonaigh over Clann-Murthuile; and Mag Oirechtaigh over Muintir Roduibh; O'Finachta over Clann-Connmhaigh; and another O'Finachta over Clann-Murchadha; and O'Conceannainn over Ui-Diarmada; and MacMur-

Tomoltaiġ; O Fallamhain ar Cloinn Uaḋach; Mac Diarmada ar Maiġ Luirg, Airtech agus Tir nOilella, agus ar Tir Tuaṫail, agus ar crich Fear Tíre, agus ar Cloinn Cuain, agus ar Tir Nechtain, agus ar Tir Nenda.

CUID NA BREIRNE.

O'Ruairc airdri Breirne; Mag Tiġearnain ar Teallaċ n'Dunchaḋa; Mag Shamhraḋain ar Theallaċ nEachaċ; agus Mag Conmara ar Cloind Chionaeith; agus Mac Cagaḋain ar Cloinn Fearmaiġe; agus Mag Doirchaiḋ ar Cenel Luachain; agus Mag Flannchaḋa ar Dartraiġe; O'Find agus O'Cearḃaill ar Challraighe; O'Raghallaiġ ar Muintir Maoilmordha; O'Cuind ar Muintir nGiollagain; agus Mag Maoilíosa ar Maġ mBreagraiġe; agus Mag Fionnbairr ar Muintir nGeradain; agus Mag Raġnaill ar Muintir nEolair; agus O'Maoilmiaḋaiġ ar Moiġ Neiri; agus Ui Chuinn ar Muintir Fearġail; O'Maoilcluiche ar da Cairbre; O'hEaghra, agus O'hUathmharain, agus O'Cearnachain, agus O'Gaḋra, tigearnaḋa Luiġne; O'Doḃalein, agus O'Duinncathaiġ, tigearnaḋa an Corainn; Mageoach, agus Mag Maonaiġ, agus Mag Riaḋaiġ, trí fean taoiseaċ Muiġe Luirg iardruiḋe; O'Duḃda, tigearna O'bFiaċrach an tuaiscirt ó'Roḃba co Coḃnaiġ; O'Muirgeasáin, O'Gormóg, agus O'Tigearnaiġ, ar Ceara; O'Birn ar Muintir Mandachain; Mac Branain, agus O'Maoilmichil, ar Corco Eachlann; O' hAinliġe ar Chenel Doḃtha; O'Ceithearnaiġ, agus O'Céirin, ar Chiarraighe Muiġe; O'Maoilmuaiḋ ar Cloinn Taiḋg; agus O'Floinn ar Cloinn Maoilruain; O'Roḃlain ar Chaille Fochaiḋ; Mac Sgaiṫġil ar Corco Moġa; agus O'Braoin ar Loch nGealgosa; O'Maille ar dá Umhall; O'Talcharain ar Conmaicne Cuile; agus O'Carola ar Conmaicne mara; Mac Conroi ar Gnomóir; agus O'hAḋnaiḋ ar Gnombicc; Mac Aoḋa ar Cloinn Corgraiġ; O'Flaiṫḃeartaiġ ar Muintir Murchaḋa; O'hEidin, agus Mac Giollacheallaiġ, agus hUi Cleirigh, ar Ui Fiachrach Finn; agus O'Duiḃġiolla ar Chenel Chinnġamhna; agus Mac Fiachra ar Ogaiḃ Beathra; agus O'Caṫain ar Cenel Séona; agus O'Maġna ar Chaenraiġe; O'Seachnaraiġ agus O'Cathail, dá tigearna Ceneoil Aeḋa.

chadha over Clann-Tomaltaigh; O'Fallamhain over Clann-Uadachs; MacDiarmada over Magh Luirg, Airtech, and Tir Oilella, and over Tir-Thuathail, and the territory of Fir Tire, and Clann-Cuain, and over Tir-Nechtain, and Tir-Enda.

THE PART RELATING TO BREIFNE.

O'Ruairc is chief king of Breifne; Mag Thighearnain over Teallach Dunchadha; Mag Shamhradhain over Teallach Eathach; and MacConsnamha over Clann-Chionaith; and MacCagadhain over Clann-Fearmaighe; and Mag Dorchaidhe over Cinel-Luachain; and Mag Flannchadha over Dartraighe; O'Finn and O'Cearbhaill over Callraighe; O'Raghallaigh over Muintir Maoilmordha; O'Cuinn over Muintir Giollagain; and Mag Maoiliosa over Magh Breacraighe; and Mag Finbhairr over Muintir Geradhain; and Mag Raghnaill over Muintir Eolais; and O'Maoilmiadhaigh over Magh Neise; O'Cuinn over Muintir Fearghail; O'Maoilchluiche over the two Cairbres; O hEaghra and O hUathmharain and O'Cearnachain and O'Gadhra, lords of Luighne; O'Dobhailen and O'Duinnchathaigh, lords of Corann; Mageoch and Mag Maonaigh and Mag Riabhaigh were the three old chiefs of Magh Luirg; O'Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the north from the Rodhba to the Codhnach; O'Muireadhaigh, O'Gormog, and O'Tighearnaigh over Ceara; O'Birn over Muintir Mannachain; MacBranain and O'Maoilmichil over Corco-Eachlann; O hAinlighe over Cinel Dobhtha; O'Ceithernaigh and O'Ceirin over Ciarraighe Maighe; O'Maoilmuaidh over Clann-Taidhg; and O'Floinn over Clann-Maoilruain; O'Rothlain over Caille Fothaidh; Mac-Sgaithghil over Corco-Mogha; and O'Braoin over Loch Gealgosa; O'Maille over the two Umhalls; O'Talcharain over Conmaicne-Cuile; and O'Cadhla over Conmaicne-mara; MacConroi over Gnomor; and O hAdhnaidh over Gnobeg; MacAodha over Clann-Coscraigh; O'Flaithbheartaigh over Muintir Murchadha; O'hEidhin, and MacGiollaeheallaigh, and the O'Cleirighs, over Ui-Fiachrach Finn; and O'Duibhghiolla over Cinel Cinnghamhna; and MacFiachra over Oga Beathra; and O'Cathain over Cinel-Sedna; and O'Maghna over Caenraighe; and O'Seachnasaigh and O'Cathail, two chiefs of Cinel Aedha.

CUID UA MAINE.

O'Ceallaiȝ airdṫiȝearna Ua Maine; O'Conaill ar tiȝearna ó Ȝréin co cend muiȝe; O'Neachtain aȝur O'Maeilaloiḋ dá ṫiȝearna Maonṁuiȝe; O'Maindin aȝur Clann an Ḃaird, aȝur O'Scurra, aȝur O'Leandain, aȝur O'Carráin, aȝur O'Ȝiallaiȝ, aȝur O'Maiȝin, ȝi be haca bur tiȝearna ar oirriȝ é for an luċt naile re heaḋ a riȝe; O'Caṫail, O'Muȝroin aȝur O'Maolruana, trí tiȝearnaḋa Cruṁṫaind; O'Laoḋoȝ uirriȝ an Chalaiḋ; O'Madaḋain ar Síol nAnmchaḋa, aȝur O'hUallachain beur, aȝur Mac Eidedhain ar Cloinn Diarmata tuaiḋ aȝur tear, aȝur Mac Ȝiolla Finnaȝáin aȝur O'Cionaoiṫ ar Cloinn Flaiṫeaṁain, aȝur O'Domnalláin ar Cloinn Ḃreasail, aȝur O'Donnchaḋa ar Cloinn Corpmaic Maonmuiȝe, aȝur O'Duiḃȝind ar da baile déȝ O'nDuiḃȝind; aȝur O'Docoṁláin ar an Eiḋniȝ; aȝur O'Ȝaḃrain ar Dal nDruithne; aȝur O'Maoilbriȝde taoiseach Muiȝe Finn.

Triallom,—ní turur aoiḃill,—
O ṡluaȝh Macha mór aoiḃind,
Ní toȝaoir aċt dál ȝan dul,
Tar Droḃaoir co clár Cruachan.

Fécham fa Cruaċain cladaiȝ,
Tear, ba ṫuaidh, riar, roireṁain,
A ffineaḋa ra ffearainn,
'S a ccineaḋa cuartaiȝem.

Roinneam, ȝur ap rén roraiḋ,
Fa Cruachain Clann cConċoḃair.
Ḃáird linn le ȝaċ nduain adroiȝ
O Chill áird co Tuaim nDreccoin.

Ríoȝa na sluaȝ na sénaiḋ,
A Cruachain ṁóir mín-ṡéraiȝ,
Nír tuḃaḋ tall im toraḋ,
A m-bunaḋ Clann Conċoḃair.

THE PART RELATING TO UI-MAINE.

O'Ceallaigh chief lord of Ui-Maine; O'Conaill is lord from the Grian to the head of the plain; O'Neachtain, and O'Maeilalaidh, two lords of Maenmhagh; O'Mainnin, and the Mac an Bhairds, and O'Scurra, and O'Leannain, and O'Cassain, and O'Giallaigh, and O'Maigin, whichever of them is lord is sub-king over the others during his reign; O'Cathail, O'Mughroin, and O'Maoilruana, the three lords of Crumhthann; O'Laedhog is sub-king of the Caladh; O'Madadhain over Siol-Anmchadha, and O hUallachain also; and MacEidedhain over Clann-Diarmada north and south; and Mac-Giolla-Fhinnagain, and O'Cionaoith, over Clann-Flaitheamhain; and O'Domhnallain over Clann-Breasail; and O'Donnchadha over Clann-Cormaic of Maenmhagh; and O'Duibhghinn over the twelve townships of the O'Duibhginns; and O'Docomhlain over Eidhneach; and O'Gabhrain over Dal Druithne; and O'Maoilbrighde, chief of Magh Finn.

Let us pass,—it is not a pleasant journey,
From the host of Macha,[222] great, and delightful,
It is not wisdom, but delay, not to proceed
Over the Drobhaois[223] to the plain of Cruachan.[224]

At the fenced Cruachan let us take a survey,
South, north, west, east-wards;
Their tribes and their lands,
And their septs let us visit.

Let us divide, may it be a happy project,
At Cruachan, the Clann-Conchobhair;[225]
Bards with us in every poem shall rise up,
From Cill ard[226] to Tuaim Dreccoin.[227]

The kings of the hosts do not deny,
At the great smooth-grassed Cruachan,
Who were not lowered by want of produce,
Their stock are the Clann Conchobhair.

Dual d' Iḃ Fiaċrach teas is tuaiḋ,
'S dá ccinelaiḃ tré bithḃuaiḋ,
Cuairt a sluaiǯ im Aṫ Sliṡin,
Dual d' Iḃ Ruairc an riǯiṡin.

Duthaiḋ do'n t-síol so, seach cach,
Síol Muireaḋaiǯ na maolraṫ,
Dine fuaċda ga faire,
Righ̄e Cruachna craoḃaiǯe.

Clann Duach Teanguṁa, an ḟuilt ǯloin,
Síol Flaiṫḃearṫaiǯ, Clann Cosgraiǯ,
O nar anṡat, ní ḟúigeḃ,
Do ǯaḃṡat an glanchuicceaḋ.

Clann Maoilruana na roiǯne,
Is Clann Conċoḃair canoimne,
Do ciad gan maor an maicne,
Iad araon as aonaicme.

Cuiṁniǯ Clann Cathail seaċ cáċ,
Le h-iomad a rioǯ roǯnáṫ,
A ngníom ḋuairi tuirmeaḋ toir
Cumnad rioǯ uaisle O'Roduiḃ.

Ceiṫre taoiseacha taḃaiǯ,
Ar Cloinn Cathail coṁraṁaiǯ,
An cleathċar nachar cáineaḋ,
An ceaṫrar re a ccoṁaireaṁ.

O'Flannagáin, flaiṫ an ḟuinn,
O Maoilmorḋa mar ṁoluim.
Re marṫain rob aoḃḋa an ḟoir,
O Carṫaiǯ maorḋa, O Muǯroin.

Hereditary to the Ui-Fiachrach,[228] north and south,
And to their tribes, through constant victory,
Is the visitation of their hosts at Ath Slisin.[229]
Hereditary to the Ui-Ruairc[230] is that kingdom.

Hereditary to this race beyond all,
To the Sil-Muireadhaigh[231] of flat forts,
A heroic tribe watching it,
Is the kingdom of bushy Cruachan,

The race of Duach Teangumha[232] of fine hair,
The Sil-Flaithbheartaigh,[233] the Clann-Cosgraigh,[234]
As they have not remained behind, I shall not omit them,
They seized on the fine province.

The Clann-Maoilruana,[235] the choicest,
And the Clann-Conchobhair[236] we sing;
The tribe is seen without a steward,
They are both one tribe.[237]

Remember the Clann-Cathail[238] beyond all,
With their number of usual kings,
Their deeds of bounty are enumerated in the east,
Equal to the noble kings of the O'Roduibhs.

Four levying chieftains
Are over the valorous Clann-Cathail;
A valiant bulwark, who were not dispraised,
Are the four to be reckoned.

O'Flannagain, chief of the land,
O'Maoilmordha,[239] whom I praise,
To live how splendid the tribe,
The majestic O'Carthaigh,[240] and O'Mughroin.[241]

OMaoilbrenainn co mblaḋaiḃ,
Ar Cloinn cláṙmaoith Cončoḃair,
A maicne oṙ ȝač ḋroinȝ ḋo ḋliȝ
An aicme ḋo Cloinn Chaťhail.

O'Cathaláin 'na chaṙtaiḃ
Ar Cloinn ṡéṙȝlaiṙ Foȝhaṙtaiȝ,
Ní ṡann a tṙum-ťuile ḋuiḃ,
Clann Muṙťuile aȝ O'Maonaiȝ.

Aȝ Máȝ Oiṙeačtaiȝ na n-each,
Muintiṙ Roḋuiḃ na ṙiȝhḃṙeať,
Tṙiath nach iodolta oṙ coill cuiṙ,
O'Ṙionačta aṙ Cloinn Conṁuiȝ.

Ar Cloinn Muṙchaḃa na mál,
O Ṙionachta aṙḋ iomlán;
Ḋiaṙ ḋo ṙeḃ aicme an ḋá ṙann,
Ȝiḃ énṁaicne, ni hionann.

Huí Ḋiaṙmaḋa aṙ ḋioȝainn,
Ṙiṙ bṙiaťṙaḃa ṙiȝ na ṙiȝṡiṙ.
Ṙlaiťe an ṡeaṙainn ȝan coṙ ceaṙ,
Ui Conceanainn na cceanḋaṙ.

Meȝ Muṙchaḃa aṙ ṡeiḃm ṡoṙtail,
Ar Cloinn ttaoḃȝloin tTomaltaiȝ,
Ȝníoṁ ḋa nḋeaȝṙať na n-ḋeaḃaiȝ,
Ḋo Síol meanmnač Muiṙeaḃaiȝ.

Síol Ṙallaṁain ṙe ȝač ṡeaḃain,
Ar Cloinn Uaḋach ṡínṡleaḃaiȝ,
Na ṡiṙ naṙ čṙíon na cṙanna,
Aṙ ḋíoḃ ṙin na ṙaoṙčlanna.

O'Maoilbhrenainn[242] with fame,
Over the irriguous plain of Clann-Conchobhair,
Their children are entitled to be above every tribe,
That sept of the Clann-Cathail.

O'Cathalain is chartered
Over the green-grassed Clann-Foghartaigh,[243]
Not feeble is their heavy flood for you;
The Clann-Murthuile[244] belong to O'Maenaigh.

To Mag Oireachtaigh[245] of the steeds,
Belong Muintir Roduibh of royal judgments;
A lord not withered over the flourishing wood,
O'Finachta over Clann-Conmhaigh.[246]

Over Clann-Murchadha[247] of the chiefs,
O'Finachta, high, perfect;
Two of the royal sept are the two parties,
Though they are one tribe, they are not equal.

Of the Ui-Diarmada,[248] the worthy,
Of true words, kings of royal men,
Chiefs of the land without difficult contracts,
The O'Conceanainns in their headship.

The Mag Murchadhas of brave effort,
Over the fine-sided Clann-Tomaltaigh,[249]
An act of their good prosperity [lives] after them,
[They are] of the spirited Siol-Muireadhaigh.

The Siol-Fallamhain[250] before every tribe,
Over the Clann-Uadach of winy banquets;
Men who have not withered are these scions;
Of them are the noble clanns.

Clann Maoilruana an raiṫ,
Aca ní cuala a ccoṁṁaiṫ,
Glan a m-buird data gaċ dreach,
Maǵ Luirg aca agus Airteach.

Tír nOilella is Tír Tuathail,
Ar ndul síos tar sean Chruachain,
Ní diṫ díne an rann re rádh,
Crích Fear Tire is Clann Chuán.

Tír Nechtain is Tír nEnda,
Saoirsi iad gan aithṁéla,
Fir fialḃoga do glac goil,
Do Mac Diarmada as dúṫaiḃ.

O Síol Muireaḃaiǵ meanmnaiǵ,
Triallam i tír Sen Fearǵail,
Co sluaǵ Breifne as criṫir ciall,
As miṫid gen cob muiċṫriall. Triallam

Airdrí Brefne as buan smaċt,
O'Ruairc dan dual cíos Connacht,
Uirrigh don gnaoi sin nach gann
Is a taoisiǵ na ṫimċeall.

Mac tigearnain na taoiǵean,
Fosuǵad na ffionn Gaeḃeal,
Ceandach na ccliar 'sa ccara,
Ar Teallach ndian nDunchaḃa.

Mac Saṁraḃain, snaiḃm gaċ neart,
Ar Teallach Eaċḃách oirḃearc;
A ṫír nocha gránda ón ngaoiṫ,
Mac Consnáṁa ar Cloinn Chionaoiṫ.

The Clann-Maoilruana[251] of prosperity,
Their match for goodness I have never heard;
Fine their borders, beautiful each feature,
Magh Luirg[252] they possess, and Airtech.[253]

Tir-Oilella[254] and Tir-Tuathail,[255]
After going down beyond noble Cruachan,
Not deficient of tribes is the division to be mentioned,
The territory of Fir-Tire[256] and Clann-Chuan.[257]

Tir-Nechtain and Tir-Enda,[258]
They are free without sorrow;
Generous hearted men, who received valour;
To MacDiarmada, they are hereditary.

From the spirited Sil-Muireadhaigh,
Let us pass into the territory of Sen-Fergal,[259]
To the host of Breifne of ripened sense,
It is time, though no slow passing. Let us pass.

Chief king of Breifne[260] of lasting sway,
Is O'Ruairc,[261] to whom the tribute of Connacht is due;[262]
The sub-kings of that region are not scarce,
With their chiefs around them.

MacTighearnain[263] of cloaks,
Support of the fair Gaoidhil;
The purchaser of the poets, and their friend,
Is over the vehement Teallach Dunchadha.

Mac Samhradhain,[264] knot of every strength,
Over the illustrious Teallach Eachdhach;
His land is not rendered ugly by the wind,
Mac Consnamha[265] is over Clann-Chionaoith.

Maȝ Caȝaḃain, cuairt blaiḃe
Ar Cloinn uaȝail Fearmaiǯe,
Mac Dorchaiḃ nač daorṫa dail,
Ar Cenel laochda Luachain.

Trí flaiṫe Dartraiǯe a dér
Is Calraiǯe na ccenél,
Do ṁíll a fáǯla an fan
O'Finn calma is O'Cearḃaill.
Ní ted daorsguir feiḃm na ffleaḃ,
Is meȝ laomsgair Flannchaḃa.

Ríoghṫaoisiuch na ruaṫur nȝarḃ,
O'Raǯallaiǯ na ruaḃarm,
Do cluinter aoiḃ a órǯa
Ar muintir Maoil ṁín ṁórḃa.
Fearr in aṁanadsa ann
Treall on talaṁ sa triallam. Triallam.

Triallom, ȝur ab triall leasa,
Ar cuairt ȝo Cloinn Fearǯasa,
Ȝus an droinȝ aṫlaiṁ oile,
Co Cloinn raṫṁair Rúḃroiǯe.

Muinter Ȝiollaȝáin na ccreach,
O'Cuinn a ttriath sa ttaoiseach,
Maȝ Maoilíosa as ȝlan ȝroiḃe,
A chíosa ar Maǯ mOreacroiḃe.

Maȝ Fionnbairr, ȝrind a ȝlan áǯ,
Ar Muintir nȝrinn nȝeraḃán.
Maȝ Raǯnaill cluinter anois,
Ar Muintir n-adhmoill nOolois.

MacCagadhain,[266] circle of fame,
Is over the noble Clann-Fearmaighe,
Mag Dorchaidh,[267] of no condemned law,
Over the heroic Cinel-Luachain.

The three chiefs of Dartraighe,[268] I shall name,
And of Calraighe[269] of the tribes,
Their acquisitions have injured the slopes,
O'Finn the brave and O'Cearbhaill.
They do not go among the rabble at the feast,
And the majestic Mag Flannchadhas.

Royal chieftain of rough incursions,
O'Raghallaigh[270] of red arms.
The sweet sound of his golden voice is heard,
Over the fine Muintir-Maoilmordha.
We would wish to tarry there,
Awhile, from this land let us pass. Let us pass.

Let us pass, may it be a passage of prosperity,
On a visit to the race of Fergus,[271]
To the other active people,
To the prosperous race of Rudhraigh.

Of Muintir-Giollagain of plunders,
O'Cuinn[272] is lord and captain,
Mac Maoiliosa of fine horses,
Has his tributes on Magh-Breacraighe.[273]

Mag-Finnbhairr,[274] delightful his fine prosperity,
Over the pleasant Muintir-Geradhain.
Mag-Raghnaill[275] is heard now,
Over the active Muintir-Eolais.

Muintir Maoil-ṁiochair-miadhaiȝ,
Ar Moiȝ Neṡi neṙtȝiallaiȝ.
Ꝑa maiṫ an cuiḃṙenn cneaḃaċ,
Tuiṙṁeam ꝑlaiṫ na bꝑineadhaċ.

Muintir Ꝑeaṙȝail, aṡ ní anoiṡ
I ṙiȝhe aṙ Cloinn Ꝑeaṙȝoiṡ;
Riṡ ȝaċ ndṙuinȝ do niad a neim,
Huí Chuinn aṡṡiad aṡinṡeiṙ.

Tṙiallam ṡiaṙ, aṡ ꝑeiḃm ꝑoṙtail,
Dénam cloḃ aṙ Connaċtaiḃ,
Co láṙ Caiṙpṙe na céalam,
Claṙ na haiṙȝne ionnṡoiȝeam.

Maiṫ don tṡloiȝ tṙomꝑoltaċ tiaṙ,
Do Connachtaib aṙ ccoiṁṫṙiall;
Iṡ in cuiȝeaḃ do Cloinn Néill,
Da Caiṙbṙe na ccṙíoċ cclaiḃṙéiḃ.

Claṙ cluithe, ṙaon na ṙaḃaṙc,
O'Maolcluiche a cceann aḃaṙt.
Téȝam illuiȝniþ aille,
Ꝑaȝḃam daṙ n-éiṡ cṙíoch Caiṙbṙe.

Dénom cuiṁne aṙ Clannaiḃ Céin,
Il luiȝniḃ aṫlaiṁ aiṙmȝéiṙ,
Ríoȝa luiȝne na m-blaḃal
O'Heaȝṙa iṡ O hUaṫmaṙáin,

Ꝑéch ɒṙ luiȝnib naloċlán,
Dén cuiṁne aṙ Uaiḃ Ceaṙnachán,
Maiṫ ȝaċ adḃa don ḟéin ṡin.
O'Ȝaḃṙa don ȝlainṁéin ṡin.

The gentle Muintir-Maoilmiadhaigh,[276]
Over Magh-Nisi of strong hostages.
Good was the dividend acquired by wounds.
Let us enumerate the chiefs of the tribes.

Muintir-Fearghail,[277] and not now,
In the sovereignty over the Clann-Fearguis;
Against every tribe they exert their venom,
The O'Cuinns are their seniors.

Let us pass westwards, it is a strenuous exertion,
Let us return to Connacht,
To the plain of Cairbre,[278] let us not conceal it,
Let us approach the plunder-plain.

Well for the heavy-haired host in the west,
For the Connacht-men, is our journey;
In the province, of the race of Niall,
Are the two Cairbres of smooth-ditched districts.

Plain of the game, tract of the prospects,
O'Maoilcluiche[279] is their head leader.
Let us go forward into Luighne,[280]
Let us leave behind the territory of Cairbre.

Let us commemorate the Clanna-Cein,[281]
In the active sharp-armed Luighne.
The kings of Luighne of famed tribes,
Are O hEaghra[282] and O hUathmharain[283]

Look over Luighne of the full lakes,
Make a commemoration of the Ui-Cearnachain;[284]
Good is every habitation of that people;
O'Gadhra[285] is of that fine race.

O'Doḃailén co nɒeaʒhḃloiḋ,
O Duinncathaiʒ ceiṫearnaiʒ.
Ḃím ʒa nʒraɒh ʒuiḋe co ʒrinn,
Da ríʒh clarṁuiʒhe an Corunn.

Sean taoiriʒ Muiʒe Luirʒ láin,
Ní ɒleaʒmait fein a bfáʒḃail,
Maʒ Eoach, Maʒ Maonaiʒ móir,
Is Maʒ Riaḃaiʒ an rioʒhṙlóiʒ.

Dénom ʒo fonn O fFiachrach,
Ʒo bionn-ṙloʒ na m-boirbčliačṫač,
On tsluaʒ úrsantač anall
Ní dual d'imṫeačt ʒé triallam. Triallam.

O Coḃnaiʒ ar cuairt ríthe,
Coṁarṫa na coiʒcríche
Co torainn Roḃba re ráḋ,
Ar forba alainn iomlán.

Ní ṙuil níar cumʒa ná rain,
Aʒ O'nDuḃɒa do ḃuṫaiḃ.
Ceiṫre ríoʒa déʒ do'n drung,
Fuair an cuiʒeaḋ ʒan coṁroinn,

Tre ʒníoṁ coiṁṙeaḋma ir caṫ,
Do ṙíol oireaʒḃa Fiachrach.
O'Muireaḋaiʒ co meanmain,
O Ʒormóʒ, O Tiʒearnaiʒ.
Deiʒṁein ar deala don drung,
Ar Cearra aiṁreiḋ áluinn.

Cuiṁniʒeam na trí Tuaṫa,
Sluaʒ foirdionač fionn Chruachna.

O'Dobhailen[286] of good fame,
O'Duinncathaigh[287] of the kernes.
I am praying for them affectionately,
Two kings of the level plain of Corann.[288]

The old chiefs of full Magh-Luirg,[289]
We ought not to omit them,
Mag-Eoch,[290] Mag-Maonaigh[291] the great,
And Mag Riabhaigh[292] of the royal hosts.

Proceed we to the land of Ui-Fiachrach,[293]
To the sweet host of the rough conflicts,
From forth the uncovetous host
It is not kind to depart, though we pass. Let us pass.

From the Codhnach[294] of the fairy flood,
The mark of the boundary,
To the limit of Rodhba;[295] to be mentioned,
It is a beautiful full territory.

There is not narrower than this,
With O'Dubhda[296] of territory.
Fourteen kings of this people,
Obtained the province [of Connaught] without division,

Through deeds of exertion and battle,
Of the illustrious race of Fiachra.
O'Muireadhaigh[297] with spirit,
O'Gormog,[298] O'Tighearnaigh.[299]
A people who have the most valorous mind,
Over the rugged beauteous Ceara.[300]

Let us commemorate the three Tuathas,[301]
The steady host of fair Cruachan.

Na coilleam aniaṁ neaṁduď,
Sloinneam a triar tiǧearnuď:

Muintir Birn, croďa an caťṙal,
Amuraiď O Mannacháin,
Tre gleo, tre brīǧ, tre bagar,
Ar leo an tír a ttangadar.

Clann Branáin briog̃ach ambríǧ,
Ir Uí Maoilmórďa Michil.
Téitt rmacht na feadna nač fann,
Ar Corca ṙealďa Seachlann.

Duťaiď don feaďain airmǧéir
Cenel Doďťa Dluťaimréidh.
Biď a ccoimṙearc im čriďe
Oireacht O nAinliǧe.

Fágďam Cenel Fechin co fóil
Cuiream riu ar ccul i ccédoir,
Do fannaiǧeaď riad re real,
Do mallaiǧeaď iad ó rinnṙear.

Ar Ciarraiǧe mín muiǧe
Mac Ceithearnaiǧ ciallaiďe,
Bann ar a ndliǧeaď rin diď,
Don chiniď rin Clann Ceirín.

Clann Taiďg, Síol Maoilruain ratṁar,
Sluaǧ foirtionač, fiočaťlaṁ,
O Maoilmuaiď ir O Floinn fial,
Fuair an da druing dandéiǧriar.

Argallán beag oile ann,
Caille Fothaiď na fagďam,

Let us not spoil their untarnished splendour,
Let us name their three lords.

The Muintir-Birn,[302] brave the battle fence,
In the fortresses of the O'Mannachains.
Through conflict, through vigour and threatening,
Theirs is the country into which they came.

The Clann-Branain, powerful their vigour,
And the majestic O'Maoilmhichils.
The sway of this tribe, not feeble,
Extends over the wealthy Corca Sheachlann.[303]

Hereditary to the keen-armed tribe of O hAinlighe,
Is Cinel-Dobhtha,[304] the fast rugged.
I have an affection in my heart,
For the sept of the O hAinlighes.

Let us leave Cinel-Fechin[305] for a while,
Let us turn to them our back at once,
They have been weakened for some time,
They have degenerated from their ancestors.

Over the smooth Ciarraighe of the plain,[306]
Is Mac Ceithearnaigh,[307] the sensible.
We proclaim their right to you,
Of that tribe is Clann Cheirin.[308]

The Clann-Taidhg,[309] the prosperous Siol-Maoilruana,[310]
A steady, fierce, active host.
O'Maoilmuaidh and O'Floinn the generous,
The two tribes have got rule over them.

There is another small angle,
Caille-Fothaidh,[311] let us not omit it,

Flaiṫ corn cloċḃán is craoisech,
O'Roṫlán a ríoḡṫaoisech.

Mac Sgaithḡil sgiaṁach a sguir,
Ar Corca Moḡa an ṁuirir.
An scoṫ fa aoiḃ anosa,
O'Ḃráoin ar Loch nZealgosa.

Eochaiḃ sine Ua Ḃriain Ḃreaḡ
Ḃar sean athair bar sinsear.
Ní mall bar ttaille tab,
Clann Máille na murċara.

Gaċ tír in bar naḡaiḃ ann,
No anaid ar dá Uṁall.

Duine maiṫ riaṁ ní raiḃe
D' iḃ Maille aċt'na maraiḃe,
Fáiḃe na síne siḃse,
Dine báiḃe is braithirse.

For Conmaicne Chuile, atclos,
O' Talċarain do traċtos,
Ar Conṁaicne mara móir
O' Caḃla, cara an coṁóil.

Conṁaicne Duine móir mir,
As tair atáid ataoisiḡ,
Mineing na ccliar tar gaċ roinn,
O Siḃlinn soir go Sionoinn.

Meg Conroi reiḃ do gaḃar
Ar Gno móir na mionchalaḃ,
O'Hadnaiḃ ar Gno mbe gmbuan,
Nead naċ daiḃḃir is naċ drombuan.

Chief of white-stoned goblets and lances,
O'Rothlain is their royal chieftain.

Mac Sgaithghil[312] of beautiful studs
Is over Corca Mogha of affection,
The flower of flourishing beauty now,
O'Braoin is over Loch Gealgosa.[313]

Eochaidh,[314] senior of the great Ui Briuin,
Was your ancestor—your progenitor,
Not slow are your flood exactions,
O, Clann Maille,[315] of the sea-sent treasures.

Every land is against you in this;
Ye inhabit the two Umhalls.

A good man never was there
Of the Ui-Maille but [he was] a sea-man;
The prophets of the weather[316] are ye,
A tribe of friendship and brotherhood.

Over Conmaicne Cuile,[317] it was heard—
Is O'Talcharain I have mentioned.
Over the great Conmaicne-mara[318]
Rules O'Cadhla,[319] friend of mede drinking.

Of Conmaicne of Dun mor,[320] the vigorous,
Weak are now the chieftains,
Fine angle of the poets beyond every division,
From Sidhlinn[321] eastwards to the Shannon.

Mac Conroi quietly reigns
Over Gno-mor,[322] of smooth marshes,
O'hAdhnaidh on Gno-Beg[323] the lasting,
A nest not indigent or perishable.

Síol Mac Aodha don taoď ťoir
Ar cloinn clárḟairsing Cosgraiξ,
Sluaξ maorďa dan mian meaďa,
Aoďďa ꝼial a ꝼꝼineadha.

Clann Murchaďa an ṁuir searcaiξ,
Ag Muintir laind Flaiťďearcaiξ,
Teicheď re na ngleo dleagar,
Leo ꝼeicheṁ na ꝼꝼionnchalaď.

Druideam le hAiďne na n-each
Le n-uaisle is le n-eineach,
Leanom a rioξa nač gann,
Benom re síol na saorčlann.

Luaiďeam Aiďne, as ꝼeidm gan ačt,
Fágďam ꝼineaďa Connacht,
Biondráiďeam a maiťe amach,
Iomraiďeam ꝼlaiťe O'bFiačrach.

Clann Mic Giollacheallaiξ cáiď
Uí Eiďin na n-eač seangďlaiť
Díon a n-uaille ar a n-armaiď,
Do ṡíol Guaire glan-aďraiď.

Maiť an ꝼéindiď sas ꝼleadhach
Uí Cléirig is da ngeinealach,
Ar Chenel Chindgaṁna gloin,
Ui Duiďξiolla is da nduthoiξ.

Tarďa a ttráiξ 'sa ttuile
O'Maξna ar clar Caonruiξe ;
Da riξ Ceneoil Aoďa ann,
O'Seachnasaiξ ná seachnam,

The race of Mac Aodha on the east side
Over the extensive Clann Cosgraigh,[324]
A majestic host who love mede,
Beauteous and generous are their tribes.

The race of Murchadh,[325] of the lovely fortress,
Belong to the vigorous Muintir-Flaithbheartaigh,
To shun their conflict is lawful,
To them belongs the watching of the fair harbours.

Let us approach Aidhne[326] of the steeds,
Their nobles and their hospitality;
Let us follow their kings who are not few,
Let us touch on the race of noble clans.

Let us mention Aidhne, a deed without condition,
Let us leave the tribes of Connacht,
Let us speak sweetly of their chiefs,
Let us report the chiefs of Ui-Fiachrach.[327]

The Clan of Mac Gilla Ceallaigh[328] the honorable,
The Ui Eidhin[329] of the beautiful slender steeds,
The defence of their pride is on their arms,
Of the race of Guaire of fine eye-lashes.

Good the heroes and festive
The Ui Cleirigh,[330] who are of their race.
Over the fine Cinel-Cinngamhna[331]
Are the Ui Duibhghiolla, and of their territory,

Profitable the strand and the flood
Of the O'Maghnas, who are over the plain of Caenraighe;[332]
Two kings of the Cinel-Aedha[333] there are,
O'Seachnasaigh, whom we shall not shun,

Ar dib O'Caṫail na ccliar,
Mín a ačaiḃ, 'sa uirṡliaḃ.

Ionnsaiǯeam Echtȝe na nȝleann,
Cuartaiǯeam an fonn fairseanȝ.
Cuiream brigh in ȝač baile,
Suíḃeam i mín Maonmaiǯe,
Ar clár Carad ón ȝearr Ȝrian,
Fearr ár n-anaḃ ná ár míṫriall.

Móirtrian Connacht an cláir sin,
Uí Máine na mórḃail sin,
O'Sionainn sreaḃa siḃe
Ȝo Meadha, ní min riǯe.

Cuid Ui Conaill don čríchsin,
Don tír álainn ainmín sin,
O Ȝréin co ceand mórmuiǯe,
Sloǯ aȝ réir an ríoǯruire.

Rioǯa Maonṁuiǯe na mál,
Darab duṫaiḃ an donn-člár,
Diar do ṫečtaiḃ an taoḃ soin,
O'Neachtain, O'Maolalaiḃ.

A nȝleo co trom is na tačraiḃ,
As leo an fonn co Fiachrachaiḃ,
Na sé Soḃain na seachnam,
A ríoǯa ȝan ro seachmall.

Maiṫ sluaǯ na bfoǯaḃ ffoǯlač,
Dan dual Soḃan sleaǯ armach,
O Cathail, O Muḃroin mear,
O Maolruanaiḃ na ríȝhṡleaḃ.

And of the same race is O'Cathail of poets,
Smooth their plain and their fine mountain.

Let us approach Echtge[334] of the vales,
Let us search the extensive land,
Let us infuse vigour into every townland,
Let us sit in the plain of Maonmhagh.[335]
On the plain of Caradh[336] to which Grian is near,[337]
Better is our tarrying than our departing.

The great third of Connacht[338] is that plain
Of the Ui-Maine, of great assemblies,
From the Sionainn[339] of the fairy flood,
To Meadha hill,[340] 'tis no small kingship.

The share of O'Conaill[341] of that territory,
Of that beautiful uneven land,
[Extends] from Grian[342] to the head of the great plain,
A host obey the royal chieftain.

The kings of Maenmhagh of chiefs
To whom the brown plain is hereditary,
Two who have possessed that side,
Are O'Neachtain[343] and O'Maolalaidh.[344]

Their fight is overpowering in the conflicts,
Their's is the land as far as the Ui-Fiachrach,[345]
The six Sodhans[346] let us not shun,
Their kings shall not be neglected.

Good the host of plundering incursions,
To whom the spear-armed array is due,
O'Cathail, O'Mudhroin the rapid,
O'Maoilruanaidh of royal banquets.

Cṛoind díona an uṛ-ḟuinn eanaiǯ
Ríoǯa Cṛuṁṫainn cṛichḟeaḋaiǯ,
Hua Laoḋoȝ laoch nach ṣeachain,
Riǯ an Chalaiḋ cṛiṣleathain.

Ḟiṛ leṛ ȝabaḋ na nȝoiṛe,
Calaḋ Ṣionna ṣṛioḃǯloine,
Oiṛṛiȝh buaintеaṣdach blaḋač,
Oṣ oṛlaṛ na n-Anmčadhač.

Tṛiaṫ ȝaiṛḃǯeimleč na nȝlan aǯ
O'Haiṛm neiṁneač Uallachán,
Laḃaiṛ co ȝṛod don ǯnaoi ṣin
A ḃḟlatha, ṣa ṗṛíoṁthaoiṣiǯ.

Maṛ aṣ dual ḟuṫaiḃ na ḟuinn,
Luaiḋ ȝach duthaiḋ co díoȝuinn,
Toṣach aṛ ḃuȝa 'ṣ aṛ ḃlaiḋ,
Do Mac Eitteaȝhain uaṣail.

Ṣloinn do aṛ aṫláiṁe a ḟian,
Iṣ aṛ ṛaṫṁaiṛe a ṛiǯṁiaḋ.
Clann Diaṛmata tuaiḋ iṣ teaṣ
A ccuṛ im ḋuain aṣ dileaṣ.

Mac Ȝiolla Ḟionnaȝáin maoiṫ,
Aȝuṣ Clann cṛodha Cionaoith,
Dá dṛoinȝ aṛ aoḃḋa d' ḟeadain,
Aṛ Cloinn laomḋa Laiṫeaṁain.

Uaṣal a bḟuil ṣa bḟeadma,
Uí Doṁnallain deiǯḋealḃḋa,
Do boinȝ ṛe tṛeaṣaib tuile
Aṛ cloinn mḂṛeaṣail mbáṛṛbuidhe.

Trees sheltering the rich irriguous land,
Are kings of Crumhthann,[347] woody district,
The Ui Laodhogs, heroes whom we shun not,
Kings of the Caladh[348] of wide border.

Men by whom was taken into their possession,
The Caladh of the bright-waved Sionainn,[349]
Chieftains of ever-during good fame,
Are over the plain of Ui-Anmchadha.[350]

Lord of rough fetters of good success,
O'h-Uallachain of envenomed arms,
Speak quickly of that part,
Their chieftains and their principal sub-chiefs.

As the lands are hereditary under them,
Mention every district carefully.
Precedence for bounty and renown,
Give to Mac Eitteagain[351] the noble;

Mention him for the activity of his troops
And the prosperity of his royal honor.
The Clann Diarmada north and south,
To mention them in my poem is lawful.

Mac Giolla Fionnagain[352] the bounteous,
And the brave Clann-Cionaoith,[353]
Two septs of majestic bands
Over the magnificent Clann-Flaithemain.

Noble their blood and their deeds,
The Ui Domhnallain[354] of fair features,
Who burst with floods of conflicts,
Over the yellow-haired Clann-Breasail.

O'Donnchaḃa ʒan duiḃe,
Ui Coꞃpmaic moiꞃ Maonmuiʒe,
Foꞃ deiꞃ do lat̆ač amuiʒ,
Leiꞃ na ꞃlatḥaiḃ an ꞃonn ꞃoin.

Taiꞃ ꞃoꞃ Iniꞃ Duiḃʒind duind,
Dá ḃaile déaʒ Ui Duiḃʒind,
Do t̆áthaiʒ tíꞃ na ttaoiꞃeach,
Bꞃáthaiꞃ ꞃiʒ an ꞃioʒt̆aoiꞃeach.

O'Docoṁláin a deiꞃe,
Oꞃ ꞃind aiꞃd na hEiḃniʒhe;
Ní ꞃlait̆ aḃnaiꞃ tana de,
O'Ʒaḃꞃáin Dala Dꞃuithne.

Taoiꞃeach Muiʒe Ꞃinn ꞃoꞃtail,
Da ttucc Bꞃiʒitt beandochtain,
Saoꞃ a ṙluaʒ ꞃeaḃma co ꞃe
O'Maoil-buain-ꞃeaꞃḃa Bꞃiʒde.

Mait̆ a ndeaꞃna aꞃ ʒač nduine
Ꞃlait̆ bꞃeaʒḃa na Bꞃeduiʒe.

CUID LAIʒHEAN INDSO.

Mac Muꞃchaḃa, áiꞃdꞃí Laiʒean, aʒuꞃ O'Ꞃiachꞃach, tiʒeaꞃna O nEnechlaiꞃ, aʒuꞃ O'Coꞃʒꞃaiʒ, tiʒeaꞃna Ꞃeaꞃ Cualann, aʒuꞃ O'Riaain, tiʒeaꞃna Ua nDꞃóna, aʒuꞃ O'Tuathail, tiʒeaꞃna Ua Muiꞃeaḃaiʒ, aʒuꞃ Ua hEochaḃa aꞃ Uiḃ Ꞃaoláin, aʒuꞃ Mac Ʒoꞃmáin, tiʒeaꞃna Ua mBaiꞃče, O'Cončoḃaiꞃ, aʒuꞃ O'Duinn, aʒuꞃ O'Bꞃoʒaꞃḃáin, aʒuꞃ O'Cionaoith, aʒuꞃ O'Díomuꞃaiʒ, aʒuꞃ O hAonʒuꞃa, aʒuꞃ O hAimeꞃʒín, aʒuꞃ O'Muꞃchaḃain, ꞃíoʒha O'bꞃailʒe, aʒuꞃ O'Ciaꞃḃa, aꞃ Chaiꞃbꞃe.

O'Donnchadha[355] without blackness,
The Ui Cormaic[356] of great Maonmagh,
To the right of the Lathach[357] outside,
This land belongs to these chieftains.

Treat of Inis Duibhginn[358] the brown,
The twelve bailes of O'Duibhginn,
Who cemented the land of the chiefs,
That royal chief is brother to a king.

O'Docomhlain[359] I mention,
Over the high point of Eidhnech;
He is no shy slender chieftain
O'Gabhrain of Dal Druithne.

Chief of brave Magh-Finn,[360]
To whom Brighit[361] gave a blessing,
Noble his host of exertion hitherto,
O'Maoilbrighde lasting, manly.

Good has he done to each person,
The majestic chief of Bredach.[362]

THE PART RELATING TO LEINSTER.

Mac Murchadha, chief king of Leinster; and O'Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Enechglais; and O'Cosgraigh, lord of Feara-Cualann; and O'Riaan, lord of Ui-Drona; and O'Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh; and O hEochadha, over Ui-Faelain; and Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairche; O'Conchobhair, and O'Duinn, and O'Brogarbhain, and O'Cionaoith, and O'Diomasaigh, and O h-Aonghusa, and O h-Aimergin, and O'Murchadhain, kings of Ui-Failghe; and O'Ciardha, over Cairbre.

CUID OSRAIǴHE ANNSO.

Mac Ǵiollaḟátraicc, aǵuſ O'Ceaṛḃaill, aǵuſ O'Donnchaḃa, ṛioǵa Oſſraiǵe; O'Bṛuadaiṛ, aǵuſ Mac Bṛain, aǵuſ O'Bṛaonáin, aṛ na tṛí Tṛiucha, .i. na Clanna, aǵuſ an Comaṛ aǵuſ Ui Eiṛc.

Tṛiallom co luaṫ i laiǵniḃ,
Fonn leathan nač laoch-daiḃḃiṛ;
Síoṛ-ḃlaḃach foiṛeacc na ffeaṛ
Roileaǵ ǵníoṁṛaḃač Ǵaoiḃeal.

Aiṛeoṁad anoiṛ anoiſ
Fialflaiṫe an čuiǵiḃ d' aonfṛoiſ,
Slat aǵ nač fuiǵbem fala,
Fuiǵeam aǵ Mac Muṛčaḃa.

Rí O n-Enechlaiſ anoiṛ,
O'Fiačṛach an fuinn aḃḃoil,
Do foſdaḃ tṛe áṛ na nǵall,
O'Coſccṛaiǵ aṛ cláṛ Cualann.

O'Riain ṛí Ua nDṛóna,
Miṛe náid na móṛ thonna;
Aṛ Uiḃ Muiṛeḃaiǵ amuiǵ
Ní tuileadhaiǵ Uí Tuathail.

Síol Eochaḃa fa háṛd-áǵ
Aṛ fineaḃaiḃ O'bFaolán,
Mac Ǵoṛmáin co lon alle
Aṛ fonn mbonbán O mBaiṛche.

Soicheam ſiaṛ i nUiḃ Failǵe,
Da lúbaid na laočdaiṛǵhe,
Da ndliǵeaḃaiḃ a deṛim,
Da ccineadhaiḃ cuiṁniǵim.

THE PART RELATING TO OSRAIGHE.

Mac Giollaphatraic, and O'Cearbhaill, and O'Donnchadha, kings of Osraighe; O'Bruadair, and Mac Brain, and O'Braonain, over the Three Triuchas, i.e., the Clanns, and the Comar, and Ui-Eirc.

Let us proceed quickly into Leinster,
The broad land which is not poor in heroes;
Ever renowned is the career of the men,
The cemetery of the valorous Gaeidhil.

We shall enumerate in the east now
The hospitable chiefs of the province in one shower,
A scion with whom we shall meet no grudge,
We shall abide with Mac Murchadha.[363]

King of Ui n-Enechlais[364] in the east,
O'Fiachrach of the great land,
Through the slaughter of the strangers was detained,
O'Cosgraigh on the plain of Cualann.[365]

O'Riain, king of Ui Drona,[366]
Is more rapid than the great waves;
Over the Ui Muireadhaigh[367] outside,
Not illegitimate are the O'Tuathails.

The Siol-Eochadha of high prosperity
Over the tribes of Ui-Faolain;[368]
Mac Gormain with wealth hither
On the fair-surfaced land of Ui Bairche.[369]

Let us proceed westwards to Ui-Failghe,[370]
To whom the heroic oaks bend,
Of their rights I speak,
Their tribes I commemorate.

h ui Bṛoǯaṛḃain na m-bailiḃ
Clann Chionaith, Clann Cončaḃaiṛ
Caíthitt a ḃfuind le feaṛaiḃ,
Ui Duinn iṛ Ui Díomaṛaiʒh.

Do flaithib an ḟuinn finnǯil,
Ui Aenǯuṛa, Ui Aimiṛʒín,
Ʒloṛḃa a m-bann iṛ amblaḃal
Iṛ Clann ḿóṛḃa Muṛchaḃan.

O'Ciaṛḃa aṛ Chaiṛpṛe cliaṛaiǯ
D'Fineaḃaiḃ Néill Naoiǯiallaiǯ;
Ní fuil ačt iet féin tall ťaiṛ
Do clandaib Neill aṛ Laiǯniḃ.

Fonn ʒan ʒabail ṛe nʒṛoiḃip
Ionnṛoiǯeam i nOṛṛoiʒhiḃ,
Fuaiṛ ṛi ʒo ṛoḃaiǯ ʒač ṛann,
Onóiṛ iṛ uaiṛle Eṛeann.

Tṛi cineaḃa na coinne
Clann Ceaṛḃaill ʒa coṛṛoiǯe
Ončona tall fa tṛiathaiḃ,
Clann Donnchaḃa dionnṛciaťaiǯ.

An tṛeaṛ cineaḃ do cloṛtoiṛ
Mac Ʒiollapatṛaic poṛtǯloin,
Uaṛal dealḃʒlana an dine
Aḃḃaḃa na Haiṛdṛiǯe.

h uí Bṛuadaiṛ aṛ cuanna claṛ,
Meic Bṛaoin aʒuṛ Ui Bṛaonain,
Aicme díoḃ nocha deachaiḃ,
Tṛí maicne do Muíṁneachaiḃ.

The O'Brogarbhains[371] of townlands,
The Clann Chionaoith,[372] the Clann Conchabhair,[373]
They spend their lands on knowledge,
The O'Duinns[374] and the O'Diomasaighs.[375]

Of the chiefs of the fair-bright land,
Are the O'Aenghusas,[376] the O'Aimergins,[377]
Loud sounding their proclamations and their famous troops,
And the majestic Clann-Murchadhain.[378]

O'Ciardha over Cairbre[379] of poets
Of the tribes of Nine-hostaged Niall;
There are but themselves over to the east,
Of the clanns of Niall in Leinster.

The land not taken by their steeds,
Let us advance into Ossraighe,[380]
She has found with choice of every division,
The honor and nobility of Erin.

Three tribes are in its assembly,
The Clann Cearbhaill[381] to excite her;
Leopards within under their lords,
Are the Clann Donnchadha[382] of protecting shields.

The third tribe heard in the east,
Mac Giollaphatraic[383] of the fine seat;
Noble fair-faced is the tribe
Of the residence of the head chieftain.

The Ui-Bruadair[384] of the beautiful plain,
The Mac Braoins[385] and O'Braonains,[386]
Not one sept of them has passed away,
These three tribes are of the Munstermen.[387]

Na clanna aʒuſ an Comaſ,
Iſ Uí Θſc na n-óſbſonnaϑh ;
Maiť ϑo ϑí a ccſíocha ꝼan ccloinn,
Aſ na ϑſí ϑſiocha ϑſáchϑoim.

The Clanns and the Comar,[388]
And Ui Eirc[389] of gold-bestowing,
Good were their territories under the tribes;
Of the three cantreds we treat.

O'huiḋrin.

Tuille feasa ar Eirinn óiǵ,
Ní maith seanchaiḋ nač seanóir,
Seančas cóir uaim don feaḋain,
Na sloiǵ on Ḃoinn ḃaineaḷaiǵ.

Ar ḟágaiḃ uǵdar oile
D'uaislib Foḋla féṛǵloine,
Canfaiḋ mé fios na feaḋna
O lios te gač tiǵearna.

An cṛíoč so do coṁṛoinn Conn
O'Duḃagáin dearc mong ḋonn
Do chum sé seanchas na ffear,
Ní neaṁcháṛ é ṛe a áiṛeaṁ.

Ni hainfios fo dera ḋo,
Gan í do chuma on čéḋló,
Giḋeaḋ do léig damsa im daoil
Sdo teig an clannsa Cathaoir.

Leath Cuinn an čṛoiḋe meanmnaiǵ
Do chum sin a senleḃṛaib,
D' foillsiǵ uile tiar is ṫoir,
Gach duine ag diall ṛe aduthaiǵ.

Leath Moǵa múṛ Eḃir Finn,
An dá tṛian so teas d' Eṛind,
Is cláṛ Laiǵean as linn sin,
'S gach daiǵḟear im linn Luimniǵ.

O'HUIDHRIN.

Addition of knowledge on sacred Erin,
The historian is not good who is not old,[390]
A true history [is here] from me to the tribes,
The hosts of Boinn,[391] of fair-cattle,

Those whom another author has omitted
Of the nobles of green-grassed Fodhla[392]
I shall sing:—the knowledge of every tribe
From the warm fort of each lord.

Of this country, which Conn[393] divided,
O'Dubhagain,[394] the bright-eyed, brown-haired,
Composed the history of the men,
It is not unimportant to be mentioned.

It was not ignorance that caused him
Not to compose it from the first day;
Still, he left to me [to tell of the land] about the Daoil,[395]
He has neglected this race of Cathaoir.[396]

The Half of Conn of cheerful heart
He described from ancient books,[397]
He has shown all west and east,
Each man adhering to his patrimony.

Leath-Mhogha,[398] the part of Ebhir Finn,
The two southern thirds of Erin,
And the plain of Leinster to us belong,
And each brave man about the Luimneach.[399]

An ḋá čoiʒeaḃ ſo cláir Ʒaoḃil,
Iſ coicceaḃ cloinne Cathaoir,
Sloiʒ Saḃrainne ó ṁoir ʒo muir
Taḃraimne ḋóiḃ a nḋuthaiʒ.

Ḋeriṡíol na Ꝑoḃla ꝑinne,
Ʒluaiſiom ó ḃun Ḋuiblinḋe,
Siar co Ḃoirinn ccuir cclaḃaiʒ
An ꝑuinn cloiḃꝑinḋ coṁraṁaiʒ.

Taḃram toſach ó ṫuir Ʒaoḃil
Ḋo riograiḃ cloinne Cathaoir,
Luaiḃeam ꝑa ſeach iſ tír toir,
Ʒač neač ḋíoḃ ar a ḋúthoiʒ.

Airḋri Náiſ, bile an ḃroʒa,
Triaṫ laiʒean Mac Murchaḃa,
An coiʒeaḃ ina ʒlaic ʒil,
Cairt na bꝑoinḋ ꝑán ḃ-ꝑeinḋiḃ.

Triaṫ O bꝑailʒe an ꝑuinn eallaiʒ,
Ní h-ainꝑꝑiſ é ḋ' ꝑileaḃaiḃ,
O'Concoḃair cuinʒ an člair
Ar ʒorm-tulaiʒ cuir Cruachán.

Ꝑoirenn críche an cláir leaṫain
Teaʒam tar a ttaoiſeachaiḃ,
Ʒa ſluaʒ aſ ſaiḃḃre iná ſoin,
Ar chuan O' ꝑꝑailʒe ꝑꝑóḋʒloin.

Ar Uiḃ Riaʒain na ruaʒ ttrom,
Ʒaſra mear ṁuiḃeaſ coṁlonn,
O'Ḋuinn, taoiſeač na toʒla,
Cuinʒ na ccraoiſeač ccaṫorḃa.

In these two provinces of the plain of the Gaoidhil,[400]
And the province of the race of Cathaoir,[401]
Of the hosts of the Sabhrann[402] from sea to sea,
We shall detail to them their patrimonies.

Towards the south of fair Fodhla,
Let us pass from the fort of Dubhlinn,[403]
Westwards to Boirinn[404] the ruggedly fenced,
Of white stone fields and active [men].

Let us give first place from the chiefs of the Gaoidhil
To the kings of the race of Cathaoir;
Let us mention separately in the eastern country
Each one of them over his patrimony.

Chief king of Nas, tree of the fort,
Lord of Leinster is Mac Murchadha;[405]
He holds [the sovereignty of] the province in his fair hand,
The charter of the lands is under the hero.

Lord of Ui-Failghe[406] the land of cattle—
It is not unknown to poets;
O'Conchobhair[407] is hero of the plain[408]
On the green round hill of Cruachan.[409]

The tribes of the territory of the extensive plain,
Let us treat of their sub-chiefs;[410]
What host is richer than they?
Over the people of Ui-Failghe of fair land.

Over Ui Riagain[411] of heavy routs,
A vigorous tribe who conquer in battle,
Is O'Duinn, chief of demolition,
Hero of the golden battle-spears.

Taoiſiuch oile aſ aithnið ðaṁ,
O' hAenǯuſa aſ Cláſ Colgan,
Glan a ðúthaið taſ Féin Fáil,
Do dlúthaiǯ ſe céib Cruachain.

Aſ Thuaith dá ṁuighe an ṁúiſ ǯil
O'Maoilchein croiðe ſaiððiſ;
Aoiðinn tuath mín an muiǯe,
A bruach maſ t̆íſ taſſnguiſe.

Do gað tuath Géiſille geal
Taoiſiuch do leathðórd Laiǯean,
Téid a thaiſm na taiſm teinnṁiſ,
Aſ do aſ ainm O' hAimiſgin.

Oſ Maǯ Aoiſe na leaſg tṭe,
O Muſcháin taoiſeach tuaithe,
An ſeaſ im Fið gaiðle glaſ,
Aſ cion ga daingne dúthčaſ?

Clann Maoiluǯſa oſ gač ſeaðain,
Uaſal céim a ccineadhaiǯ,
Cláſ mín an cuan do čoſain,
Tíſ aſ dual d O'Díomoſaiǯ.

Aoiðinn an cſíoch, cian ſo cloſ,
Tuat̆ léǯe na leaſg ſoloſ.
O'Ceallaiǯ Leiǯe, ón tſáiǯ t̆aiſ,
Céile an č̆láiſ eangaiǯ iuðſaiǯ.

D'éiſ O ðFailǯe na ſſonn ſean,
Dſuideam ſe Laoiǯiſ Laiǯean,
Laochſaið báſſdonn da ſſeaſ ſſaſ
Taðſom ſeal aſ a ſeančaſ.

Another dynast who is known to me,
O'hAenghusa[412] on Clar-Colgan,
Fine his country, beyond [that of] the Fians of Fail,
Which abuts on the grass of Cruachan.

Over Tuath-da mhuighe[413] of the fair fortress
Is O'Maoilchein of the rich heart;
Delightful is the smooth cantred of the plain,
Its border is like the land of promise.

The bright cantred of Geisill[414] is possessed
By a chieftain of the border of Leinster,[415]
Whose march is rapid and strong,
He is named O'hAimirgin.[416]

Over Magh Aoife[417] of the warm slopes
Is O'Murchain, as dynast of the cantred,
The hero of the green Fidh-gaibhle,[418]
Against plunders what country is stronger?

The Clann-Maoilughra[419] over every tribe,
Noble the degree of their race;
A smooth plain this sept have defended,
The land is hereditary to O'Diomosaigh.

Delightful the territory, long since it was heard,
The cantred of Leghe of bright slopes,
O'Ceallaigh of Leghe,[420] of the eastern bank,
Is sub-chief of the plain of dells and yews.

After Ui-Failghe of the ancient lands,
Let us approach Laoighis[421] of Leinster,
Brown-haired heroes for whom showers fall,
We shall devote some time to their history.

Mórt̃uath Laoiʒse na lann slim,
Laeiʒis Réata, as ria raiðim,
O'Morða co cclé́ith cat̃a,
An sceit̃ órða aondatha.

Fa Dún Mascc as mín fuinn,
O'Duið for Chenel cCriom̃t̃ainn,
Triath an tíre fa t̃orað,
Iath as míne measrogað.

Seantuat̃ Fioððuiðe an ḟuinn ʒil,
Maith an tigearnus taoisiʒ;
Muintir Fíoððuiðe as dual di,
Sluaʒ fionn ðuiðe na féli.

Os Muiʒ Druchtáin an dúin ʒil
O'Ceallaiʒ an č́láir éigniʒ,
As sam̃ail mín an muiʒe
Re tír taraið ttarnguire.

Ʒailine na sreað soič́leač,
DO' Cheallaiʒ ní com̃oighť́eač,
Trom ag fiaðach an fine
Ar fonn ngrianach nʒailine.

Crioch O'Muiʒe an ḟóid ḟinntiʒ,
Bearða buig braoinlinntiʒ,
DO' Caollaiðe as caom̃ an crioch,
Aoʒoire nár ḟaom̃ eissíot̃.

Críoch O mBarrtha an ðroʒa ʒloin,
Do ṡíol Dáire bind Barraiʒ,
O'Ʒormáin do ʒlac na fuinn.
Ba prap i comðail com̃luinn.

The great territory of Laoighis of slender swords,
Laoighis Reata,[422] of it I speak,
Belongs to O'Mordha with bulwark of battle
Of the golden shield of one colour.

Under Dun Masc[423] of smooth land,
O'Duibh[424] is over Cinel-Criomthainn,
Lord of the territory which is under fruit,
Land of smoothest mast-fruit.

The old Tuath-Fiodhbhuidhe of fair land
Is a good lordship for a chief;
The Muintir Fiodhbhuidhe[425] are its inheritors,
The yellow-haired host of hospitality.

Over Magh-Druchtain[426] of the fair fortress
Is O'Ceallaigh of the salmon-ful river,
Similar is the smooth surface of the plain
To the fruitful land of promise.[427]

Gailine[428] of the pleasant streams,
To O'Ceallaigh is not unhereditary,
Mighty is the tribe at hunting
On the sunny land of Gailine,

Crioch O-mbuidhe[429] of the fair sod,
Along the Bearbha[430] of the bright pools,
To O'Caollaidhe[431] the territory is fair,
A shepherd prepared to encounter enemies.

The territory of the Ui-Barrtha[432] of the fine glebe,
Of the race of the melodious Daire Barrach;
O'Gormain[433] received the lands,
Rapid was he in the battle meeting.

Triall tar Ðearðа an ðuird ealaiǯ,
On tír iothṁair úirmealaiǯ,
O Ðind rioǯ co Maistin ṁir,
Do ðíol m' aistir ó a n-uaislið.

O'Tuathail an ṁuir ṁeaðaiǯ,
Ar Uið mearðа Muireaðaiǯ,
Co hAlṁain an ceoil cočlaiǯ,
An ṡeoir bárrǯloin braon torťaiǯ.

Tiǯearna as fochan-ǯlas fód
Mac Ǯiolla mo-chaiṁ—Cholmóǯ,
Fir ṡaora ar fearaiþ nač fann,
Ar Fearaið caoṁa Cualann.

Rioǯraið oile fuair an fonn,
Críoch cnoiðearcach clair Cualann,
O'Cosǯraiǯ co ccéið cclanðaiǯ
Don féin chosǯraiǯ cročðallaiǯ.

Clár Life na laoiðeanǯ nðuð,
Tír uaine as aille torað,
Siar tar Teaṁraiǯ tiǯe Cuinn,
O'Ǯealbráin bile an ðán ṡuinn.

Fuair O'Taiðǯ tír fá ťorað,
Uí Máil, iath ǯan úrðhuðað;
O'Ceallaiǯ for Uið Teiǯ tair
Do ceanðaiǯ ða chéið clanðaiǯ.

Ar Chaipre Laiǯean na learǯ,
O'Ciarðа na ccolǯ slirðearǯ;
Slat Alman ǯan tača ťair,
Ler haðnað catha im Chruáchain.

Pass across the Bearbha of the cattle borders,
From the land of corn and rich honey,
From Dinnrigh[434] to Maistin[435] the strong,
My journey is paid for by their nobility.

O'Tuathail of the fort of mede,
Is over the energetic Ui-Muireadhaigh[436]
To Almhuin[437] of the thrilling music,
Of the fair-topped fruitful grass.

Lord of the green grassy sod
Is the fair Mac Giolla Mocholmog,[438]
Free men over men not weak,
Over the fair Feara-Cualann.[439]

Other kings obtained the land,
The mast-bearing territory of the plain of Cualann,
O'Cosgraigh of the flowing tresses,
Of the triumphant saffron-speckled tribe.

The plain of the Life[440] of the black ships,
A great land of beautiful fruit,
West beyond Teamhair,[441] of the house of Conn,
O'Gealbrain[442] is the old tree of the fair land.

O'Taidhg[443] found a land under fruit,
Ui-Mail,[444] a land without eclipse;
O'Ceallaigh is over east Ui-Teigh,[445]
Which he purchased for his fair-haired tribe.

Over Cairbre of Leinster[446] of the plains
Is O'Ciardha[447] of the red-bladed swords;
The scion of Almhain[448] without scarcity in the east,
By whom battles were kindled round Cruachan.[449]

Forthuaťa Laiǯean na learg,
Ar Chairpre na sluaǯ slinnðearg,
An foir ó Boinn Cholla is Choinn
As orra as cóir a ccoṁroinn.

Ar Uið Inechris uile
O'Fiachra flaiť Alṁuine,
O' hAoða ar Uið Deaðaiǯ daṁ,
Da ngealaið craoða ar ccromað.

O'Muirte fa mór meaðair,
Ar Chenel finn Flaiťeaṁain ;
Ar Uið Mealla as mear liðearn
Greama an fear O'Finntiǯearn.

Fuair tiǯearnus tarðač trom,
O'Murchaða as mín geal fonn,
Críoch O Felme fuair an fear,
Ar uain seilðe na sinsear.

Huí Felme fuair tuaið an tír,
Gealḟonn do gað O'Gairðiťt
Fian Tolča re táth na ttreað,
Cač gan orčra fan oirear.

Ardaicme uasal oile,
Síol mBrain drong na Duðťoire,
Nír ǯaðsat roinn do člár Cuirc,
Na croinn do lár an luðǯuirt.

O Bearða co Sláine soir,
Cuid criche Cloinne Coscraiǯ,
Slóǯ Beandtraiǯe na cciað ccam,
An fian seaðcuiðe súlṁall.

The Fortuatha[450] of Leinster of slopes,
Over Cairbre of the red-speared hosts,
The tribe from the Boinn[451] of Colla and Conn,
Of them right is the division.

Over all Ui-Inechrais[452]
Is O'Fiachra[453] chief of Almhain,[454]
O h-Aodha[455] over Ui-Deaghaidh[456] for me,
For whom the trees blossom after bending.

O'Muirte[457] of great mirth
Is over the fair Cinel-Flaitheamhain,
Over Ui-Mealla of swift ships,
The hero O'Finntighearn[458] has sway.

A lordship profitable, weighty,
Has O'Murchadha[459] of smooth fair land,
The territory of Ui-Felmé,[460] the hero has obtained,
In his turn of ancestral possession.

Ui-Felme[461] the cold northern tract,
A fair land has O'Gairbhidh[462] obtained,
The warriors of Tulach[463] to cement the tribes,
All are without decay throughout the region.

Another high noble tribe,
The Siol Brain,[464] people of the Dubhthoire,[465]
They have not got a portion of the plain of Corc,
The scions from the middle of the garden.

From the Bearbha to the Slaine[466] eastwards
Is the extent of the territory of the Clann-Cosgraigh,
The host of Beanntraighe[467] of curling locks,
The hawk-like, slow-eyed, warlike host.

Rí an Fearoinn deiscearταiξ déin,
Ria' na áireaṁ ní haimréiδ,
Is d' O'Duiδginn as dual sin
An sluaiξ ó duiδlinn doisgil.

Féindiδ a Fothart an čáirn,
Stuaξ gille naraiξ neaṁgairδ,
Laoch fa maiť gníoṁraiδ le gaiδ,
An flaiť líonṁar O'Lorcáin.

Críoch na ccenél, caoṁ an fonn,
A fearann na fóδ suδδonn,
Cuan as gart gloine fo gréin,
O'hArtξoile as dual disréin.

Dual d' O'Riaξain as réiδ fonn,
Triocha céδ, fada an fearonn,
Ui Drona na síoth soichleač,
Córa na críoč comoighťeach.

O'Nuallain, laoch gan lochta,
Airdrí fialξlan Fotharta,
O'Néill a Muiξ čaoin dá čon,
Céim do ṁuinn Gaiol a gaδonn.

Síol Elaigh, aicme na sdéδ,
O'Gaiťín cóir da čoiṁéδ,
Flaiť don urdruing nar baoth baiδ
O Dúnluing laoch an Lagáin.

Triall tar Bearδa na sreaδ sean
Tar éis laochraiδe Laighean,
Co cuan cláṙ fuínn mo čroiδe,
Co sluaξ áluinn Osruiξe.

Lord of the fine Fearann-deiscertach[468]
Which is not uneven to be mentioned,
To O'Duibhginn it is hereditary,
The host from the black pool of fair bushes.

Hero of Fothart of the carn,[469]
A stately, modest, polished youth;
A hero of good deeds with darts,
The affluent chief O'Lorcain.[470]

Crioch na-gcenel,[471] fair the land,
Land of the sod of brown berries,
A harbour the fairest under the sun,
O' h-Artghoile[472] is its hereditary chief.

Hereditary to O'Riaghain[473] of smooth land
Is a cantred, long the land,
Ui-Drona[474] of pleasant hills,
More befitting [to him] than a strange territory.

O'Nuallain,[475] hero without fault,
Chief prince, fine and bountiful of Fothart;[476]
O'Neill of fair Magh dá chon,[477]
Who has taken a step beyond the Gaels.

Siol-Elaigh,[478] tribe of steeds,
For O'Gaoithin[479] it is right he defend it;
Chief of the fine people who were not of foolish friendship,
O'Dunlaing,[480] hero of the Lagan.

Let us pass across the Bearbha,[481] of old streams
After [having named] the heroes of Leinster,
To the tribe of the level land of my heart,
To the beautiful host of Osraighe.

Mac Ʒiollapatruicc puirt Breaʒ,
Iat̆ Oʃʃaiʒe aʃ do aʃ dliʒeaḋ,
O Blaḋma amac̆ ʒuʃ an muiʃ,
Calma a cat̆ óʃ na cat̆uiḋ.

Uiʃʃíoʒa iʃ taoiʃiʒ troma
Labrom ʃa laoch Liat̆droma,
O Beaʃḋa co mín Muṁan,
Le ʃiʒ Teaṁʃa a táthúʒaḋ.

Ard taoiʃeach tuait̆e an toʃaiḋ,
On Choill aoiḋinn Uachtoʃaiʒ
O'Duḋʃláine, ʃial an ʃeaʃ,
On tʃliaḋ aʃ áille ínḋeaʒ.

O'Ceaʃḋaill daʃ coʃcʃaḋ cʃoinn,
O'Donnchaḋa dʃeac̆ dioʒhoinn,
Sloiʒ liaʒ aʃ don tiʃ toʃaid,
Da ʃiʒ iad a haonchonaiʃ.

Laiṁ ʃe Beaʃḋa an bʃuaic̆ toʃaiḋ,
Rí na cʃiche at chualoḋaiʃ,
Ʃeaʃdá comt̆oʒa oʃ Maiʒ Mail.
O'Donnchaḋa ʒloin Ʒaḋʃánn.

O Chill Chainniʒ na cloc̆ n-aoil
Ʒo Sliab O'Cait̆le an cnuic ʃelc̆áoin
Cluain Uí Cheaʃḋaill, dán min muiʃ,
Tíʃ an c̆uain ceannʒuiʃm c̆oc̆laiʒ.

h Ui Duac̆ Oʃʃaiʒe an ṡuinn te,
Ʃiond-c̆láʃ ʃaiʃʃinʒ na Ʃeoiʃe,
Ní ʃaḋalta ʃeaḋ an c̆láiʃ
Ʃeaʃ a baʃánta O'Bʃaonáin.

To Mac Giollaphatraic[482] of the Bregian fort,
The land of Osraighe is due,
From Bladhma[483] out to the sea,[484]
Brave is his battle over the battles.

Sub-chiefs and mighty chiefs
I mention under the hero of Liathdruim,[485]
From the Bearbha to the plain of Munster,[486]
To the king of Tara it belongs to unite them.

The high chief of the fruitful cantred,
Of the delightful Coill Uachtorach[487]
Is O'Dubhshlaine,[488] hospitable the man,
From the mountain of most beauteous rivers.[489]

O'Cearbhaill[490] for whom trees are ruddy,
O'Donnchadha[491] of honest aspect,
Whose rocklike hosts possess the fruitful land,
Are two kings of the same territory.

Near the Bearbha of the fruitful border,
The king of the district ye have heard,
It is he who is elected over Magh Mail,
O'Donnchadha of fine Gabhran.[492]

From Cill Chainnigh[493] of the limestones
To Sliabh gCaithle[494] of the fine sloping hill
Is the plain of O'Cearbhaill for whom the sea is smooth,[495]
Land of the green rich grassy carpet.

Ui Duach of Osraighe of the warm soil,
The fair wide plain of the Feoir,
Not easily passable is the wood of the plain,
Its protecting chief is O'Braonain.[496]

Mac Braoin an ḟearainn innill,
Ar na Clanḋaiḃ cuiṁniǧim,
Tír gLan faḋoiṫ, caoṁ a cna,
O Broiṫi ar Maiǧ saoir Séḋna.

I Muiǧ Lač̌a na Learg te
O'Faoláin, fearḃa an fíne,
Mór an ḋúthaiǧ as díol ḋáiḃ,
Do lín futha O'Faoláin.

Os Maiǧ Airḃ, sloinneam cose,
O'Caiḃḋeanaiǧ cláir coille,
Ceann gač̌ coinne an finn fosaiḋ,
I cionn Choille O gCaṫosaiǧ.

Fuair O'Gloiairn gécc mis,
Triocha č̌éḋ do č̌rích ṁilis,
Fearann mín im Challaiṅḋ chaoin,
Tír gan tallaiṅḋ do ṫathaoir.

Ui Bearchon an ḃruit ḃuiḋe,
Rí na críche O'Caolluiḋe,
Cláṙ na feaḋna as trom do ṫil,
An fonn ós Bearḃa braoinǧil.

Rí O nEirc na n-eachraḋ seang,
O'Bruaḋair, bile ḋileann,
Críoch gainṁech, ón trom tuile,
Mar fonn maiǧrech Maonṁuiǧe.

Ar ḃfios Osraiǧe an ḟuinn č̌aoin,
Ar ccuma Cloinne Cathaoir,
Triall nač̌ iongnaḋ co Siuir sin,
Siar co fiond Maiǧ uir Feiṁin.

Mac Braoin[498] of the firm land
Is over the Clanns I commemorate;
A fine district of fair acorns,
O'Broithe[499] over free Magh Sedna.

In Magh Lacha[500] of the warm hill slopes
Is O'Faolain[501] of manly tribe;
Extensive is the district due to them,
Which the O'Faolains have filled.

Over Magh Airbh[502] I now mention,
Is O'Caibhdeanaigh[503] of the woody plain;
Head of every meeting is the steady chief
At the head of Coill O'gCathasaigh.[504]

O'Gloiairn,[505] the fruit branch has got,
A cantred of a sweet country,
A smooth land along the beauteous Callann,[506]
A land without a particle of blemish.

Of Ui Bearchon[507] of the yellow mantle,
King of the territory is O'Caollaidhe[508]
The plain of the tribe who return heavily,
Is the land over the bright-flowing Bearbha.[509]

King of Ui-Eirc[510] of slender steeds
Is O'Bruadair,[511] scion of the flood;
A sandy territory of heavy floods,
Like the champaign land of Maonmhagh.[512]

After having visited Osraighe of beauteous land,
After having compassed the Clanns of Cathaoir,
Let us pass (nor wonder at it) to the Siuir,[513]
Westward to the fair, rich Magh Feimhin.[514]

Ar ccuairt co Caisiol na ríoǯ,
Iosdað Cuirc nar char míǯníoṁ :
Sǯél ar ndála mar doctuir,
Sen, aǯha, aǯus amantuir.

Luaideam feasda cach feindið
Fo čláṙ Caisil claið eiṁidh,
Críoch chaillmeasach chind an cluidh,
Ni hainfeasach ind orthuið.

Taðrom tosach dá ťuaiť féin,
Do Chaiseal an čláir ṁín-réið,
Corca Athrach a hainm soin,
Ǯlan čať sa ťairm ós tuathoið.

Taoisiuch na tuaiťe ata sunn
Fa Chaisiol na ccrioch ccno ðonn,
Ler nua loinine séiṁ sin
Foilme do ceib Chaisil.

Airdríoǯraið mór muiǯe Táil,
A ttimčeall Caisil críochðáin,
Noča čelam ar cač soin,
Fath ǯan elanǯ, ǯan easðaið.

Airdri ar Eirinn uile
Ðrian, bile na borduiṁe,
O crich Caisil ceð do cind
Treað os taisið an Tailǯinn.

Flaiťe Muṁan múir Sionna,
Síol Eoǯain, mic Oilella,
Maǯ Carthaiǯ cuinǯ a cána,
Mar thuind anfaid etraǯa.

Our visit shall be to Caisel of the kings,[515]
The seat of Corc,[516] who practised no evil deeds:
The story of our adventure, when unfolded,
Will presage prosperity, luck, and success.

Let us mention henceforward every hero
On the plain of Caisel of firm ramparts,
A fruitful wooded country of the head fortress;
We are not ignorant of them.

Let us give the first place to its own territory,
To Caisel of the smooth clear plain,
Corca Athrach[517] is its name,
Fine are its battalion and march over districts.

The dynast of the district that is here
Under Caisel of the territories of brown nuts,
Is a fresh bright gentle scion,
A wreath to the head of Caisel.

The chief princes of the great plain of Tal,[518]
Around Caisel of the fair territory,
I will not conceal that from any one,
A cause without a flaw or defect.

Chief king over all Erin
Was Brian[519] hero of the cow-tribute,
Over the territory of Caisel who will prevail,
A house [built] over the relics of the Tailgenn.[520]

The chiefs of Munster of the fortress of Sionainn,
Descendants of Eoghan, son of Oilioll,[521]
Mac Carthaigh[522] is hero of their law,
Like a stormy, inexhaustible sea.

Eoghanacht Cairil clár Céin,
O'Donnchadha ar dual direin;
Feimin a h-ainm uair oile,
Co fnaidhm an čuam cno-buidhe.

Sliadh árdachaidh an foinn gloin
Dual d' O'Deaghaidh mar dutchoigh;
Garraidh d'foirinn cind an čláir
O' h-Oilella, O' hind Drachán.

Da righ caemha, ni čelim,
Ar na Déirdh deimhnighim,
O'Dric do činn ar gach cáin,
Ir a glic O' finn Faoláin.

O'Mearadhaigh, maith an righ,
Triath O'Fathaidh, fuair mórdhir,
Ui Néill a hUidh Eoghain Finn,
Na leoghuin co léir luaidhim.

O'Flannagain fuair an fonn,
Uachtar tíre, tír fughdonn,
Tír ar buaine tlacht torraidh
Fa brat uaine eadhail.

Hui Athele co tuinn
Do gab rin le cruar comhluinn,
Dile cneir-réidh re tál trean,
Ui Breirlein co fal fairdhear.

Ui Fodhladha ar oirdhear dúinn
A luad, don fíodhbuidh folt-úir,
O'Céin ó'n Machuin meadhaigh,
Rachaidh céim ór cineadhaigh.

Eoghanacht of Caisel[523] of the plain of Cian,
O'Donnchadha is its hereditary chieftain;
It is also styled Feimhin,
Uniter of the tribe of yellow nuts.

Sliabh-ardachaidh[524] of the fine land
Is hereditary to O'Deaghaidh[525] as a patrimony;
Septs of the tribe of the head of the plain
Are O h-Oilella,[526] O'Brachain[527] the melodious.

Two fair kings, I do not conceal them,
Over the Deisi[528] I assert,
Are O'Bric,[529] who has exceeded every tribe,
And the fair, wise O'Faelain.[530]

O'Mearadhaigh,[531] the good king,
Chief of Ui Fathaidh,[532] who obtained great land,
The O'Neills of Ui-Eoghain Finn,[533]
All these lions I mention.

O'Flannagain obtained the land,
Uachtar-tire,[534] a land of brown berries,
A land of most lasting fruitful soil
Under a clothing of variegated green.

Ui Athele[535] to the sea
Was obtained by hardihood of conflict,
By scions of smooth skin to fight the battle,
The O'Breslens south-east to the sea.

The O'Fodhladhas[536] it is meet for us
To mention, of the scions of rich hair;
O'Cein[537] from the mede-abounding Machuin,[538]
They will exceed all tribes in fame.

Iath O n-Eachach, aoiðinn sin,
Deiscert insi Fail foitrið,
O'Bric ga toξa tar tuinn,
O Lic Loξa co Liatðruimm.

Triat uFear Muiξi na mur ccorr,
O'Duðagain Dúin Manann,
Foireann gaoil na séd soraið,
O'Caoiṁ, gecc a Gleandoṁain.

Rí O Liatháin, laoč fa blað,
Mir cruaða cat̆a Muṁan,
Ceand O nAnmčaða as dual di,
Sluaξ armt̆ana as ferr uaisli.

Foireann breaξða as teann tóir
Ar Uið Maccaille an čoṁóil;
Da feðain is in moiξ mín,
Ui Breaξða, Uí gloin Glaisin.

Ciarraiξe Chuirče an cuain gil,
Do cloinn Tórna do'n tírsin,
O'Cuire fuair an tír t̆e,
Da huaim mar ṁín na Míðe.

Ar Chinel Aeða an ḟuinn te
O'Ceallačáin claír Beire,
Fonn glais linde co grian geal,
Fiað as fairsinge inðear.

Cenel m-Beci an ḟuinn ealaiξ,
Imon mBandain mbáin-ḟeaðaiξ,
Fear as cathbaðða ón Muaið mir,
O Mathξamna an chuain chuipξil.

The delightful land of Ui-Eachach,[539]
The south of the woody Inis Fail,[540]
O'Bric[541] selects it across the flood,
From Lec Logha[542] to Liathdruim.[543]

The lord of Feara-muighe[544] of smooth mounds,
O'Dubhagain[545] of Dun-Manann,[546]
Tribe of relations of prosperous wealth,
O'Caoimh,[547] branch of Gleannomhain.[548]

King of Ui-Liathain,[549] hero of renown,
Hardy divisions of the battalion of Munster,
The head of the O Anamchadhas[550] is its rightful chief,
A host of thin-edged arms of best nobility.

A fine tribe strong in pursuit
Is over Ui Mac Caille[551] of the drinking;
Two tribes are in the smooth plain,
The Ui Breaghdhas,[552] and the fine O'Glaisins.[553]

Ciarraighe Chuirche[554] of the bright harbour,
To the race of Torna[555] this land belongs.
O'Cuirre obtained the warm land,
Of a level like the plain of Meath.

Over Cinel-Aedha[556] of the warm land
Is O'Ceallachain[557] of the plain of Bearra,[558]
A land of green pools with white bottoms;
Land of widest harbours.

Cinel m-Bece[559] of the land of cattle,
Around the Bandain[560] of fair woods,
The most warlike man from the rapid Muaidh,[561]
Is O'Mathghamhna[562] of the harbour of white foam.

Ʒo ſiol Luiʒðech láiṁ ṙe tuinn,
Aʒ ſo mé aʒ triall taṙ toṙuinn;
Céim taṙ an ðṙoinʒ ní ðu ðaṁ,
Ačt ðo ṙoinn clu na ccuṙað.

O' hEiðiṙſceoil, áiṙðṙí an ḟuinn,
Aṙ Coṙca Laiʒðe laðṙuim,
Sealð aṙ chuan Cléiṙe ðo chuiṙ,
Sðuaʒ aſ ṙeiðe ðon ṙíoʒṙuið.

Uí Floinn Aṙða aſ úṙ ḟíoðach,
Buiðean aſ ʒeal ʒeiniolach;
Ra ðaṁna ʒač ḟeaṙ ða ḟḟéin,
Ui Baʒaṁna aſeað iaittſein.

Rí an Triocha meðonaiʒ miṙ,
O' Coðthaiʒ an chuain liʒ ʒil,
Fonn Clíoðna, claṙ Ui Choðťaiʒ,
Biodba ſan aʒ ð'allṁoṙčaið.

Muintiṙ Báiṙe an ðṙoʒa ʒil,
Ðo clannaiþ Fothaið aṙṙcothiʒ,
O'Báiṙe aṙ ťíṙ na tuinne,
Ca haille mín Manainne?

O'Heittiṙſceoil Béiṙṙe bil,
Aṙ an m-Béṙṙa an ðúiṙð eiʒniʒ,
Cuan Baoi ḟan nʒlaſ linn nʒaðlaiʒ,
Fan ʒnaoi ḟaiṙſinʒ ḟíon čaðlaiʒ.

Aṙ cuma cloinðe Luiʒhðeach,
Iſ ḟonn ðileaſ Ðeaſmuiṁneach,
Fáʒðam ḟonn Iotha uile,
Cṙíocha na ccoll ccnoðuiðe.

To the race of Lughaidh[563] near the sea,
Here I pass over the boundary;
It behoves me not to pass these people by,
But to detail the renown of the heroes.

O'h-Eidirsceoil,[564] chief king of the land,
Of Corca Laighdhe[565] I speak,
He assumed possession over the harbour of Clear,[566]
The most tranquil pillar of the kings.

The O'Floinns of Arda[567] of green woods,
A tribe of illustrious genealogy;
Every man of their host is the material of a chief;
These are the Ui-Baghamhna.[568]

King of the vigorous Tricha medhonach[569]
Is O'Cobhthaigh[570] of the white-stone harbour;
Land of Cliodhna,[571] plain of O'Cobhthaigh,
Foe in battle to foreigners.

Muintir-Bhaire[572] of the fair fort,
Of the race of the warlike Fothadh;[573]
O'Baire[574] is over this land of the sea;
Is the plain of Manainn[575] fairer?

O'h-Eidirsceoil of Bearra,[576] the good,
Over Bearra of the salmon-full border;
The harbour of Baoi,[577] at which the branching sea is green,
Is under his extensive fleet of wine.

After treating of the race of Lughaidh,[578]
And the proper land of Desmond,
Let us leave entirely the land of Ith,[579]
Territories of yellow hazel nuts.

Clann tȣealƀaiǯ na ſreaƀ ſolaſ,
Fonn aſ nač ƀfuil aṁoruſ;
O'Doṁnaill iſ a láṁ lonn
Do coṁroinn an cláſ cno-ƀonn.

O'Donnchaƀa Locha Léin,
O'Donnchaƀa ó'n Fleiſg láintréin,
Aſ cloinn tȣealƀaiǯ ſin maſ ſoin,
Fiſ ſa meamaiſ aſ Muṁain.

Fonn glan nač láṁaſ do léim
Fuaiſ O'Ceťernaiǯ cneiſréiƀ;
Uí Floinn Lua mun Laoi leƀaiſ,
Croinn aſ nua gnaoi genelaiǯ.

O'Bece, bile an ƀánḟuinn,
Aſ Beandtraiǯi báſſ-áluinn,
Fian leſ deaſƀuſa gníoṁ glan,
Do ṡíol Feaſǯuſa Ulaƀ.

Uí Eachach iaſthaiſ Banƀa,
Duthaiƀ móſ Uí Mathǯamna,
Fionnčlaƀ taiſlim nač fán fonn,
Aſ faiſſing an cláſ cno-ƀonn.

Aoſ Aiſde an oſlaiſ elṫaiǯ
Fuaiſ an mac O'Muiſčeaſtaiǯ,
Feaſann glan fo gné glaſ báin,
Do gab é O'Hiomaſƀáin.

Taſ eiſ caťa cláiſ broine,
Laƀrom do cloinn Conoire,
Fian Breaǯ ó Tulaiǯ an tríſ,
Foſ Muṁain na ſreaƀ ſnáithṁín.

Clann tSealbhaigh[580] of the bright streams,
A land of which there is no doubt;
O'Domhnaill and his strong hand
Divided the plain of brown nuts.

O'Donnchadha of Loch Lein,[581]
O'Donnchadha of the full, strong Flesc,[582]
Are thus over the Clann tSealbhaigh,
Men whose mind is on [the sovereignty of] Munster.[583]

A fine land which we dare not pass over
O'Ceithearnaigh, the smooth-skinned, obtained;
Ui-Floinn[584] of Lua, about the far extending Laoi,
Scions of fresh aspect, like their fathers.

O'Bece,[585] scion of fair land,
Is over Beanntraighe[586] of the fair summit,
A host to whom high deeds are truly easy,
Of the race of Fergus of Uladh.[587]

Ui-Eachach[588] of the west of Banba,
Is the great patrimony of O'Mathghamhna,[589]
Land of fair mounds, irriguous, not undulating,
That plain of brown nuts is extensive.

Aos Ais-de[590] of the flock-abounding plain
The hero O'Muircheartaigh has obtained,
A fine land with green aspect,
O'h-Imhasbhain[591] has acquired.

After the tribes of the plain of the keels,
I speak of the race of Conaire,[592]
A tribe of the heroes of Breagh, from Tulach-an-Trir,[593]
In Munster, of the smooth flowing streams.

Taḃram tosach tiar don tóir,
Do Corca Duiḃne duasṁóir;
Laḃram soir co Siuir sreaḃaiǯ,
Da gač moiǯ úir sindealaiǯ.

Tri hurraḃa as duťaiḃ dóiḃ,
Sen črích Ua nDuiḃne an deaǯṙlóiǯ,
O'Seagha is O'Failḃe an fear,
Seala airṁe na n-oirear.

O'Conǯaile na ccloideam slim,
Ar Magh craoiḃleasach O cCoinchind,
Bile coll nduinmeach ndualach,
'San fonn Muiṁneach marcṙluaǯach.

O Maing siar as dúthaiḃ dóiḃ;
O'Failḃe fear co Fionntráiǯ;
Fuair gan séna, ní tír troch,
O'Seǯa riǯ O'Rathoch.

Do ṙíol Conaire an cuire
Laḃram, maiťe Muscraiǯe,
Sluaǯ dan failtiǯe an grian glan,
Ar fiaḃ Mairtine Múṁan.

Muscraiǯe Mitine mór
Fuair O Floinn, ceart a čathṙloǯ;
Foir gail do taraill treisi,
O Maoilfaḃail uirreisi.

Fuair O'hAoḃa do brond ba,
Muscraiǯe leaťan Luačra;
Fine glan ṙuinn an ǯlóir ǯil,
Imon Aḃainn móir maighriǯ.

In the west, let us give first place to the host,
Of Corca Duibhne,[594] of great bounty;
Let us speak of the east as far as the streamy Siuir,
Of every fresh plain of fine cattle.

Three sub-chiefs are hereditary to them,
The old land of Ui Duibhne of good hosts,
O'Seagha[595] and O'Failbhe the man,
Seal of reckoning the districts.

O'Conghaile[596] of the slender swords,
Over the bushy-forted Magh O'gCoinchinn;[597]
A hazel tree of branching ringlets,
In the Munster plain of horse-hosts.

From the Maing westwards is hereditary to them;
O'Failbhe[598] is owner so far as Fionntraigh;
O'Seagha has obtained, without denial,
A country not wretched; he is king of Ui-Rathach.[599]

Of the race of Conaire the hero
Let us speak, of the chiefs of Muscraighe,[600]
A host whose seat is the fine land,
The land of Mairtine[601] of Munster.

Muscraighe Mitine[602] the great
O'Floinn obtained, just is his battle-host;
A valiant array who obtain sway,
O'Maolfabhaill is over it.

O hAodha,[603] who bestowed cows, has got
The wide Muscraighe Luachra;[604]
A tribe of fine land and high renown,
About the salmon-full Abhainn mor.

Criocˇ O n'Donnagáin, ḋearḃ ḋi,
Muscccraiǯe tri mór maiǯe,
Le sluaǯ an Iarainn eltaiǯ,
Cuan an grianṡuinn ges-eachtaiǯ.

Tuath Saxan an oirir ṡinn,
Ar ḋ' O'Ionṁainen airṁim;
Tir cuanda fri barr m-bruine,
Mir cruaḋa clann Conuire.

Musgraiǯe Treithirne trén,
Dual ḋ' O'Cuirc a hucht ṡírén;
O'Maoilbloǯain trom don tír,
Do geoghain an fonn fóiḋṁín.

Cuid o' gCarthaiǯ, ar cóir sin,
Muscraiǯe iarṫair Feiṁin;
Raṫ na mbrandub sam̆ co se,
Ní ráḋ ar andaṁ uirṫe.

Ar Muscraiǯe tíre te
Da uirriǯ is ferr uaisle;
O'Dunǯalaiǯ, O'Fuirg féin,
D'urmagaiḃ a buird blaiṫréiḋ.

Da trioča čéd, cuṁainn linn,
An da Corca blaiṫ Ḃaiscind,
Muintir Doṁnaill ar dual di;
Sluaǯ re comroinn na críchi.

Oirriǯ ele an ṡuinn elaiǯ,
Uasal grian a ǯeinealaiǯ,
O'Ḃaiscind an bile or Ḃoind,
Fine taistil gač tionóil.

The territory of O'Donnagain, certainly
Is the great Muscraighe of Three Plains,[605]
With the host of the flock-abounding Iarann,[606]
Host of the sunny land of vowed deeds.

Tuath-Saxan[607] of the fair district,
I mention for O'h-Ionmhainen;
A beautiful territory of abundant crops,
A hardy section of the race of Conaire.[608]

Muscraighe Treithirne[609] the mighty
Is hereditary to O'Cuirc, as a just man;
O'Maoilbloghain,[610] important in the territory,
Has tilled the land of fine sods.

O'Carthaigh's[611] just share,
Is Muscraighe[612] of the west of Feimhin;
Fort of the chessmen, hitherto pleasant,
A saying not seldom said of it.

Over Muscraighe-tire[613] the warm
Are two dynasts of best nobility;
O'Donghalaigh[614] and O'Fuirg also,[615]
Of the fresh plains of the flowery smooth border.

Two cantreds, we remember,
The two flowery Corca-Baiscinns,[616]
Which are hereditary to the Muinter Domhnaill;[617]
A host who divide the territory.

Another sub-king of this land of flocks,
Sun-bright is his genealogy,
O'Baiscinn,[618] tree over the Boinn,[619]
A tribe who traverse every hosting.

Flaiť O mbracáin na mbrat sróil,
Taoisioch fa tromďa tionóil,
O Maolcorcra fa clu mear,
O bru-ochta an da inďear.

Da thuaiť an Fochla uile,
Do cloinn cróďa Conuire,
Fa chuan mbraonḿuiǯe, ní brécc,
Dual d'O Cheallaiǯe a coimét.

Fagďam síol Conuire Cliach,
Ríoǯraiď Erna na n-oirsciať,
Taile ar n-ucht ar fein Fearǯais
As céim a h-učt feicheaḿnais.

Rí Ciarraiǯe ós clannaiþ Céir,
O'Concoþair cóir doisein,
Cele cláir an míoďfuinn mir,
On tráiǯ co Sionaind sruithǯil.

O'Laoǯain, laoch fa allaď,
Ar Uib Fearba fuaramar,
O'Caiťneandaiǯ fuair an fonn,
Cruaiď fa čaiťďeannaiď Cualann.

Ui Flannanain, leaťan a fonn,
Tír uaine as aille sreďonn,
O'Duďdúin ar an tír te
Fa riǯ, is a uidh uirre.

Tilsit Alltraigi uile
Da righ an cláir Ciarraiǯe,
Fine as réiďe i mbárr m-bruide,
O'Neiďe is clann Conuire.

The chief of Ui-Bracain[620] of satin cloaks,
Chieftain of heavy hosting,
O'Maolcorcra[621] of fast fame,
Of the margin of the two inbhers.[622]

The two septs of all the Fochla,[623]
Of the brave race of Conaire,
About the harbour of the moist plain, no falsehood,
Hereditary to O'Ceallaigh[624] to guard them.

Let us leave the race of Conaire of Cliach,[625]
Kings of Ernai[626] of golden shields;
Let us turn our breast to the race of Fergus,[627]
It is a step due as a just debt.

King of Ciarraighe[628] over the clans of Ciar,
O'Conchobhair,[629] it is right for him so to be,
Chief of the mede-abounding land,
From the strand[630] to the fair-streamed Sionainn.

O'Laoghain,[631] hero of renown,
Over Ui-Fearba[632] we have found;
O'Caithneannaigh[633] obtained the land,
Hard under the battle-peaks of Cualann.[634]

Ui-Flanannain, extensive the land,
A great land of delightful streams,
O'Duibhduin[635] is over the warm land,
He is its king, and his attention is upon [improving] it.

All the Alltraighe[636] return
Two kings of the plain of Ciarraighe,
A tribe which is ready in the point of difficulty,
O'Neidhe[637] and the Clann-Conaire.[638]

Muintir Ḋiočolla ar dual dóiḃ
Corcumruaḃ na caoir caṫṙloiḡ,
O Maoileitiḡ fa fial for,
Nár eitigh diall re duṫchor.

Na fuind im Sliaḃ Eisi find,
Ar Cenel Sédna sruiṫḃind
Fine do dluthaiḡ dia ndreim,
As dia ndúthaiḡ O'Draiḡnéin.

Triocha ced fear n-Arda an óir,
Corcumruaḃ na ccaoir ccaṫṙlóiḡ,
O'Cončuḃair fuair an fonn,
Na stuaiḡ on Conaiḡ aláinn.

O Ločlainn, laoch or cathaiṗ,
Or Ḃoirinn buig braonsgathaiḡ,
Or Tealaiḡ Cuirc tre coraiḡ,
An puirt ealaiḡ edalaiḡ.

Dal Meadhruaiḃ, macraiḃ Macha,
Uaisle náid na h árdṙlaṫa,
Maille re sliočt Céir ceolaiḡ,
Or féin cniočt na caiṫ leoṁain.

O Clainn Táil tionntaiḃeam siar
Co coigeaḃ cloinde Maicniaḃ,
On foir ro čind ar Cruačain
As cóir sinn co sean Luachuair.

Mín na Luačra tír toraiḃ,
Le h-Ua nduasač n'Dunodhaiḡ,
Na haicmeaḃa as cruaḃ catha,
Cuain braitgeala braonacha.

To Muintir Diocholla is due
Corcumruadh[639] of the fiery battle hosts,
O'Maoileitigh of hospitable seat,
Who have not refused to contest their right.

The lands around fair Sliabh Eisi
In the sweet streamed Cinel-Sedna,
A tribe who have cemented their people;
Of their country is O'Draighnen.

The cantred of Feara Arda[640] of gold,
Corcumruadh of the fiery battle hosts,
O'Conchobhair[641] obtained the land,
The hills of beautiful Conach.[642]

O'Lochlainn,[643] hero over battalions,
Is over the soft drop-scattering Boirinn,[644]
Over Tealach Chuirc[645] by right,
Of the cattle and wealth-abounding port.

Dal Meadhruaidh,[646] hosts of Macha,
Nobler than the high chieftains,
Together with the race of musical Ciar,[647]
Are over the knightly host of embattled lions.

From the race of Tal[648] turn we westwards[649]
To the province of the race of Maicniadh,
From the host who prevailed over Cruachan[650]
'Tis right to proceed to old Luachair.[651]

The plain of Luachair,[652] land of produce,
Belongs to the beautiful O'Dunadhaigh,[653]
Tribes of hardy battle,
A fair-surfaced moist district.

O'Donnchaðа Locha Léin
Rí ar Eoǯanačt éisein,
O'Cearðaill ar ccara sin,
An gealðuin tána traičtǯil.

O'Caoiṁ go cceart ṁala nduinn,
Triath Urluačra as ur fochuinn,
Fear do tháthaiǯ an tír ťe,
Do gnáthaiǯ mar mín Miðe.

O'Ceallačáin an cnis gil
Do ṡíol Ceallachain Caisil,
Fir dar buing tuile toraið
Os coill duiðe dearcnoṁaiǯ.

Fada ó aðainn Ella féil,
Siar tar Gleann Salčain slaitréið,
Geal ṡonn gan celt cnuasaiǯ caoiṁ,
Fearann Meic n-uasail n-Aṁlaoið.

Les mar duthaið cláṙ Chuirc,
Aes Ealla an orláir ordhuirc.
Bile gécc Banðа an chúil čais,
O Tédgamna D'uin Durlais.

Ticcem tar Luachair ale,
Imerce as oirčes d' éxe,
Gus an cClaongLais ffuair ffleaðaiǯ
An čuain braonǯlais bileaðaiǯ.

h-Uí Conaill catha Múṁan,
Toirteaṁail an tiomsuǯað,
Raťeaǯlach ris nach dual dréim,
Sluaǯ caiťfeaðnach O' cCuiléin.

O'Donnchadha[654] of Loch Lein
King of Eoghanacht is he,
O'Cearbhaill[655] who is our friend,
Hawk of the sept of the white strand.

O'Caoimh[656] of the just, brown brow,
Lord of Urluachair of fresh pasturage,
A man who united the warm country,
Which is constantly like the plain of Meath.

O'Ceallachain[657] of the fair skin,
Of the race of Ceallachan of Caisel,
Men for whom a flood of fruit burst forth
Over the dark nut-bearing wood.

Far from the bounteous river Ella,[658]
To the west of Gleann Salchain[659] of smooth rods,
Is a fine land without concealment of fair nuts,
It is the land of the noble Mac Amhlaoibh.[660]

A patrimony of the plain of Coro,
Aes-Ealla of the famous level floor,
Belongs to this stately scion of Banba of curling hair,
To O'Tedgamhna[661] of Dun Durlais.[662]

Let us proceed across Luachair[663] hither,
A journey which is fit for poets,
To the cold and festive Claonghlais
Of the green, irriguous, wooded land.

The Ui-Conaill[664] of the battalion of Munster,
Multitudinous is the gathering,
A great tribe, with whom it is not usual to contend,
Are the battle-trooped host of the O'Coilens.[665]

O'Ðillraiðe do ðrondað ba,
Ar Uið Conaill guirt Gaðra,
Ri fírrinne na fron nglan,
Na mineinge ar trom torað.

Mac Inderiǯ, laoch na leacc,
Ar Corca miolla Muicheatt,
Fian ðreaǯ do gnáť do ǯabľaiǯ
Mar geal blať in géccaðlaiǯ.

Corca Oiče ar álainn fíð,
Críoch braitǯeal ar uir inðior,
Fearann caoṁ da bfearr fraga,
Fan mear maoil Ui Macaga.

Do ǯað O'Ðearga an ðruain ǯil
Tuath O'Roga ar réim raiððir,
Féindið Caonraiǯe ar caoṁ fonn,
O Maol craoðuiðe callann.

Cuid Dal Cairbre Eða áin,
Do ríoǯaið Caisil cleaťðáin,
Fa buan a tarða don tír,
An ztuaǯ O-calma, Clérčín.

Dual d O'Donnaðáin Dhúin Cuirc,
An tír si, na tír longþuirt;
Fa leis gan cíos fon Maiǯ moill,
Is na cláir síos co Sionoinn.

Ðoganačt Aine an ṡuinn te,
O' Ciarṁaic cuing na críče,
Tír ar áille frréṁa fuinn,
Ui Ðnda Aine Auluim.

O'Billraidhe[666] who used to bestow cows,
Over Ui-Conaill of the field of Gabhra,
King of truth of fair lands,
The smooth dells of heavy fruit.

Mac Iunerigh,[667] hero of gems,
Over the mellow Corca Muicheat,[668]
A fine host who constantly ramify
Like the white blossom of the branching apple tree.

Corca Oiche[669] of beautiful wood,
A fair-surfaced territory of fresh inbhers,
A fair land of best showers,
Under the vigorous hero, O'Macasa.

O'Bearga of the fair mansion obtained
The cantred of Ui-Rossa[670] of rich course;
The hero of Caonraighe[671] of fair land
Is O'Maolcallann[672] of branches.

The share of the noble Dal Cairbre Ebha,[673]
Of the kings of Caisel of white wattles,
Lasting is his profit of the land,
The brave pillar O'Cleirchin.[674]

Hereditary to O'Donnabhain[675] of Dun Cuirc[676]
Is this land, as a land of encampment;
To him, without tribute, belonged [the land] along the sluggish Maigh,[677]
And the plains down to the Sionainn.[678]

Eoghanacht Aine[679] of warm land,
O'Ciarmhaic[680] is prop of the territory,
Territory of fairest root-lands,
Ui-Enda[681] of Aine-Aulum.[682]

O Suilleƀáin nar char crádƀ,
Ar Eoganacht móir Muṁan ;
Fa Cnoc Rafonn fuair na fuinn,
Iar mbuaiƀ ccaťlann is coṁluinn.

O Cuile do choſainbladh
Ar Eoganačt feil Aradh ;
Ar fiaƀ an Aolṁaiǯe ḟinn
O'Caollaiǯe an fial foirtil.

Uaine a ǯeaṁar, glas a cluiƀ,
Eoghanačt Criche Cathƀuiƀ,
Aoiƀniuſ cuan an cláir leathain,
Dual do ƀaiṁ O' n-Duineachair.

Le h-Ua Mergƀa an críoch mar cuid
Eoganacht réiƀ Ruiſ arguid,
Triať gach ſíoƀa badƀbraine,
Fa chárn miolla Muǯaine.

Siol Maoilduin ó Dún cCaiſ
Ar Eoganačt ain Indaiſ
Drong airmeach ag triall tar tuinn,
An ḟian airǯeach a h-Eachdruim.

Eoganacht grian guirt Gaƀra
Fonn aſ cuṁra corraƀla,
Mind gach banntrachta co mblaƀ,
D' Ua Chind-armčorcra, Faolaƀ.

Fuair Aeſ Gréine an ǯlan-ḟuinn ǯil,
O'Conaing criče Saingil,
Ba leiſ ſomenm im Grein ǯloin,
O réim oireaǯƀa Eoǯoin.

O'Suilleabhain,[683] who loved not oppression,
Over the great Eoghanact of Munster;
Under Cnoc Rafonn he obtained the lands,
After gaining battles and conflicts.

O'Cuile, who defended fame,
Over the generous Eoghanacht Aradh;[684]
Over the land of fair Aolmhagh[685]
O'Caollaighe is the brave hospitable man.

Green its braird, green its mounds,
Eoghanacht of Crich Cathbhuidh;[686]
Delightful the land of the broad plain,
It is hereditary to the host of O'Duineachair.[687]

To O'Mergdha belong as his share
The smooth Eoghanacht of Ross-arguid,[688]
He is lord of every hill of fairy sprites
About the beauteous Carn Mughaine.[689]

The Siol-Maoilduin[690] of Dun gCais
Is over the noble Eoghanacht Indais,
An armed people passing over the waves,
The flock-abounding people of Eachdruim.[691]

Eoghanacht of the sunny field of Gabhra,[692]
Land of sweetest, smooth-round apples,
The gem of each female band of fame,
To O'Cinnfhaeladh[693] of red weapons [it belongs].

Aes-Greine[694] of the fine bright land was obtained
By O'Conaing[695] of the territory of Saingel,[696]
He possessed a cheery land around fair Grian,[697]
From his noble descent from Eoghan.

Laðram do čloinn Corpmaic Cais,
Triallom tar Sionainn sruťšlais,
O ṡéin Chuirc ar sliše sluind,
Co fine Luirc an lochruinn.

An Deis beg an bruit corcra,
Duthaiď don fein arrďočta
Laochraiď Cláire ga luaď linn
On chuan as aille d' Eirinn.

Trí haicmeaďa as ard meaďair
Ar an Déis mBicc mbileaďaiš,
Glan ar ṁionmuiš tiše Táil,
Fine lionṁuir O'Luain.

Ui Duiďrosa na ruag tte,
Ui Foircheallaiš fóid Cláire,
Is fir cro an aicme eile
On mó maicne Mairtine.

Dal cCais a cathaiď Cláire,
Airged echta, is ammaille
Or ar na gorať co glan ;
Ní folaṁ an sloš sulchar.

Tele gač triath na tuaiť féin ;
Do Dal cCais, croďa an caiťréim ;
Fir le trom aš do loiš linn,
O Collán soir co Sionoind.

Taďrom tosach gan taďač
Don tricha árd uachtarach ;
D' O'Deaďaiš as dual an fonn,
Fa Tealaiš na ccuan ccno ďonn.

Let us speak of the race of Cormac Cas,[698]
Let us pass across the Sionainn of green waves,
From the sept of Corc, point out our way,
To the tribe of Lorc of the lamp.[699]

The Deis Beg[700] of the purple cloak
Is hereditary to the valorous tribe,
The heroes of Claire[701] mentioned by us,
Of the fairest bay of Erin.

Three septs of high hilarity
Are over Deis Beag of trees,
Fair over the smooth plain of the house of Tal,
The populous tribe of O'Luain.[702]

The Ui-Duibhrosa[703] of hot incursions,
The Ui-Faircheallaigh[704] of the land of Claire,
True is the blood of the other tribe
By whom the tribe of the Mairtine[705] were subdued.

The Dal gCais in the battalions of Claire
Have pure silver, and with it,
Gold purely smelted;
The pleasant host are not indigent.

Each lord fits in his own territory;
Of the Dal Cais, brave is the career;
Men of great prosperity, who are mentioned by us,
From Collan[706] eastwards to the Sionainn.

We give first place without violence
To the high upper cantred;[707]
To O'Deadhaigh[708] the land is due,
At Tealach[709] of the plains of brown nuts.

Ð' O'Chuinn an croiðe neaṁ náir
Muintir fairsing Ifearnáin,
Tír toraið an gille ǯloin
Fa Corað Finne fleadhoigh.

Uí Flaiťri, lor da ṁolað,
Fearonn re hucht Fionnchoradh,
Tír Uí Chaťail tiar is ťoir,
Fiað mín an achaið ioðroiǯ.

Cenel mBaiť, nač beag fine,
Gaspa breaǯða Bréntire,
Uí Maoilmeaða felmǯil finn,
An feaða im Eiðniǯ aoiðinn.

Do ṡíol Eoǯain oirir Cliach,
Ui Cormaic as caoin báiniať,
Leis o n-Aichir an tír ťe,
A haiťǯin mín na Miðe.

Taoisich fa trén in gač tiǯ,
Aicme uasal d' Ið Aichir,
Ar Uið Flannchaða as fial puirt,
An fian arm-ťana orrðuirc.

O'Duiðginn, dreach mar corcair,
Ar Muintir ccaoin cConnlochtaiǯ,
Fuair an taoiseach a tarða
Le cruaið ccraoiseač ccaťarða.

Do ǯað O Gráda uile
Cenel duasðog Dunǯuile,
A cuilg bunbuiðe bleačta,
Uird urluiðe oireachta.

To O'Cuinn[710] of the candid heart
Belongs the extensive Muintir-Ifearnain,[711]
The fruitful land of the fine youth
Lies round the festive Coradh-Finne.

Ui Flaithri,[712] enough praising it,
A land close to Fionnchoradh
Is the land of O'Cathail[713] west and east,
Smooth land is this land of yew.

Cinel Baith, of no small land,
The fine tribe of Brentir,[714]
O'Maoilmeadha of the fair land,
His [are] the woods about the delightful Eidhneach.[715]

Of the race of Eoghan, of the region of Cliach,
The Ui Corbmaic[716] of beautiful green land;
To O'h Aichir belongs the warm land,
The plain of Meath is such another.

A dynast powerful in every house,
A noble sept of the Ui-Aichirs
Is over Ui Flannchadha[717] of hospitable seats,
The thin-edged, illustrious host.

O'Duibhginn[718] of the ruddy countenance,
Over the fair Muintir Connlochtaigh,[719]
The chief gained its emolument
By the strength of battle spears.

O'Grada[720] took all
The bountiful Cinel Dunghaile,[721]
His yellow-hilted polished swords,
Weapons that slaughter meetings.

Ríoǧt̆aoiſech na ruathar nglan,
Mac Conmara ó Muiǧ Aðar,
Críocha na ſéð t̆all a t̆ír,
Ar triocha céð cClann cCaiſín.

Sluaǧ O n-Ðoðarcon ðaṁgrind,
Muintir Liðeða luaiðim,
Clann Sinnill aſ ſiad ſin,
Innill iad reſ na huaiſliph.

Fonn Cloinne Ðealðaoit̆ ðuanaiǧ
Fa O'Neill, flait̆ Fionnluaraiǧ,
Sloǧ Tradraiǧe acc toč̆t 'na t̆eač,
Fa folt lagðuiðe lineach.

Tricha O m-Ðloid na mbratač ſróil,
Ríoǧraið Cliach na ccearn cat̆ſlóiǧ,
Treað O Táil co glaiſ linn gloin,
Feað an č̆lair fairſing ioðroiǧ.

Ar Uið Cearnaiǧ, croða an rian,
Ui Echt̆iǧern foid Maicniað,
Críoch meanmnach fan ngiolla nglan,
Co ſeanſrut̆ Sionda ſulč̆ar.

Feað O Ronǧaile aſ réið fonn,
Ðo ſealð O'Seancháin ſulč̆orr,
An tír fa Eiðlinn uile,
Mar eineing mín Maonmaiǧe.

O'Cinneiðiǧ, č̆orcraſ ga,
Ar Gleann ṡairſing réið Omra,
Sliočt ar n-Ðuinnč̆uain, tré č̆róðač̆t,
Na fuinn fuair gan iarṁóračt.

Royal dynast of fine incursions
Is Mac Conmara[722] of Magh-Adhair,[723]
The territories of wealth are his country;
Is over the Cantred of Ui-gCaisin.[724]

The host of the O'Dobharchons, pleasant company,
Are the Muintir-Lideadha[725] I mention,
These are the Clanns of Sinnell,
Ready are they with the nobles.

The land of the poetical Clann Dealbhaoith[726]
Is under O'Neill, chief of Fionnluaraigh;[727]
The host of Tradraighe come into his house,
Of lank yellow-flowing tresses.

The cantred of O'm-Bloid[728] of satin banners,
Kings of Cliach of embattled tribes,
The tribe of Ui-Tail, to the clear green stream,
Is throughout the wide yewy plain.

Over the Ui-Cearnaigh,[729] of noble career,
Are the O'Echthigherns, of Maicniadh's[730] land,
A spirited territory is under the fine youth,
To the bright old stream of Sionainn.

The wood of Ui-Ronghaile[731] of cleared land,
O'Seanchain of the bright eyes possessed
The land about all Eibhlinn,
Like the fine smooth plain of Maonmagh.

O'Cinneidigh, who reddens the javelin,
Over the wide smooth Gleann-Omra,[732]
The race of our Donnchuan[733] who, through valour,
Obtained the lands without dispute.

Muintir Diuḃraic Dúin Braine,
Taoisiǯ Tuaiṫe O cConǯaile,
A puirt im Borumḿa mbil,
Fuilt mar ór-uṁa uaistiḃ.

h-Uí Toirrḃealḃaiǯ tighe Táil,
Laiṁ re Cill Dalua Flannáin;
Aoiḃinn a fíḋh, fial a fuinn,
O tha sin siar co Sionuinn.

Tuath Luiṁniǯ mun Sionainn saoir,
Dá ṫaoiseach uirre d'éntaoiḃ,
O'Caḃla is O'Maille mear,
Badḃa áille an da inḃear.

h-Ui Aimrit, iath an einiǯ,
Dual do druing O' nDuiḃiḃir,
A ffaghal tar Cliach i ccéinn,
Gaḃal in gach ath iaittsein.

O'Cédfada an ċroiḃe ǯloin,
Ar triocha céd an Chalaiḃ,
Aos Cluana ag Tál ga toǯa
Clar cuanna ag O' cCedfoḃa.

Aos trí muiǯe, mín gach fuinn,
Duthaiǯ coċlaċ Ui Conuing,
Cláṙ braoinǯeal as saor snoiḃe,
Dar taoḃlean Craoḃ Cuṁraiḃe.

Síol Corpmaic Cais tiǯe Táil,
Dul diḃ feasda ni furáil,
Druḋ re h-Uaiṫniṗ as dú daṁ,
Suaiṫniḃ a cclú sa ccosnaṁ.

Muintir-Diubhraic[734] of Dun-Braine,
Are chieftains of Tuath-O' gConghaile,[735]
Their forts are about the good Borumha;[736]
Locks [of hair] like gold are upon them.

The Ui Toirdhealbhaigh[737] of the house of Tal,
Near unto Flannan's Cilldalua;[738]
Delightful its woods, generous its lands,
From that west to the Sionainn.

Tuath-Luimnigh[739] about the noble Sionainn,
Two chiefs are over it on one side.
O'Cadhla and O'Maille, the swift,
Beautiful ravens of the two inbhers.

Ui-Aimrit,[740] land of hospitality,
Is hereditary to the sept of the O'Duibhidhirs;
Their acquisition is far over Cliach;
They are a branch in every ford.

O'Cedfadha, of the pure heart,
Is over the cantred of the Caladh;[741]
The sept of Cluain, chosen by Tal,
The beautiful plain of O'Cedfadha.

Aos-tri-muighe,[742] smoothest of plains,
Is the grassy territory of O'Conaing,
A bright watered plain, of noblest aspect,
By the meadowy side of Craobh Cumhraidhe.[743]

From the race of Cormac Cas, of the house of Tal,
We must henceforward depart;
To approach the Uaithnes[744] is meet for us,
Noble their fame and their defence.

Oſ Uaiťne tíre an toraið,
Maȝ Ceoch do čar mor čonair;
Muintir Loingſiȝ, lučt na ffonn,
Sa coillſin re hučt eačtrond.

Uaiťne Cliach fa ȝréin ȝealbáin,
Dúthaið i d'Oa Ifearnáin;
Fonn ȝlan re taob ȝač tuláin,
Caoin do char O'Cathaláin.

Airdri Arað oſ ȝač drung,
O'Donnaȝáin dreač díoȝuinn,
Do bručt an tír torað trom
Do riȝ Arað; ní héttrom.

Do ȝab tír im Crota Cliach
Maȝ Longacháin, laoch fionnliať,
Tiȝearna clar ſluaȝach ſunn,
Uí Chuanach aſ bán boȝ fonn.

Do'n tſliočt cédnaſa aſ cóir ſin,
Muintir Duibiðir déidȝil,
Cláſ an tSeachtmaið caoiṁ cladhaiȝ
Fan ealtain ſaoir ſeladhaiȝ.

Tiȝearnaða da ccromait cna,
Muintir Cearbaill cláir Biorra,
Rí Ele co Blaðma binn
An adba aſ féile d'Eirind.

Ocht tuaťa, ocht toiſicch tair,
Fa rí Ele an ṡuind ealaiȝ;
Calma an torcraiðe aȝ tuar creach,
An ſluaȝ foltbuiðe faindeach

Over Uaithne-tire,[745] of fruit,
Is Mag Ceoch,[746] who loved great projects;
Muintir Loingsigh,[747] people of the lands,
In this wood at the breast of strangers.

Uaithne-Cliach,[748] of bright green land,
Is the country of O'h-Ifearnain[749];
Fine land at the side of each hillock,
Beautiful and loved by O'Cathalain.[750]

Chief king of Ara[751] over every tribe,
O'Donnagain[752] of the noble aspect;
The territory yielded heavy produce
For the king of Ara; it is not trifling.

A territory around Crota Cliach[753] was acquired
By Mag-Longachain,[754] a fair, gray hero;
Lord of a populous plain is here,
Ui Cuanach[755] of the green soft land.

Of this same race, and this is right,
Are Muintir-Duibhidhir,[756] of white teeth,
Plain of Sechtmadh, of fair fences,
Is under the noble tribe in turn.

Lords to whom the nut-trees bend,
Are the Muintir-Cearbhaill[757] of Biorra's plain,[758]
King of Eile[759] to sweet Bladhma,
The most hospitable mansion in Erin.

Eight cantreds, eight chieftains east,
Under the king of Eile, of the land of cattle;
Brave the host gathering a prey—
The host of yellow curling hair.

O'Flanḋacáin, laoṁḋa a láṁ,
Ar Cenel Argа iomlán,
Do ṡíol Taiḋg mic Céin Críonḋa,
O Airḋlic ṡéil Oilella.

Clanḋ Ruainḋe na roḋ ṡgothač,
Críoč milir réiḋ ṁionṡrothach,
Mag Corcráin on tuaiṫ treaḋaiǯ,
An ḋruaich ochtḋáin fínfle aḋaiǯ.

O'hAeḋhagáin Criche Céin,
Ar Cloinn Ionmainén fóiḋréiḋ,
Tuaṫ do ḋruč̌t fleaḋa ar gač fonn,
Co nḋrucht meala ar gač mogoll.

Morṫuath Cloinne Maonaiǯ mir,
D' O'Duḋlaiǯe as du an tír sin,
Croḋa an lucht feaḋna an fine,
Re huč̌t Blaḋma braoinǯile.

Taoiseach dar cnoiǯeal croinn,
Ar Cloinn Coinleccain cnuair troim,
Slat Biorra don ṡoir Eliǯ,
Mag Giollaṗóil poirt glégil.

Huí Deci an daghṫuaṫ druimneach,
An fonn fairsing fionnḋruiǯneach,
Tír toraiḋ do dluthaiǯ dáiḋ,
Dúthaiḋ bunaiḋ Uí Bhánáin.

Do líonsat co trén an tír
Uí Meachair críoch O cCairín,
Dream ba ḋun Bearnáin Ele;
Neaṁnáir cur a ccaiṫréime.

O'Flannagain, valiant his hand,
Over the whole of Cinel Farga,[760]
Of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian of Crinna,[761]
From the exalted, hospitable Lec Oilella.[762]

The Clann Ruainne,[763] of the flowery roads,
A sweet, clear, smooth-streamed territory,
Mag Corcrain is of this well-peopled cantred,
Of the white-breasted brink of banquets.

O'h-Aedhagain[764] of Crich-Cein[765]
Over the smooth-sodded Clann-Ionmainen,[766]
A cantred which strewed banquets on every land,
With honied dew upon each pod.

The great cantred of the rapid Clann-Maenaigh,[767]
That country is hereditary to O'Dubhlaighe;
The tribe are a fine tribe of leaders,
At the breast of the clear-streamed Bladhma.[768]

A chieftain for whom the trees yield fair nuts
Is over Clann Coinlegain,[769] of heavy fruit,
Scion of Biorra of the Elian race,
Mag Gillaphoil of the fair seat.

Hui Deci,[770] the good hilly cantred,
The extensive fair-mansioned land,
A land of fruit, strengthened by them,
Is the patrimony of O'Banain.

Mightily have they filled the land,
The O'Meachairs[771]—the territory of Ui-Cairin,
A tribe at the foot of Bearnan-Eile;[772]
It is no shame to celebrate their triumph.

Tuaṫa Faralt na ffeḋ réiḋ,
Duthaiḋ Uí Ailche ísein,
Clár fionnbruigneach trom a treb
Mar fonn tiorm-aiḃneač Tailtenn.

Corca Tine ur fognas
Fa Druim Saileach sreaḃonn-ǯlas,
O'Cathail tar cach do chuir,
Re tath an achaiḋ iuḃriǯ.

Ele descoeirt, cain re céird,
Do ṡíol Eachách buicc Baillderg;
Líonṁar cuain is coll corcra,
An fonn fuair O'Fogarta. Triallam.

Trí haicmeaḋa as álainn fonn,
Trí buidne mar blaṫ n-aḃoll,
Trí craoḃa gan lochta re linn,
Ar Corca Aola airṁim.

Huí Díneartaiǯ duthaiḋ ḋi,
Uí Aimrit, cuing na críche;
Teaǯlač o ttuilltep fraga,
Muinter meaḋrach Miḋasa.

Dá árdaicme ele di,
Uasal iad an dá aicme,
Fian gan celt—breaghḋa an buiḋin—
Ui Erc mearrḋa, Ui Maoiluiḋir.

Triath O'Lughdač na lan̥n sean,
O'Spealáin na spor nglégeal,
Aiḋḃseač triall catha an curaiḋ,
Fa fiaḋ Macha ag méduǯaḋ.

Tuatha Faralt[773] of the smooth woods,
That is the patrimony of O'Ailche,
A plain of fair mansions, powerful their tribe,
Like the land of Tailltenn of dried-up rivers.

Corca-Thine,[774] which serves nobly
Under Druim Sailech,[775] of the green carpet,
O'Cathail[776] beyond all it has placed [as chief]
To unite the yewy land.

The southern Eile,[777] mild to the poets,
Of the race of the generous Eochaidh Baillderg;[778]
Populous its tribes, and its purple hazels,
The land which O'Fogarta[779] has got. Let us travel.

Three tribes whose lands are delightful;
Three tribes like the blossom of the apples;
Three branches without fault in their time,
Over Corca Aela,[780] I mention.

Ui Dineartaigh is the country
Of O'Aimrit, the mainstay of the territory;
A household from which showers return,
The merry people of Midhasa.

Two other high tribes of it—
Noble are the two tribes;
A soldiery without concealment—fine the troop—
The swift Ui Erc, the Ui Maoiluidhir.

The lord of Ui Lughdhach,[781] of ancient swords,
Is O'Spealain[782] of white spurs,
Majestic is the battle-march of the hero,
Increasing under the land of Macha.

NOTES

TO

O'DUBHAGAIN'S TOPOGRAPHICAL POEM.

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[1] *The three septs of Tuilen.*—The language is here defective, it should run thus:—"and the three septs of Tuilen, namely, the Ui-Maine, the Cinel-Eochain, and the Britons; O'Muirchertaigh is Lord of Ui-Maine, O'Modhairn over the Cinel-Eochain, and O'Domhnaill over the Britons."

[2] *Fodhla*, one of the most ancient appellations of Ireland, being borrowed, according to the Bardic historians, from a Tuatha De Danaun queen of that name, who was living at the time of the Milesian or Scotic invasion. See Ogygia, part iii. c. xv. Dr. Lynch translates this line,

"O Socii, pulchræ fines obeamus Iernes."

[3] *Let the nobles of Erin proceed.*—Ireland was called *Eire* from a Tuatha De Danann queen, who was, according to the Bardic accounts, contemporary with Fodhla, mentioned in the preceding note, and the reigning queen when the sons of Milesius arrived from Spain to conquer the island. O'Dubhagain here imagines himself summoning a royal convention of the men of Erin to Teamhair or Tara, for the purpose of being described in his poem. His language is rather abrupt and obscure. but it may be thus paraphrased: "Let us proceed first of all to Tara; let the princes and chieftains meet us there that we may weave their names into our poem, and thus transmit them to the latest posterity. 'No man shall be without a patrimony,' i.e., every man's patrimony shall be declared and made known in our verses. And when they assemble there, face to face, they will each request of us to notice their families, and to celebrate their nobility."

[4] *Teamhair*, now Tara. It was the palace of the monarchs of Ireland, from the earliest dawn of Irish history down to the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cearbheoil, when it was deserted. See Petrie's Antiquities of Tara Hill (Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. xviii., p. 108).

[5] *Has not melted away.*—That is, which has not withered away. From

this it is clear that O'Dubhagain believed many ancient Irish families to have dwindled into insignificance at the time he was writing. Many of them had revived in his time—since Bruce's invasion of 1315,—but they had been removed from their original territories.

[6] *O'Maeileachlainn*, anglicised *O'Melaghlin*, and now corrupted to *Mac Loughlin*. This family, which was the head of the south Hy-Niall race, derived its name and lineage from Maelseachlainn, or Malachy II., monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 1022. The name Maelseachlainn signifies servant of Seachlann, or St. Secundinus, who was nephew of St. Patrick, and patron saint of this great family. The present head of this family is unknown. The late Con Mac Loughlin, of Dublin, was of the race, but his pedigree was never made out. His relatives are still extant, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

[7] *O h-Airt*, now Hart. After the English invasion this family was banished from Tara, and settled in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.

[8] *O'Riagain*, now O'Regan, and more frequently Regan, without the prefix O'. This race was banished from Tara at the English invasion, and is now found widely dispersed throughout Ireland.

[9] *O'Ceallaigh*, or O'Kelly, now usually Kelly, without the prefix O'. This family was descended from Aedh Slaine, monarch of Ireland; its last representative was Congalach O'Kelly, lord of Bregia, who died A.D. 1292. The race was so dispersed and reduced in the seventeenth century, that they could not be distinguished from the O'Kellys of other territories and lineage. Connell Mageoghegan, chief of the sept of Lismoyny, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 1627, gives the following account of them under A.D. 778: "Dermott Mac Kervell, king of Ireland, had issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted Moy-Brey, extending from Dublin to Bealaghbrick, westerlie of Kells; and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayde, in Ulster. There reigned of king Hugh his race, as monarchs of this kingdom, nine kings, &c. There were many princes of Moy-Brey besides the said kings, who behaved themselves as becomed them; and because they were nearer the invasions [i.e., the rallying point of the invaders] of the land than other septs, they were sooner banished and brought lower than others. The O'Kelly of Brey, was the chief of that race, though it hath many other of bye-septs, which for brevity's sake I omit to particularize. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best chroniclers in the

kingdom are ignorant of their descents, though the O'Kellys are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the families of O'Kellys of Connaught, or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere churles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of these Kellys, I mean of Brey," or Bregia.

[10] *O'Conghalaigh*, now Conolly. A branch of this family remained in Meath and in the present county of Monaghan, where the head of the name became notorious in the year 1641.

[11] *Breagh*, a large plain or level territory in East Meath, comprising five cantreds. According to an old poem, quoted by Keating, it extended northwards as far as the Casan, now the Annagassan stream, near Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

[12] *O'Ruaidhri*.—This name (which is to be distinguished from Mac Ruaidhri, anglicised Mac Rory and Rogers,) is now unknown, as are the name and situation of the territory of Fionnfochla.

[13] *Crich na gCedach*, i.e., the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathaoir Mór, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's county. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in several Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that this territory, which in these records is called Crynagedagh, was charged with royal services as lying within the county of Meath. It comprised the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's county, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath. See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629, and Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. v.; Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1124, 1142, 1406, 1484. The O'Follamhains of this race are to be distinguished from the O'Fallamhains or O'Fallons of Clann Uadach, in the county of Roscommon, with which Colgan confounds it in his *Acta SS.*, pp. 138, 142.

Dr. Reeves has supplied the editor with the following notices of the church of Crich na gCedach :—

"Ecclesia de Kirnegedach, valet x. mar. per an."—Taxatio circ. 1300. "Rectoria de Grenegedah alias Kernekedah. Hæc parochia ita denominatur a quodam Kedah O'Connor, qui olim erat dominus illius territorii. Unam tantum habet ecclesiam vocatam ecclesiam de Gortantemple. Ecclesia impropriata erat Priori S. Trinitatis de Ballybogan."—Bp. A. Dopping, Account of Meath Diocese (MS. Marsh's Library). See "Church

of Crenegedgagh," Patent Rolls, Jac. I. p. 221 *b*. Also Leinster Inquis., Com. Regis. No. 18, Jac. I. (1623); Book of Rights, p. 200; Battle of Magh Rath, p. 243.

[14] *Laeghaire*, otherwise Ui-Laeghaire. This territory comprised the region around the town of Trim, in the county of Meath. It embraced the greater part of the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan. O'Coindealbhain, its chief, was the lineal descent of Laeghaire, monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. The name is now anglicised Kindellan, Quinlan, and sometimes Conlan. See Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 143; Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1171. The townland of Tullyard, in the barony of Upper Navan, and about two miles to the north-east of Trim, was in this territory, and contained the chief residence of O'Coindealbhain.

Dr. Reeves has communicated the following note:—

The Book of Armagh distinguishes between Laoghaire of Bregha and Laoghaire of Meath: "Vadum Truim [Ath-Trym, now Trim] in finibus Loiguiri Breg, Imgæ in finibus Loiguiri Midi," fol. 16 *bb*. See Vit. Tripart. S. Patricii, ii. 3, in Trias Thaum p. 129 *b*.

Castletown-Kindalen, or Vastina, is a parish in barony of Moycashel, Westmeath.

[15] *Luighne*, now called in Irish Luibhne, and anglicised Lune, a barony in the west of the county of Meath. The O'Braoins [O'Breens] of this territory disappeared from history at an early period, the last mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters having died in the year 1201. They are to be distinguished from the O'Breens of Breaghmhaine in Westmeath.

[16] *Ui-Macuais of Breagh*.—This sept was situated to the south-west of Tara, and occupied the barony of Moyfenrath in East Meath. The family name of O'h-Aenghusa is now anglicised Hennessy. All traditions of the ancient power of this family in Meath have long since died out.

[17] *Odhbha*, a territory near Navan in East Meath, which appears to have comprised the present barony of Skreen. The family of O'h-Aedha has been scattered widely over East Meath and Monaghan. The name is now usually anglicised Hughes. This sept is to be distinguished from O'Heas of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha, in Ulster.

[18] *Cnodhbha*, now anglicised Knowth. The territory so called appears to have been comprised in the barony of Upper Slane, in East Meath. The name is now applied to a very ancient mound in the parish of Monknewtown. The family name of O'Dubhain is now anglicised O'Duane, Dwan, Divan, and Downes.

[19] *O'h-Ainbheith*, now anglicised Hanvey and Hanafy, without the prefix O'. Feara-Bile, now Farbill, is a barony in the county of Westmeath. See Annals of Four Masters, 1021, 1095. This family was dispossessed by Sir Hugh De Lacy. The poet takes a great leap here from Cnodhbha at the Boyne, to Farbill in Westmeath, merely for the sake of the rhyme.

[20] *Saithni*.—This tribe descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, who was king of Munster in the third century. They were a sub-section of the people called Cianachta Breagh, and were seated in Fingal, in the east of Bregia, to the north of the city of Dublin. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69. The O'Cathasaigh, now Casey, of this territory, was dispossessed by Sir Hugh De Lacy, who sold his lands. See Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii. c. 24, and Leabhar na gCeart, p. 187, note [s]. It appears from Alan's Register that this territory was co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West, in the county of Dublin. The O'Caseys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Liscannon, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick, of whom, strange to say, is Edmond Henry Casey, Esq., of Donahies, seated in a neighbouring barony to this very territory. The Caseys of Saithni are, however, numerous in Meath, in Drogheda, and in the city of Dublin.

Dr. Reeves has contributed the following note on this family:—

For the descent of O'Cathusaigh see M'Firbis, Geneal. MS. pp. 348, 353. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy alienaverat, terram videlicet Ocathesi, et alias quamplures ad regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine revocavit," i.e., Phil. Wigorniensis. Gir. Cambr. Hib. Expug. ii. 24 (p 799, ed. Camd.). The extent of Ocathesi's country is ascertained from a composition between John Archbishop of Dublin, and Galfridus Prior of Lanthony (Registrum Alani, fol. 110 *a*), concerning the ecclesiastical rights of *terra O'Kadesi*, in which a partition is made, and the Archbishop grants to the Prior the churches of Villa Ogari [Garristown] cum capella de Palmerstown; de Sancto Nemore in Fincall [Holywood]; capella terre Regredi alias Riredi, scilicet Grathelach [the Grallagh]; Ecclesia Ville Stephani de Cruys or Nalle [the Naul].

While the Prior granted to the Archbishop the churches de Villa Macdun [Ballymadun], de terra Rogeri Waspaile [Westpalstown], de Villa Radulphi Paslewe [Balscaddan], and the chapel Ricardi de la Felde. Thus Ui Cathusaigh embraced Garristown, Palmerstown or Clonmethan, Holywood, the Grallagh, Naul, Ballymadun, Westpalstown, and Balscad-

dan, constituting the whole of Balrothery West, except Ballyboghil, which had been otherwise disposed of. Therefore, we may say, Saithne, i.e., Ui Cathasaigh or *Ocadesi*=Balrothery West. This partition between the two ecclesiastics arose out of their joint right to the whole tithes of the territory; for King John, and after him Edward III., granted and confirmed to the Archbishop a "Medietas decimarum terræ Okadesi de Finagall," while the other "medietas" was reserved to the Priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester.

[21] *O'Leochain*, now anglicised Loughan, and incorrectly translated "Duck." The name of Gailenga Mora or Great Gailenga, of which O'Leochain was chief, is still preserved in the barony of Mor-Gallion in the north of the county of Meath; but the ancient territory was more extensive than the barony, for we learn from a Gloss to the *Feiliré Aenghuis*, at 13th of October, that the mountainous district of Sliabh Guaire [Slieve Gorey], now a part of the barony of Clankee, in the county of Cavan, originally belonged to Gailenga.

[22] *Teallach-Modharain*.—This tribe was seated in East Meath, probably in the barony of South Moyfenrath. The name of O'Donnchadha, is anglicised O'Donoghy or Dunphy, but the family who bear it are in obscurity. The O'Donnchadha, or O'Donoghoes of Kerry, are of a different race, and so are the Dunphys of Ossory.

[23] *Corca Raeidhe*, now the barony of Corcaree, in the county of Westmeath. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1185, p. 66, note [n]. See the note on *Korkureti* of Adamnan, in Reeves's edition of the Vita S. Columbæ, p. 89. The name O'hIonnradhain is now anglicised Henrion. This family is descended from Fiacha Raoidhe, grandson of Feidhlimidh Rechtmhar. See Ogygia, part iii. p. 69, and Mac Firbis, Genealogical MS., p. 106.

[24] *Feara-Ceall*, i.e., *Viri cellarum* seu potius *ecclesiarum*. This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's county, now known as Eglish; but there is ample evidence to prove that Feara-ceall comprised not only the modern barony of Eglish, but also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county. See Leabhar na gCeart, p. 180. The present chief is unknown to the Editor. The head of the O'Maolmhuaidhs, anglicè O'Molloys, in 1585, was Connell, son of Cahir, whose grandson was chief in 1677. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1585, p. 1838. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's county, is traditionally considered the present senior representative of the family, but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

[25] *Feara-Tulach*, i.e., *Viri collium*, now the barony of Fartullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. The family of O'Dubhlaidh, now Dooley, were driven from this territory by the Irish family of O'Melaghlin, before the English invasion of Ireland, and they settled in Ely O'Carroll, in the present King's county, where they are at this day very numerous. See Annals of Four Masters, at the years 978, 1021, 1144, 1367. The English family of Tyrrell obtained possession of Fartullagh soon after the English invasion.

[26] *Dealbhna-mor*, i.e., the Great Delvin, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath. The Dealbhna were descended from Lughaidh Dealbhaedh, son of Cas, who was the ancestor of the Dalcais of Thomond. The descendants of this Lughaidh acquired seven territories contiguous to each other and beyond the limits of Thomond, in Meath and Connaught, viz., Dealbhna Mor, the territory here referred to, Dealbhna Beg, i.e., the small, Dealbhna Eathra, and Dealbhna Teanmaighe, in Meath; Dealbhna Nuadhat, between the rivers Suck and Shannon, Dealbhna Cuilefabhair, and Dealbhna Feadha, in Connaught. Sigdy, the great-grandson of this Lughaidh, had two sons, Treon, the ancestor of Mac Coghlan, chief of Dealbhna Eathra, and Lughaidh, the ancestor of O'Finnallain, now Fenelon. The last of this family who had possession of Dealbhna-mor was Ceallach O'Finnallain, who is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1174. They were dispossessed soon after by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who granted their territory to Gilbert Nugent, ancestor of the Marquis of Westmeath, and the family have been for many centuries in obscurity and poverty. See Ogygia, part iii. c. 82, and Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1174, note [w].

[27] *The Brugh.*—This was Brugh na Boinne, on the river Boyne, near Stackallan. Dr. Lynch makes O'Maollughach of this place to be the same as the family called O'Mulledy in his time, but this is evidently an error.

[28] *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory comprised the entire of the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, except the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to Sil-Anamchy. The family of Mag Cochlain retained their territory till they became extinct in the beginning of this century, when they were succeeded by the O'Dalys and Armstrongs, descended from female branches. The last chief of the name was locally called the *Maw*, that word being a diastole or lengthening of the prefix *Mac*. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1178, 1572, and 1601; and also De Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana, p. 305; Ogygia, part iii. c. 82.

[29] *Cuircne*, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath; but the name of O'Tolairg is now unknown. Shortly after the English invasion this territory was wrested from the O'Tolairgs, and became the patrimonial inheritance of the Anglo-Norman family of Dillon, for whom the Irish bards attempted to make an Irish pedigree, which is given in all the modern peerages.

[30] *Cinel-Fiachach*, usually anglicised Kenaliaghe in Anglo-Irish documents. The territory of the Cinel-Fiachach, Mageoghegan's country, originally extended from Birr, in the present King's county, to the hill of Uisnech, in Westmeath; but subsequently the family of O'Molloy, who were a junior branch of the Cinel-Fiachach, became independent of the Mac Eochagains; and the original territory of the Cinel-Fiachach was divided into two parts, of which O'Molloy retained the southern portion, and Macgeoghegan the northern, which preserved the original name of the clan, and was considered co-extensive with the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. In an old map made in the year 1567, published with the Third Part of the State Papers, the situation of Mageoghegan's country is described as follows:—

"Mc Eochagan's country, called Kenaliaghe, containeth in length xii myles, and in breadth 7 myles. It lyeth midway between the ffort of Faly (i.e. Philipstown) and Athlone, five myles distant from either of them, and also five myles distant from Mollingare, which lyeth northward of it. The said Mac Eochagan's country is of the countie of Westmeth, situated in the upper end thereof bending towards the south part of the said county; and on the other side, southward of it, is O'Moloye's country. And on the south-east of it lyeth Offaley; and on the east side joineth Terrell's country, alias Ffertullagh. On the north side lyeth Dalton's country, and O'Melaghlin's country on the west side, between it and Athlone, wher a corner of it joyneth with Dillon's country."

The late Sir Richard Nagle inherited the property of the last chieftain of this family, from whom he was maternally descended. Another branch of this family, who latterly changed the name to O'Neill, was removed by Cromwell to the castle of Bunowen, in the west of the county of Galway, where they possessed a considerable tract of property, which was lately sold under the Incumbered Estates' Court. The name is now usually written Geoghegan without the Mac, and sometimes Gahagan and Gegan. Richard Mageoghegan, who defended the castle of Dunboy in 1602; Connell Mageoghegan, of Lismoyny, who translated the Annals of Clonmac-

noise in 1627; and the Abbè Mageoghegan, who published his Histoire d'Irlande, at Paris, in 1758, were of this family. See the Covenant between the Fox and Mageoghegan, in the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i., p. 183.

[31] *Sept of Enda.—Cinel-Enda* was a small territory near the hill of Uisnech, in Westmeath. Ogygia, part iii., c. 85. Mag Ruairc, the chief of this territory, was descended from Enna Finn, youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland at the beginning of the fifth century. The name Mag Ruairc is now unknown. The various families now called Rourke, without the prefix of O or Mac, are believed to be of the O'Rourkes of Breffney, but some of them may be of this family of Kinel-Enda. See Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 234, 287.

[32] *Tuath-Buadha.*—The situation of this territory is now unknown. The family name, O'Cairbre, still exists, and is anglicised Carbery.

[33] *Cinel-Aenghusa.*—The exact situation of this tribe is unknown. The name O'h-Eochadha is now anglicised Hoey and Hoy. In this form it is very common in East Meath.

[34] *Dealbhna Beg*, i.e., Little Delvin. This is supposed to be the barony of Demi-Fore in East Meath. See Ogygia, part iii., c. 82. The surname *O'Maolcallann* is now anglicised Mulholland. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 183.

[35] *Teathbha.*—The name of this territory is generally latinized Teffia, and anglicised Taffa, Teffa, and Teffa-land, by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. In St. Patrick's time, Teffia was a large territory extending into the present counties of Westmeath and Longford, and divided by the river *Eithne*, now the Inny, into two parts, north and south; the former including the greater part of the present county of Longford, and the latter the western half of the county of Westmeath. Its chief lord, O'Cartharnaigh, descended from Maine, fourth son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, afterwards took the name of Sinnach or Fox, which is still retained. For many centuries, however, the country of the O'Caharneys or Foxes was confined to one small barony, namely, the district of Muinter-Tadhgain, which was formed into the barony of Kilcoursey, and placed in the King's county. See Patent Roll of Chancery, 42 Eliz., and Covenant between Mageoghegan and Fox, printed in the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 185. Darcy Fox, Esq., of Foxville, in the county of Meath, is believed to be the head of this family. The Foxes of Foxhall, in the county of Longford, are also of this

family, and descend from Sir Patrick Fox, who, as appears from the State Papers, was Clerk to the Privy Council of Dublin from 1588 to 1610, and one of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Defective Titles in 1607. His son, Nathaniel Fox, is the ancestor of the family of Foxhall. See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, &c., pp. 188, 189, and Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1207, note [z], p. 156.

[36] *Mag Cuinn*, more usually O'Cuinn, anglicised O'Quin. This family is to be distinguished from O'Quin of Muinter-Iffernan, in Thomond. The territory of Muintir-Gilgain was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an inquisition taken at Ardagh on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Ferrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O'Ferrall Boy's part of the county of Longford. The O'Quins, now Quins, of this territory, have been for many centuries living in poverty and obscurity in their native territory, and have lost all traditions of their former greatness.

[37] *O'Confiacla.*—This name is now obsolete, and no anglicised form of it has been yet identified.

[38] *O'Lachtnain*, now usually Loughnan; but some families have changed it to Loftus, while others have made it O'Loughlin and MacLoughlin. This family has been several centuries in obscurity.

[39] *O'Muireagan*, now usually anglicised Morgan. The family sunk into obscurity soon after the English invasion.

[40] *Well have they ordained the seasons*, i.e., by their righteous governments. It was the belief among the ancient Irish, that when righteous princes reigned, the seasons were genial and the fruits of the earth grew in great abundance. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 100, note [c], and Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin, vol. i., pp. 12, 13.

[41] *Comar*, i.e., the confluence. This was probably the territory around the Comar of Clonard, where the stream called the Blackwater falls into the river Boyne. The O'Flannagans of this territory, who were sometimes lords of all Teffia, are now unknown. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1034, 1153. They are to be distinguished from various other O'Flannagans seated in different parts of Ireland.

[42] *Breaghmhaine*, now the barony of Brawney, in the west of the county of Westmeath. The O'Breens of this territory are still respectable, but they have latterly changed the anglicised form of the name to O'Brien.

[43] *Mac Conmeadha*, now anglicised Mac Namee; but the family have been long dispersed. The situation of the territory of Muinter-Laedhacain is not determined.

[44] *Mag Aedha*, now anglicised Magee. The exact situation of Muinter-Tlamain has not been ascertained.

[45] *Mac Taidhg*, now usually anglicised Mac Teige, and changed by some to Montague. The exact situation of Muinter-Siorthachain remains to be found out.

[46] *Calraighe*, anglicised Calry. This name is still retained and applied to a territory co-extensive with the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Ballyloughloe was for many centuries the chief seat of Magawley, chief of Calry-an-chala. See Annals of Four Masters, p. 1095. The lands belonging to the different members of this family in the seventeenth century are described in an inquisition taken at Mullingar on the 14th of April, 1635, and in another taken on the 14th of May, in the 27th year of Charles II. The Editor examined this territory in the year 1837, and took notes of the following particulars, which are perhaps worth preserving :—

1. The lake from which Ballyloughloe derived its name, now nearly dried up. 2. Magawley's Castle, of which only one vault remains. 3. Dun-Egan Castle, a mere ruin, situated to the east of the village of Ballylong. 4. The site of a small abbey, near Magawley's Castle. 5. Ruins of a small chapel, near the modern church. 6. A conspicuous green moat of great antiquity. 7. The castle of Carn. 8. The castle of Creeve. 9. The castle of Cloghmareschall. 10. The castle of Moydrum.

The Magawleys of this district are to be distinguished from the Mac Awleys of Fermanagh, and also from those of the county of Cork, who are of a totally different race and even name from those of Calry. The late Count Magawley of Frankford, in the King's county, was the last chief of this family that lived in Ireland.

[47] *Muinter-Maoilsionna.*—O'Flaherty places this tribe in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West. See Ogygia, part iii., c. 85. Their ancestor was called Maeltsinna, i.e., chief of the Shannon, from the situation of his territory near the river Shannon. The name Mac Carrghamhna is now usually anglicised Mac Carron or Mac Carroon. Counell Mageoghegan, renders it Mac Carhon, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1182, note [k].

[48] *Corca-Adhamh*, sometimes called Corca Adain. This territory

adjoined the barony of Corcaree in the county of Westmeath, and is included in the present barony of Magheradernon. The name O'Dalaigh is now anglicised O'Daly, but more generally Daly. The family is of the race of Maine, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. Shortly after the English invasion, this family, who followed the poetic or bardic profession, became dispersed, and were seated in several parts of Ireland. See Tribes of Ireland, pp. 1 to 15. Mr. Owen Daly, of Mornington, in the barony of Corkaree, was believed to be the senior of the O'Dalys of Westmeath. Of this family was the famous poet, Donough Mor O'Daly of Finnyvara, in the barony of Burren and county of Clare. His descendants removed to Hy Many, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, where they acquired considerable property after the Revolution of 1688. Even before that period, the head of this branch of Hy-Many, Denis Daly of Carrownekelly, Esq., in the county of Galway, was second Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Privy Councillor in the reign of James II. "He continued," says Lodge, "to fill this station at the Revolution with such impartiality and integrity (in those arduous times) as added lustre to his judicial character." The representative of this gentleman at the latter end of the last century was the Right Hon. Denis Daly, for many years member of parliament for the county of Galway, in the Irish parliament, distinguished for his eloquence and ability, and characterized by Grattan as "one of the best and brightest characters Ireland ever produced. His eldest son, James, after having also represented the county of Galway for many years in parliament was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, June 6th, 1845, by the title of Baron Dunsandle and Clanconall. Of this family also was the Denis Bowes Daly, Esq., who succeeded, as one of the joint heirs of the last head of the Mac Coghlans. He was one of the most polished, refined, and elegant gentlemen that ever came of the Irish race; was once in receipt of an income of £20,000 per annum, but died a pauper in the early part of the present century.

[49] *Muinter-Tlamain.*—The surname O'Muireadhaigh, of which there were several families of different races in Ireland, is now always anglicised Murray, without the prefixed O'.

[50] *Western Dealbhna*, otherwise called Dealbhna Teanmaighe. The situation of this territory has not been fixed. After the English invasion, the family of O'Scolaighe, now Scully, were driven into the county of Tipperary, where they became herenachs of the Church lands of Lorrha, in Lower Ormond. This is one of the families of Dalcassian descent, which

has risen to its ancient wealth and position. No line of pedigree of any branch of this family has been preserved in the Dalcassian books.

[51] *Ui Mac-Uais*, a tribe of the race of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century, now the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath. The name of O'Comraidhe is still extant, but for many centuries reduced to obscurity and poverty. In the sixteenth century, it was anglicised Cowry. It is now more usually Corry and Curry, but this form is to be distinguished from O'Corra of Ulster, as well as from O'Comhraidhe of Thomond, and O'Comhraidhe of Corca-Laighe, in the south of the county of Cork, which are all usually anglicised Curry.

[52] *O'h-Aedha.*—This name still exists in Meath, but is always anglicised Hughes; Aedh and Hugh being generally considered the same name. The bounds of Eastern Tir-Teathfa cannot now be ascertained.

[53] *O'Cearbhail*, now O'Carroll. This family cannot now be distinguished from the O'Carrolls of Ely, in the King's county, or from the O'Carrolls of Oriel. Their history is unknown; they sank into obscurity at an early period.

[54] *O'Duinn.*—This family is also totally unknown for centuries. It cannot be distinguished from the O'Duinns, or Dunns, of Iregan.

[55] *Southern Breagh.*—The family of MacGillaseachlainn, which is to be distinguished from the more royal family of O'Maelseachlainn. is now, and has been for centuries, totally unknown. They sank into obscurity and poverty shortly after the English invasion. They are mentioned by the Four Masters, A.D. 1121, 1160, and 1171.

[56] *Cairbre Gabhrain.*—Cairbre Gabhra was the ancient name of the barony of Granard, in the north of the county of Longford. See Four Masters, A.D. 1405, note [s]. O'Ronain of this territory is now unknown. See the Miscellany of the Archæological Society, vol. i. pp. 145, 146.

[57] *Lesser Gailenga of Breagh.*—This territory was in Bregia, and north of the River Liffey. The church of Glas Naidhin, now Glasnevin, was in it. The name O'h-Aenghusa is now anglicised Hennessy. See Four Masters, at the years 825, 937, 1003, 1145. This family sank into obscurity at an early period, and is now unknown.

[58] *Fine Gall*, i.e., the district of the Galls, or foreigners, now Fingal, a territory comprising that portion of the county of Dublin, lying to the north of the River Liffey. The family of MacGillamocholmog, so famous in the history of Leinster, and particularly in that of Dublin, where they got complete mastery of the Danes, was of the same race as the O'Byrnes

and O'Tooles of Leinster. They descended from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelan, who was ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they derived their hereditary surname was Gillamocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelan, son of Murcadhach, son of Bran, son of Faelan, son of Dunchadh, (*a quo* the tribe of the Ui Dunchadha,) son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mut. This family was originally seated in that part of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair or Dodder flows, but after they got the mastery of the Danes of Dublin their sway extended over the Danish territory of Fingal. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1044, and Gilbert's History of Dublin, vol. i. p. 403–408.

[59] *O'Dunchadha.*—This was the tribe name of the family of MacGillamocholmog, as mentioned in the foregoing note. Here O'Dugan, who had no local knowledge of the district of Fingal, has converted the tribe name of Ui Dunchadha into a separate family name; but there never was any such hereditary surname in this territory. Dr. Reeves has communicated the following note on the district of Ui Dunchadha. In it were situated the following churches:—Cill Cele Christ (Irish Calendar, March 3); Cill Mochritoc, on the banks of the Dodder, i.e., Achadh Finnich (May 11); Cill-na-manach, now Killnamanagh, in the parish of Tallaght (Dec. 31). MacGillamocholmog's land extended southwards to Glen Umerim (or Glanunder, now Ballyman), on the confines of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. For a notice of the family of MacGillamocholmog, see History of the City of Dublin, by J. T. Gilbert, vol. i. pp. 230, 403.

[60] *Tuilen*, now Dulane, an old church and parish near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath. The west end of the present remains of Dulane church is exceedingly ancient, and remarkable for its doorway, constructed of huge unhewn stones surmounted by an enormous lintel. The three septs here mentioned, and called the Congregation of Cairnech, are now totally unknown. St. Cairnech, who is still remembered as the patron saint of Tuilen, was not a native of Ireland, but of Cornwall; and Colgan supposes him to be the same as St. Cernach or Carantach, whose day in the Calendar of the British Church is the 16th of May, and who flourished about a century before the other St. Cairnech, having been, as is said, a cotemporary of St. Patrick. See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 231, and Acta Sanctorum, p. 783. St. Cairnech's day, in the Irish Calendar, is the 16th of May, as it is in the British Calendar. His life, in Latin, which makes frequent and very curious mention of his connexion with Ireland, is preserved in the British Museum (MS.

Cotton. Vesp. A. 14, fol. 90), whence it has been printed in the Acta Sanctor., Maii. tom. ii. p. 585; and, with an English translation in Rees' Lives of the Cambro-British Saints, pp. 97, 396 See Rev. Rice Rees' Essay on the Welsh Saints, pp. 209–211; also, Dr. Todd's edition of the Historia Britonum, p. cxi. The following extracts from his Life will explain the title of St. Cairnech to the place he holds in the Irish Calendar:—

"Deinde perrexit ad Hiberniam insulam, Patricio antecedente. . . .

"Perrexit Carantocus ad dexteram partem, Patricius autem ad sinistram, et dixerunt ut convenirent una vice in anno.

"Et exaltate sunt ecclesie, et civitates sub nomine ejus in regione Legen (Laigen).

"Beati Cernachi opera leguntur in Hibernia, per totam patriam, sicut leguntur in Roma beati Petri apostoli prodigia.

"S. Carantocus deduxit regiones Hibernensium invitos cetibus majorum, cum regibus honoratus.

"Et ille solus perrexit ad Hiberniam insulam, et sepultus est 17 Kl. Junii (May 16), in civitate sua præclara, et optima præ omnibus civitatibus suis, quæ vocatur *Civitas Chernach*."

The only family of the three septs of Tuilen now remaining is O'Muirchertaigh, which is probably the name now anglicised Murtagh, and is very common in the counties of Meath and Monaghan.

[61] *Uladh* is here used to denote the province of Ulster, though for many centuries before the English invasion *Uladh* was applied to that part of the province of Ulster situated to the east of Glen Righe and of the Lower Bann and Loch Neagh, now represented by the counties of Down and Antrim, a territory into which the ancient Ulla were driven by the three Collas, in A.D. 333.

[62] *Tailltin*, now Teltown, in the county of Meath, nearly midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, celebrated in ancient Irish history for its fairs and public games. See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 194.

[63] *Breaghmhagh*.—This is a transposed form of the name Magh Breagh, a famous plain in East Meath.

[64] *Oileach*, now Greenan-Ely, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal. It was one of the ancient seats of the kings of Ulster. See the ruins of this fort described in the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore.

[65] *Race of Eoghan*, i.e., the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland, who died A.D. 406.

[66] *Royal O'Neill.*—The O'Neills were the most powerful family in Ulster in O'Dugan's time; but at the period of the English invasion, and for a century or two later, the MacLachlainns were more powerful. A branch of this latter family removed with the O'Donnells to the county of Mayo, about the year 1679, where they still hold the rank of gentlemen.

[67] *Two tribes of the sovereignty.*—Muircheartach MacLachlainn, who founded the abbey of Newry about the year 1160, was one of the last monarchs of Ireland, *cum renitentia*, after the assumption of the Irish monarchy by Brian Borumha. None of the O'Neill family have been kings of Ireland since his time. See Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i., p. 102.

[68] *Ten sons of Eoghan.*—See MacFirbis's Genealogies of the Cinel Eoghain.

[69] *Cianachta*, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. This territory belonged to the O'Conors, of Gleann Geimhin, who were of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, in the third century; but they were dispossessed by the O'Cathains or O'Kanes, of the race of Eoghan, a short time previous to the English invasion.

[70] *O'Conchobhair*, now anglicised O'Conor. There are families of this name and race still living in the barony of Keenaght. The late Rev. Hugh O'Conor, P.P. of Culdaff, in Inishowen, and Hugh O'Conor, of Belfast, were of this family.

[71] *O'Duibhdhiorma*, now anglicised Diarmid, and sometimes changed to MacDermott. The name still exists in the county of Donegal.

[72] *Bredach*, a territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal. The name is still preserved in that of a glen, and small river which flows into Lough Foyle. "*Bredach* est fluviolus peninsulæ de Inis Eoghain, qui in sinum de *Loch Febhail* apud Maghbile exoneratur."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 145, 185. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1122. The family of O'Duibhdhiorma disappeared from history about A.D. 1454.

[73] *Tulach Og*, i.e., *Collis juvenum*, now Tullaghoge, a small village in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. This is the place where the O'Neill was inaugurated. In the year 1602, the Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for five days, and "brake down the chair wherein the O'Neills were wont to be created, being of stone planted in the open field." See Fynes Moryson, Rebellion of Hugh Earl of Tyrone, book iii. c. 1; and Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i., p. 208.

[74] *Oh-Ogain*, now O'Hagan. The site of the ancient residence of O'Hagan is to be seen on a gentle eminence a short distance to the east of the village

of Tullaghoge. It is a large circular fort, surrounded by deep trenches and earthen works.

[75] *Another O'Hogan.*—This family is unknown. There are some families of this name in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, supposed to be different from the O'Hagans, but their history is forgotten.

[76] *O'Gairmleadhaighs*, now O'Gormleys. This family has remained in obscurity since the Plantation of Ulster in 1609. They were originally seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but being driven from thence at an early period by the O'Donnells, they established themselves at the east side of the River Foyle, where they retained a considerable territory till 1609. On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Paper Office, London, O'Gormley's country is shown as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

[77] *Race of Moen.*—Cinel-Moen. This was the tribe name of the O'Gormleys, and became also that of their country, according to the Irish custom.

[78] *O'Domhnallains*, anglicised O'Donnellan. This family sank into obscurity at an early period, and cannot now be identified.

[79] *O'Donnagains*, now Donegan, without the prefix O'. This name is still extant, but obscure. It is to be distinguished from various other families who bore the same name.

[80] *MacMurchadha*, now MacMorrow and MacMurray, and some have changed it to Morell. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1172.

[81] *MacDuinnchuain*, unknown at present.

[82] *MacRuaidhri*, now anglicised MacRory, and sometimes translated Rogers, by which the origin of the race is disguised. A branch of this family became herenachs of the parish of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, in the old church of which there is a curious monument to the family, with an epitaph and armorial bearings.

[83] *Teallach Ainbhith.*—Exact situation not yet determined.

[84] *Muinter-Birn.*—This is still the name of a district in the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and the name is preserved in that of a Presbyterian parish. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1172, note °.

[85] *Cinel-Eachach*, made Corca Each in the prose version. The race of Eochaidh, son of Eoghan, were seated in the present barony of Loughinsholin, county Londonderry, where the Muinter Cheallaigh, or O'Kellys, are still numerous; one branch of them resided in the valley of Glenconkeyne.

[86] *O'Ciarain*, now anglicised Kerrins. The name Fearamaighe signifies

" men of the plain," but their situation is now unknown. The Siol Tighearnaigh, or Tierneys, are now unknown.

[87] *Magh Iotha*, i.e., the plain of Ith, now the Lagan, a beautiful tract in the barony of Raphoe, containing the church of Donaghmore. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 144, 181; and Leabhar na gCeart, p. 124. The families of O'Maiolbreasail and O'Baoighill, of the race of Eoghan, are now unknown in this territory, and must have sunk into obscurity at an early period, as the Irish annalists have preserved no notice of them. The O'Baoighills or O'Boyles, of the race of Conall, are a different family, and are still well known.

[88] *O'Cuinns*, now Quins, very numerous in Tyrone.

[89] *O'Cionaiths*, now Kennys.

[90] *Cinel Binnigh.*—These were the race of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. These three tribes of Cinel Binnigh were situated in the ancient Tyrone, on the east of the River Foyle, but the exact situations have not as yet been ascertained. See Annals of Four Masters, at the years 1030, 1053, 1068, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1081, 1181. The O'Donnells of the race of Eoghan are now unknown, and seem to have disappeared from history before the English invasion.

[91] *O'Duibhduanna*, now unknown.

[92] *O'h-Aghmaill*, now anglicised Hamill, still a common name in Tyrone.

[93] *O'h-Eitigein*, now anglicised Magettigen by a commutation of O' for Mac, which is not uncommon. The positions of these three tribes cannot now be laid down on the map of Cinel-Eoghain.

[94] *O'Maolfothartaigh*, unknown.

[95] *O'Heodhusa*, now Hosey or Hussey, but generally metamorphosed to Oswell, in the county of Fermanagh. This family afterwards became bardic, and migrated to Fermanagh, where they were poets to the Maguires.

[96] *O'Hogains*, now Hogans; but they cannot be distinguished from other families of the same name in Tyrone.

[97] *Carraic Brachaidhe*, now Carrickabraghy, a territory which comprised the north-western portion of the barony of Inishowen, county Donegal. The name is still applied to a castle situated at the north-west side of the peninsula of Doagh. The family of O'Maoilfabhaill, now anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes MacPaul, are still numerous, but the other two families are unknown.

[98] *Extended to the wave*, i.e., from Lough Swilly to Lough Foyle.

[99] *Eanach.*—Situation unknown: but somewhere in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone.

[100] *O'Murchadhas*, now Murphys. There are families of this name of various stocks in different parts of Ireland, but they cannot now be distinguished. Don Patricio O'Murphy, the steward of the Duke of Wellington's estate in Spain, is the only man living who retains the O' in this name.

[101] *O'Mellains*, now Mellans and Millans. This family were, for a time, the keepers of the bell of St. Patrick called *Clog-an-edachta*. They were seated in the parish of Donaghmore, in the territory of Imchlair, near Dungannon, county of Tyrone. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1356, 1425. Also Tripart. Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 142.

[102] *Cinel Feradhaigh*.—This territory comprised the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, and was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of MacCathmhaoil (MacCawell), descendants of Fergal, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan. The MacCawells are famous in Irish history for their learning, and the many dignitaries they supplied to the church, but are now very much reduced, and many of the sept seek to conceal their antiquity by anglicising their name Caulfield! It is usually latinized Cavellus, and some of the clan still retain the form MacCawell; but the greater number of them make it either Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, or Howell. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1185. A distinguished branch of this family, who changed the name to Caulfield, settled in the county of Wicklow, where they still retain considerable property: their pedigree is well known. The family O'Fiachra and the other septs of this territory are unknown, or disguised under some anglicised forms. The other septs of Cinel-Fearadhaigh cannot now be distinguished.

[103] *Oirghialla*.—This great sept was descended from the three Collas, who conquered the ancient Ultonians, and wrested from them that portion of the province of Ulster lying westwards of Gleun Righe, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann. The country of this sept originally comprised the greater part of Ulster, but for many centuries it was confined to the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan. The descendants of Eoghan, son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, deprived them of the present counties of Londonderry and Tyrone shortly after the introduction of Christianity.

[104] *And their hostages*.—This is a kind of pun to obtain a rhyme. The *Oirghialla* are said to have been so called because their hostages were detained in golden fetters.

[105] *O'Cearbhaill*.—This family is still rather numerous in the county of Monaghan; but they now write the name Carroll without the prefix O'. They disappear from history about the year 1193, when they were

supplanted by other families of the same race, the MacMahons and Maguires.

[106] *O'Duibhdara.*—This family also disappeared from history at an early period, and the name is now either totally unknown, or disguised under some anglicised form which is not identifiable. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1076, 1097, 1118, 1128.

[107] *MacMathghamhna*, now MacMahon. Spenser fables that this family was of English descent, being, according to him, a branch of the English family of Fitz-Ursula; but Dr. Keating, in the preface to his History of Ireland, and O'Flaherty (Ogygia, III., c. 76, 77), have shown that they are of ancient Irish descent, namely, of the race of Colla da Chrich, son of Eochaidh Daimhlen, son of Cairbre Liffechair, son of Cormac MacAirt. Mr. Shirley, in his account of the dominion of Farney, pp. 147–150, has given the true pedigree of this family.

[108] *Mag Uidhir*, now anglicised Maguire. This family supplied the chiefs to Fermanagh from about the year 1264, when they supplanted the older chieftains, and continued in power, till the reign of James I. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1264 and 1302.

[109] *O'Lairgnen*, now anglicised Largan.

[110] *OFlaithri*, now anglicised Flattery. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1071, 1147, 1166.

[111] *Ui-Tuirtre.*—These people were seated to the west of Lough Neagh, in the present county of Tyrone, in St. Patrick's time; but for many centuries previous to the English invasion they occupied a portion of the present county of Antrim, and, according to Colgan, gave name to a deanery in the diocese of Connor, containing among others the parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, and Donnagorr, and the old churches of Downkelly and Kilgad, as also the island of Inistoide, in Loughbeg, near Toome Bridge. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183; Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1176, note [z]; and Leabhar na gCeart, p. 124, note [n]. The exact limits of the district are given in Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 82, 292–297.

[112] *O'Flainn*, now made O'Lyn by aspirating the F; but by some it is very incorrectly changed to Lindsay. The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Oirghialla or Clann Colla is traced to Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland about the middle of the fourth century.

[113] *O'Domhnallain*, now Donnellan without the O'. One of this family was lord of all Ui-Tuirtre in 1015, but they are now little known. See Annals of Four Masters, 1014, 1015.

[114] *Ui-Fiachrach Finn*, otherwise called the Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha.

They were seated along the river Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, and their territory comprised the parish of Ardstraw and some adjoining parishes now belonging to the diocese of Derry. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 857) that the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of Opheathrach, were taken from the diocese of Clogher, and incorporated with that of Derry. This tribe of the Ui-Fiachrach is to be distinguished from that of Connaught. They were descended from Fiachra, son of Erc, the eldest son of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., c. 76; and Leabhar na gCeart, p. 121, note [1]. The name *O'h-Eirc* is now correctly enough made Ercke, but without the prefix O'.

[115] *O'Criodain*, now Cregan, without the prefix O'. The level territory of this family still retains its ancient name, being now called Magheracregan. It is situated to the south of the River Derg, in Tyrone, in the territory anciently called Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.

[116] *O'Haedha*, now always anglicised Hughes, without the prefixed O'. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1044, 1069. This name is very common in Ulster.

[117] *Fearnmaighe*, now Farney, a barony in the county of Monaghan.

[118] *O'Caomhain*, now anglicised Keevan, without the prefix O'.

[119] *Magh Leamhna* was the name of a level district in Tyrone, afterwards called the *Closach*. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 149, 184. It is shown on an old map of Ulster preserved in the State Paper Office, London, as "the countrie of Cormocke mac Barone," and the river Blackwater is marked as flowing through it, the fort of Augher and the village of Ballygawley as situate within it, the town of Clogher on its western, and the church of Errigal-Keeroge on its northern boundary.

[120] *O'Mochoidhen*, called by the Four Masters O'Machaidhen. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 997, 1053, 1062, 1110. The name is now unknown. This family sunk into obscurity at an early period.

[121] *Mughdhorna*, more usually called Crich Mughdhorn, and latinized Provincia Mugdornorum and Regio Mugdornorum. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1457. The Mugdorni were the descendants of Mugdorn Dubh, son of Colla Meann.

[122] *Oirtheara*, also called *Crich nan-Airthear*, and translated by Probus, in the second life of St. Patrick published by Colgan, "Regio Orientalium." The people were called Oirtheara, or Orientales, because they were seated in the east of the country of *Oirghialla*. The name is still preserved in the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

[123] *O'hIr*, now usually anglicised O'Hare and O'Hayer, and sometimes Hare, without the prefix O'.

[124] *O hAnluain*, now O'Hanlon, and sometimes Hanlon, without the O'. This family is very numerous in the baronies of Orior.

[125] *O'Cosgraigh*, now usually anglicised Cosgrave and Cosgrove.

[126] *Feara Rois*, i.e., the Men of Ross. The territory of this tribe comprised the parishes of Carrickmacross and Clonany, in the county of Monaghan, and parts of the adjoining counties of Meath and Louth, but its exact limits have not been yet determined. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 322; and Leabhar na gCeart, p. 154.

[127] *Ui-Meith-Macha*.—This sept descended from Muireadhach Méith (the Fat), son of Imchadh, who was the son of Colla da Chrich. They were seated in the parishes of Tullycorbet, Kilmore, and Tehallon, in the barony and county of Monaghan. See Leabhar na gCeart, p. 149, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 151 and 184, note 16.

[128] *O'hInnreachtaigh*, now Hanratty, without the O', a family now very numerous in the county of Monaghan.

[129] *MacDomhnaill*, now MacDonell. This family still remains in the east of Fermanagh, and is to be distinguished from the MacDonnells of Scotland.

[130] *Clann Ceallaigh*, i.e., race of Ceallach, now Clankelly, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1441, 1466, 1484, 1499, 1501.

[131] *OBaoigheallain*, now anglicised Boylan, without the prefix O'. The family is still numerous.

[132] *Dartraighe*, now the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. See Leabhar na gCeart, p. 153, note [1].

[133] *Ui-Laeghaire of Loch Lir*.—*Loch Lir* was one of the ancient names of Carlingford lough, between the counties of Down and Louth, but there must have been another lake of the same name: this tribe would appear to have been seated in the county of Tyrone, to the east of the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh. O'Taichligh is now anglicised Tully and Tilly, without the O'.

[134] *Muintir Maoilduin*, i.e., the family of O'Maoilduin, now Muldoon and Meldon, without the O'. Lurg is a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, where this family is still numerous.

[135] *Clann Fearghaile*, i.e., the race of Fergal. Situation not determined.

[136] *Tuathratha*, i.e., the district of the fort, a well-known tract comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and now usually anglicised Tooraah. The family of O'Flannagain are still nume-

rous in this district, but reduced to the level of cottiers and farmers. See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Flannagan.

[137] *Muinter-Pheodachain*, a well-known district in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the mouth of the Arney river to the western extremity of the Belmore mountains. The MacGillafinnens are still numerous in this territory, but they are disguised at present under the anglicised form of Leonard. Though this family is set down among the Oirghialla, they were of the Kinel Connell, and descended from the same stock as the O'Muldorrys. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 335.

[138] *Ui Conghaile.*—This sept was seated in the barony of Knockninny, county Fermanagh. These two last-mentioned septs were dispossessed in the fifteenth century by two branches of the Maguires called the Clann-Awley and the Clann-Caffrey.

[139] *Muintir Maoilruanaidh*, i.e., the family of O'Maoilruanaidh, now Mulrony. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1057, 1189.

[140] *Ui h-Eignigh.* This is probably the name anglicised Heeney. This family, as well as the O'Mulronys, sunk under the Maguires in the thirteenth century, and are now reduced to obscurity and poverty. Cornelius Heeney, of New York, who had acquired vast wealth, died in 1847, unmarried.

[141] *Slopes of Monach*, i.e., the mountains and undulating hills of Fermanagh.

[142] *Triucha Ched of Cladach*, i.e., the Cantred of Claddach, now the barony of Trough, forming the northern part of the county of Monaghan. The name MacCionaith is now anglicised MacKenna, and the family are very numerous in this barony and in the city of Dublin. This family is not of the race of the Oirghialla, any more than MacGillafinnen of Fermanagh, but of the Southern Hy-Niall, of Meath.

[143] *O'Corbmaic*, now Cormic.—This sept was seated in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the west of the county of Londonderry, whence they were driven by the O'Kanes and other families of the race of Eoghan, son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, who gradually displaced the Oirghialla.

[144] *Ui-Breasail of Macha.*—This sept, more usually called Clann-Breasail, were seated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh. For many centuries the MacCanns, who are of the race of Rochadh, son of Colla-da-chrich, were the chiefs of Clann-Breasail, having dispossessed the O'Garveys at an early period. This territory is

shown on an old map of Ulster preserved in the State-paper Office, London, as on the south side of Lough Neagh, at the entrance of the Upper Bann.

[145] *O'Longain*, now anglicised Langan and Long, without the prefix O'.

[146] *O'Dubheamhna*, now Devany and Devenny.

[147] *O'Conchobhairs*, now Connors.

[148] *Ui-Lorcain*, now Larkin. The boundary line between these two septs cannot now be drawn.

[149] *O'h-Eighnighs*, now O'Heaneys.

[150] *Ui-Eathach*, i.e., descendants of Eochaidh. These were not the people of Iveagh, in the county of Down, but a sept of the Oirghialla, descended from Eochaidh, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla da Chrich, who were seated in the district of Tuath-Eathach, which comprised the present barony of Armagh. This district is shown on the old map of Ulster just referred to as Tuaghie, and as the country of Owen mac Hugh mic Neale mic Art O'Neill. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1498. The Clann Ruadhagain, or O'Rogans, of this district are still extant, but the Clann-Cearnaigh and O'Domhnaills, or O'Donnells, are unknown, and perhaps extinct.

[151] *Clann-Daimhin*, i.e., the family of O'Daimhin, now Devin and Devine, without the prefix O'. A family of this name is mentioned in the Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1427, as chief in Tirkennedy, in Fermanagh.

[152] *Ui-Maoilcraoibhe.*—A family of this name occupied the west side of Knockbreda, near Belfast, in the county of Down; but it is highly probable that this was not their original situation, but that they were driven from a more westerly position on the increasing power of the race of Eoghan. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1490; Stuart's Armagh, p. 630; and Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 348.

[153] *Little Modharn.*—This territory formed the northern portion of Meath, where it adjoins the county Monaghan. It was otherwise called Mughdhorn Breagh, as being a part of the plain of Magh-Breagh. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 807, 836, 867, 880.

[154] *Ui-Seaain*, recte Ui Seghain, a people situated to the north of Ardbraccan, in the county of Meath. See the Tripart. Life of St. Patrick, part iii., c. xiv., Trias Thaum, p. 152. O'hAinbheth is now anglicised Hanvey and Hanafey, without the O'.

[155] *Mag-Uidhir.*—Now Maguire. He was head chieftain of Feara Monach, now Fermanagh, in O'Dugan's time, as already remarked, but not before the fourteenth century.

[156] *Ui MacCarthainn*, now the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Londonderry. The family of O'Conaill of this district is now made Connell, without the O'; and the family of O'Colgan is written MacColgan, by a substitution of Mac for O'. This latter family, on being dispossessed by the dominant race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, became herenachs of the churchlands of Donaghmore, in Inishowen, where, at the foot of Slieve Snaght, the celebrated John Colgan, author of the Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ, was born.

[157] *Very great chieftains.*—These two families would appear to have sunk very low in our author's time; for, notwithstanding these high terms applied to them, they are not even once mentioned in the Irish annals as invading territories, fighting battles, founding churches, or doing any thing that indicated possessions, power, or dignity. Strange that he should mention them in such unqualified terms, while he does not even name the distinguished family of O'Brolchain.

[158] *Craobh Ruadh*, i.e., the Red Branch. This was the name of an ancient fortress of the race of Rudhraighe; and the ancient Ulta continued to be called from this place by the Irish poets for ages after they had been driven from it by the Oirghialla.

[159] *Kings of Uladh*, i.e., the chieftains of that portion of the ancient province of Uladh or Ulster, which remained in the possession of the Clanna Rury, or ancient Ultonians. Their country comprised only that part of the province lying east of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

[160] *O'Duinnsleibhe*, otherwise called MacDuinnsleibhe, and now anglicised Donlevy, without either prefix. This family lost its ancient rank shortly after the English invasion, and a branch of them removed to Tirconnell, where they became physicians to O'Donnell. Some of them passed into Scotland, where they made the name Dunlief and Dunlap, and others have changed it to Livingston. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1149, 1178, 1227, 1395, 1586.

[161] *O'h-Eochadha.*—This family was of the same race as O'Duinnsleibhe, and also lost its ancient dignity about the same time. It is now anglicised Haughey, Haugh, and Hoey, without the O'. See Annals of Four Masters, 1114, 1164, 1172, 1194.

[162] *O'h-Aidiths.*—These are mentioned in the Annals of Four Masters at the years 980, 965, 1005, 1046, 1065, 1094, 1119, 1136, as lords of Ui-Eathach Uladh, now Iveagh, in the county of Down, but no later notice

of them is to be found. The name would be anglicised Hatty or Hetty, but it is probably extinct. See Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 351, 367.

[163] *O'h-Eochagain.*—The only notice of this family contained in the Annals of Four Masters occurs at A.D. 1281, when a member of it was killed in the battle of Desertcreaght, in Tyrone. The name is now anglicised O'Haughian; and a family of this name, who came from the county of Down, is living in Ballymena.

[164] *O'Labhradhas.*—This name is now anglicised Lavery, without the O'. See note on Magh Rath infra.

[165] *O'Leathlabhras*, now Lawlers or Lalors.—This family is mentioned in the Annals of Four Masters, at the years 904, 912, 930, as kings of Dalaradia and Ulidia, but no later notices of them occur. Whether they are the same Lawlers that appear to have been seated at an early period at Dysart Enos, in Laoighis, in the Queen's County, and to be also of this race, has not yet been determined. See Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 343.

[166] *O'Loingsighs.*—Many members of this family appear in the Irish annals as kings of Dalaradia, but the last notice of them occurs at the year 1159. The name is now anglicised Linchy and Lynch.

[167] *O'Mornas.*—This family, who were of Connaught origin, afterwards took the name of MacGillamuire, now Gilmore. They are seated in the territory of Ui-Ercachein, in the county of Down. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1391; and Reeves's Down and Connor, &c., pp. 339, 368.

[168] *O'Mathghamhna*, usually anglicised O'Mahony, but there is no such name in Ulidia at present, so that we may conclude it to be the name usually written Moghan, Mahon, or Mahan. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1108, 1113, 1114, 1124, 1127, 1149. No later notices of them occur in Irish history. For their descent see Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 362.

[169] *Ui Eathach Cobha.*—This sept gave name to the baronies of Iveagh, in the county of Down. For their descent and ancient history, see Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 348, 349, 359.

[170] *O'Coinne*, now Kenny and Quin. See Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 79, 367.

[171] *O'Gairbhiths*, now Garvys.—For a curious account of this family, see O'Brien's Irish Dictionary. The townland of Aughnagon, in the parish of Clonallon, near Newry, in the county of Down, was part of their ancient patrimony, and remained in their possession till about fifty years since. See Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 367.

[172] *O'hAinbhith*, now Hanvey and Hannifey. No notice of this family occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters, which contain several entries concerning the O'Hannifeys of Oirghialla.

[173] *Mag-Aenghusa*, now anglicised Magennis. The exact situation of the territory of Clann Aedha has not been yet determined. In the course of the twelfth century they rose into power, and became chief lords of all the country of Iveagh. See Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 348–352.

[174] *Cinel Faghartaigh*, now Kinelarty, a barony in the county of Down, of which the MacArtans were the hereditary lords. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 371; Harris's History of the County of Down, p. 74; Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1130, 1375, 1493; and Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 213, 214, 215.

[175] *Mag Duibheamhna*, now Devany. Dr. Reeves conjectures that Cinel Amhalghadha (Kinel-Awley), the tribe-name of this family, may have given name to the parish of Magherally, anciently Magherawly. See Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 368.

[176] *O'Morna*.—See note 174, supra. This family came originally from Connaught.

[177] *Mag Duilechains of Clann Breasail*.—In Dubourdieu's Statistical Account of the County of Antrim, p. 627, this territory is described from an old MS. as follows: "Clanbreasel Mac Coolechan [i.e., Clann bpeapail meg Dhuilechain,] (so called for a difference betwixt it and one other country of the same name in the county of Armagh); is a very fast country of wood and bog, inhabited with [by] a sept called the O'Kellies, a very savage and barbarous people, and given altogether to spoils and robberies."

[178] *O'Coltarain of Dal Cuirb*.—Dr. Reeves conjectures that the parish of Ballyculter, at Strangford, in the county of Down, derived its name from this family. It seems to be now extinct, as it is not the same as the family of Coulter, which is of English origin.

[179] *Leath Chuinn*, i.e., Conn's half, i.e., a name for the northern half of Ireland.

[180] *Brughaidh*, a farmer, who kept a house of general entertainment.

[181] *Eamhain*.—Our author speaks here as if the Clanna Rury whom he enumerates were still the possessors of the palace of Eamhain and Craebh Ruadh, situated two miles west of Armagh; but his poetic licence is too violent, as they had been driven from thence by the Oirghialla about the middle of the fourth century. It is curious to remark that he takes no

notice of any district in the present county of Armagh as in the possession of the Clanna Rury: that territory was, in his time and for some centuries earlier, in the possession of the Oirghialla.

[182] *Peaky Boirche*, now the Mourne mountains in the south of the county of Down. See Tighernach An., 611; Annals of Four Masters, pp. 735, 1495; and Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 369.

[183] *Cuailgne*, now Cooley, a mountainous district in the north of the county of Louth, very famous in Irish history. It was originally a part of Uladh, though now in the province of Leinster.

[184] *Magh Rath*, now Moira, in the county of Down. In the Book of Lecan, fol. 96 *b*, it is stated that the church of Lann Ronan Finn is situated in Corca Ruisen in Magh Rath; and it is now determined that St. Ronan Finn's church is the present Magheralin, in the county of Down. See the Feilire Aenguis at 21st of May; see also Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 313, 367; his Adamnan, p. 201; Battle of Magh Rath, p. 277.

[185] *O'Labhradha*, now Lavery, a numerous clan in the parish of Moira. From these lines it would appear that O'Dugan considered the present parish of Moira as the site of the great battle fought here, A.D. 637. In the early part of the seventeenth century, Tirlagh Oge O'Lawry held several townlands in the present parish of Moira and in the adjacent part of Magheralin. See Reeves's Down and Connor, p. 369. This fact, coupled with the contiguity of the church of St. Ronan Finn, who cursed Suibhne Geilt, renders it highly probable that the plain around the present village of Moira was the scene of the great battle. The late Mr. John Rogan, a local antiquary, wrote a letter on this subject to the Editor in 1842, detailing the local traditions remaining of this battle, but his letter arrived too late to be made use of in the introductory remarks to the Battle of Magh Rath, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842. The probability is that the fort of Dun Adhmainn was situated in Tir OmBreasail, in the south-west of the barony of Orior; and that the idiot Cuanna set out from thence to Newry, and thence to Moira, for he is referred to as advancing *from* the *south-west*. See Battle of Magh Rath, pp. 276, 277. The whole of Mr. Hanna's argument (in his paper on Magh Rath, in the Ulster Journal of Archæology) to prove that the present Moira is not the scene of the great battle, rests on the situation of Clann Breasail, which being on the south side of Lough Neagh, lies due west of Moira; but he overlooks the fact that O'Dugan connects the Magh Rath of the fierce contention with O'Lavery, and that the parish of Moira is still considered the country of the Laverys.

[186] *Dun da-leathghlas.*—This was one of the ancient names of Downpatrick. See Reeves's Down and Connor, pp. 41, 139, 143, 224, 228, 361, 369.

[187] *The clay covered Columb.*—It was generally believed at Down, and throughout Ireland, that St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkille were buried in one tomb at Downpatrick; but this seems a fabrication of the twelfth century, for though part of their relics may have been deposited there long after their deaths, there is no evidence that their bodies were ever deposited there in one tomb. See Reeves's Adamnan, pp. 312, 313, 314, 315. It is very clear, from the life of St. Bridget, by Cogitosus, that her body was preserved at Kildare. See Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 523, 524. The body of St. Patrick may have been buried there immediately after his death, but even this is very doubtful. The finding of the relics of the Irish *Trias Thaumaturga* at Down, in 1185, was an invention got up by Sir John De Courcy and his clergy in that year, for the purpose of exalting the character of Down, then recently conquered by the English. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 526 and 1293, note [r].

[188] *Cumber.*—It is difficult to know what place is here referred to: whether Comber, near Loch Cuan; or Magh-Comair, that is, Muckamore, in the county of Antrim.

[189] *Eoghanachs*, i.e., the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who possessed themselves of a large portion of the ancient province of Ulster, and who, in O'Dugan's time, were the most powerful race there.

[190] *Ard-Macha*, now Armagh, the chief ecclesiastical city of Ireland. The Archbishop of Armagh ranked in dignity with the monarch of all Ireland.

[191] *Their knowledge there.*—This alludes to the great school of Armagh, in which, during the middle ages, many distinguished foreigners received their education.

[192] *Cinel-Conaill*, i.e., the race of Conall, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. They were seated in Tirconnell, which in latter ages was coextensive with the present county of Donegal.

[193] *Rugged is the land*, alluding to the extensive mountains in the north and west of their territory.

[194] *The cataract of Aedh*, i.e., the waterfall of Eas Aedha, i.e., the cataract of Red Hugh, now the salmon-leap at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. See Annals of Four Masters (Ed., J. O'D.), A.M. 4518, and A.D. 1184 and 1194.

[195] *The O'Maoildoridhs, if they were living.* This shows that the O'Muldorys and O'Canannans, who were the chieftains of Tir-Connell preceding the O'Donnells, were either extinct or powerless in O'Dugan's time. At present there is not a single family of either name in the county of Donegal. For their pedigrees, so far as traceable, see Battle of Magh Rath, p. 335.

[196] *The Clann Daly.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Donnells, who were the head chiefs of Tir-Connell in O'Dugan's time. For their pedigree see Battle of Magh Rath, p. 336–337, and Annals of Four Masters, Appendix, pp. 2377 to 2420. They derived their tribe name of Clann Dalaigh from Dalach, chief lord of Tir-Connell, who died in the year 868, from whose grandson, Domhnall, the O'Donnells have derived their hereditary surname. The original territory of this family was situated between the River Dobhar, or Gweedore, and Swilly. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 157.

[197] *Clann Chinnfhaelaidh*, a district in the north-west of the county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunterdony and Tullaghobegly. See Note to Annals of Four Masters, A.M. 3330, p. 18.

[198] *Tir-Ainmirech*, now the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1343, p. 582, note [f].

[199] *Tir Baghaine*, i.e., the territory of Enna Baghaine, the second son of Conal Gulban, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 156, note [p]. It extended from the River Eany, at Inver harbour, to the Dobhar, now the Gweedore river.

[200] *O'Boighill*, now O'Boyle, a family remarkable for their ruddy complexions, still very numerous in the west of the county of Donegal.

[201] *Magh-Seiridh*, a plain in the north of the barony of Tirhugh. The family of O'Maoilmaghna is now anglicised Mullany.

[202] *Eas Ruaidh*, i.e., the Tricha ched of Eas Ruaidh, or of the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon. This is described in a poem preserved in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, as extending from the River Erne to the River Eidhneach, now the Edny. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 158. The name O'h-Aedha is now anglicised Hughes, but this sept is to be distinguished from several others of the same name in Ulster.

[203] *O'Taircheirt.*—This name is now unknown in the county of Donegal. The O'Taircherts are mentioned in the Annals of Four Masters at the years 1113, 1197, and 1212, as chiefs of Clann Snedhghile, now Clanelly, a territory in the barony of Raphoe, situated to the west of the town of Letterkenny. The pedigree of this family is not preserved in the Irish genealogical books.

HARVARD COLLEGE
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[204] *Clann Neachtain*, another name for the Clann Snedhghaile. The pedigree of this sept is not preserved by the O'Clerys or Duald MacFirbis.

[205] *MacDubhain*, now anglicised MacGuane.

[206] *Cinel-Enna*, i.e., the race of Enna or Enda, the sixth son of Conall Gulban. The territory of this sept, usually called Tir-Enda, comprised thirty quarters of lands, and is situated in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, to the south of Inishowen, and between the arms of Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 156, and Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1175.

[207] *Gleann-Binnigh*, a valley in the parish of Kilteevoge, situated to the west of Stranorlar, in the county of Donegal. The name MacLoingseachain is now anglicised Lynch, without the prefix Mac.

[208] *Fanaid*.—This territory is still well known by this name, and forms the north-east part of the barony of Kilmacrenan; it extends from Lough Swilly to Mulroy lough, and from the sea southwards to Rathmelton. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1186, p. 70, note [t]. O'Breslen was driven from this territory, and the family of MacSweeny Fanaid settled therein.

[209] *Ard-Miodhair*.—The limits of this territory have not been yet determined. In the year 1199, O'Dochartaigh, now O'Dogherty or Doherty, was chief of the territory of Cinel-Enda and Ard-Miodhair. Ard-Miodhair extended westwards of Cinel-Enda, in the direction of Glenfinn, in the parish of Kilteevoge. On the increasing power and population of the descendants of Conall Gulban, O'Doherty, a very high family of that race, became lord of Inishowen, and expelled or subdued the families of the race of Eoghan, who had been lords of that territory before him. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1199.

[210] *Mac Gillatsamhais*.—This name is now either unknown or lurks under some anglicised form. The most analogical anglicised form of it would be MacIltavish.

[211] *Ros Guill*, now Rossgull, a well-known promontory in the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, lying between Mulroy lough and Sheephaven.

[212] *Ros-Irguill*.—Exact limits not yet determined. It adjoined Ros Guill on the west.

[213] *Fionn-Ros*.—This was the original name of the district now called "the Rosses," situated in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. O'Furadhrain is now made Farran or Forran.

[214] *Tuath Bladhach*, now Tuath, anglicised Doe, a well-known district

in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, situate between the quarters of Cloghineely and Sheephaven. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1515, p. 1332.

[215] *O'Cearnachain*, now made Kernaghan, without the O'.

[216] *O'Dalachain*, now obsolete.

[217] *Tir MacCarthainn*, i.e., the territory of the race of Caerthann, son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban. The Abbe MacGeoghegan places this district to the east of Boylagh, but the present editor does not know on what authority. The pedigree of this race is lost. Neither MacFirbis nor Peregrine O'Clery was able to supply the chasm in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote. See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 156.

[218] *Siol Maolagain*, now anglicised Mulligan, and by some Molineaux, without the O'. The family would appear to have lost its power in O'Dugan's time.

[219] *Tir Breasail*, i.e., Breasal's land or territory. The situation of this territory has not been determined; and the pedigrees of O'Donnagain and MacGaibhidh have not been preserved, or at least not yet discovered.

[220] *O'Maoilgaoithe*, now anglicised Mulgeehy and Wynne. This family was originally seated in the parish of Clondavaddock, in the territory of Fanaid, whence they were driven by the MacSweenys. Some families of this name are still extant. The late Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Croydon, near London, to whom there is a monument in the church of St. Margaret, was of this race, as the editor was informed by that gentleman's brother.

[221] *Clann Fearghaile*.—Situation and pedigree unknown, in consequence of the chasm in the Book of Lecan already referred to. The MacTighernains of this race are to be distinguished from those of Breifne and Sligo.

The territories and tribes of Tirconnell can never be properly illustrated until the chasm in the Book of Lecan is supplied.

NOTES TO THE PORTION RELATING TO CONNAUGHT.

[222] *Macha*, i.e., Armagh, here put for Ulster, by a violent figure of speech.

[223] *The Drobhaois*, a river which flows out of Lough Melvin, and, taking a W.N.W. course, falls into the Bay of Donegal. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 180, note 154; Harris's Ware, vol. i., p. 18; and Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1420, p. 843.

[224] *The plain of Cruachan*, i.e., the plain of Magh Naoi, or Machaire Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon, in which Cruachan, the ancient palace of the kings of Connaught, was situated. It lies between the towns of Roscommon and Elphin, and Castlereagh and Strokestown.

[225] *Clann-Conchobhair*, i.e., the Clan-Conor, i.e., the family of the O'Conors of Connaught, who derive their name and descent from Conchobhar, king of Connaught, who died in the year 971 [972].

[226] *Cill-ard*, i.e., high church, now unknown. There is only one Killard in all Ireland, namely, that in the S.W. of the county Clare.

[227] *Tuaim Dreccoin*, i.e., Drecon's mound or tumulus, now Toomregan, on the frontiers of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. See the *Feilire Aenguis* at 5th of September, and battle of Magh-Rath, p. 283.

[228] *The Ui-Fiachrach*, i.e., the descendants of Fiachra, the father of Dathi, last Pagan monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the 5th century. The chiefs of the northern Ui-Fiachrach, after the establishment of surnames, were the O'Dowdas, and of the southern Ui-Fiachrach, the O'Heynes and O'Shaughnessys.

[229] *Ath-Slisen*, otherwise called *Bél atha slisen*, now Belaslishen, a ford on the river Uair, within one mile of the town of Elphin, on the road to Strokestown. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1288, p. 446.

[230] *The Ui-Ruairc*, i.e., the family of the O'Rourkes. Only three of this family were kings of Connaught, of whom the most distinguished was Art, who was slain in 1046. The other chiefs of the family were lords paramount of Breifne, the present county of Leitrim.

[231] *The Sil Muireadhaigh*, i.e., the descendants of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in the year 701. The people known by this name were the O'Conors of Magh Naoi, and their correlatives who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, branched into various families, and spread themselves over the neighbouring territories; as the Mac Dermots, Mac Donoughs, O'Beirnes, O'Flannagans, Mageraghtys, O'Finaghtys. The O'Conors were of all these the most powerful, though the O'Finaghtys and Mac Dermots were senior to them. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 700, p. 301; and A.D. 1189, p. 87.

[232] *Duach Teangumha*, i.e., Duach of the brazen tongue. He was king of Connaught, and died in the year 499 [500]. He was son of Fergus, son of Muireadhach Mael, son of Eoghan Sreimh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland. He was the ancestor of the O'Flahertys of West Connaught, but not of the

O'Conors, O'Rourkes, or O'Reillys. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 499, p. 161, note [p], and correct note; see also Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of Iar Connaught, p. 364, note [b].

[233] The *Sil-Flaithbheartaigh*, i.e., the race of Flaithbheartach, now the family of O'Flaherty. For their descent, see Chorographical Description of Iar Connaught, p. 364.

[234] *Clann-Cosgraigh*, i.e., the race of Coscrach, a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1162, note [a].

[235] *Clann-Maoilruana.*—This was the tribe name of the family of Mac Dermot, of Moylurg, who descend from Maolruana, the eldest son of Tadhg an eich ghil, king of Connaught, A.D. 1014–1036.

[236] *Clann-Conchobhair*, i.e., the family of the O'Conors of Connaught.

[237] *Both one tribe.*—They are both descended from the same ancestor, and are both virtually O'Conors.

[238] *Clann-Cathail*, i.e., race of Cathal, second son of Muireadhach Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died A.D. 701. This was the tribe name of the O'Flanagans of Magh Aoi, hereditary stewards to the kings of Connaught, whose territory originally comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1289, p. 448, note [s].

[239] *O'Maoilmordha*, O'Mulmore. This family sank into obscurity at an early period, and is either extinct or the name is now obsolete.

[240] *O'Carthaigh*, O'Carry, now unknown in Clancahill.

[241] *O'Mughroin*, now O'Moran, or Moran. This name is still extant in the neighbourhood of Elphin.

[242] *O'Maoilbhrenainn*, now anglicised Mulrenin, without the prefix O'. This family, which is of the same descent as the O'Flanagans, was seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1097, 1193.

[243] *Clann-Foghartaigh.*—See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1151. Situation not determined.

[244] *Clann-Murthuile.*—The situation of this tribe has not been determined. The name O'Maonaigh is now anglicised O'Meeny and Mooney.

[245] *Mag-Oireachtaigh*, now anglicised MaGeraghty and Geraghty. This family was seated in Magh-Naoi, before the English invasion; but in 1585, the head of the name was seated in Hy-Many. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19.

[246] *Clann-Conmhaigh*, now locally called Clanconoo. The name is now applied to a territory situated on the west side of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe and county of Galway; but it anciently extended to the east of the same river, in the now county of Roscommon. Shortly after the English invasion this territory came into the possession of a branch of the De Burgos, the head of whom was called Mac David, who was maternally descended from the Finaghtys.

We are informed by Duald Mac Firbis, that Conmhach, the ancestor of the Clann-Conmhaigh was the eldest son of Muiredhach Muillethan, king of Connaught, who died in 701, and that in consequence of this seniority, the O'Finaghty enjoyed considerable privileges under the kings of Connaught, viz., that he was entitled to drink the first cup at all the king's banquets; that all the descendants of the other sons of Muiredhach should rise up before the senior of the race of Conmhach. He adds that the O'Finaghtys had forty-eight ballys lying on both sides of the Suck before the English invasion. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1232, p. 265, note [r].

[247] *Clann-Murchadha.*—This was the tribe name of that sept of the Finaghtys seated on the east side of the river Suck, in the county of Roscommon. This territory comprised twenty-four ballys, or ancient Irish townlands. See Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Ui-Fiachrach, p. 108, note [b]; and Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1225, p. 237.

[248] *Ui-Diarmada*, otherwise Clann-Diarmada. This was the tribe name of the family of O'Concannon, chiefs of Corcamoe, in the barony of Killian and county of Galway. The head of this family had his seat at Kiltullagh, in the parish of Kilkerrin, locally called the parish of Corcamoe. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1382, note [u].

[249] *Clann-Tomaltaigh.*—This sept was seated in Magh Naoi, but their position has not been determined. The name Mac Murchadha is now obsolete in the county of Roscommon.

[250] *Siol-Fallamhain*, i.e., the race of Fallamhan, or the family of the O'Fallons. Their territory of *Clann-Uadach*, comprised the parish of Camma and Dysart, in the barony of Athlone and county of Roscommon. O'Fallon had his chief residence at Milltown, in the parish of Dysart, in 1585. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19.

[251] *Clann-Maoilruana.*—This was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of the Sil-Murry race.

[252] *Magh-Luirg*, usually anglicised Moylurg, a territory comprised in the present barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[253] *Airtech*, a territory comprising the parish of Tibohine, in the present

barony of Frenchpark and county of Roscommon. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1228, note [z]. The name of this territory is still locally remembered.

[254] *Tir-Oilella*, i.e., the land or territory of Oilell, now Tirerrill, a barony in the county of Sligo. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii., c. 79.

[255] *Tir-Tuathail*, i.e., the land or territory of Tuathal, now Tirhuahil, a territory comprising the parish of Kilronan, in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

[256] *Fir-Tire*, a people giving name to a territory in the barony of Carra, county of Mayo. The river of Castlebar flows through it. See Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 163, 205.

[257] *The Clann-Chuain.*—They were divided from the Fir-Thire by the river Suir, now called the river of Castlebar. These territories originally belonged to the Ui-Fiachrach. See Tribes, &c. of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 163, 205, 213.

[258] *Tir-Nechtain and Tir-Enda.*—The positions of these territories are unknown.

[259] *Sen-Feargal*, i.e., old Fergal O'Ruairc, king of Connaught, who was slain in the year 964.

[260] *Breifne.*—This territory comprised the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

[261] *O'Ruairc*, now O'Rourke and O'Rorke, and sometimes Rourke without the prefix O'.

[262] *The tribute of Connacht is due.*—There were only three kings of Connaught of this family, viz., Sen-Fergal, who was slain in 964; Art, who was slain in 1046, and Donnell, son of Tiernan, who was slain in 1102.

[263] *MacTighearnain*, now anglicised Mac Kernan, and sometimes Kernan without the prefix Mac. Teallach Dunchadha is now anglicised Tullaghunco and Tullyhunco. It is the name of a barony in the west of the county of Cavan.

[264] *MacSamhradhain*, now anglicised Magauran and MacGovern. *Teallach Eachdhach* is the present barony of Tullaghagh or Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, where the Magaurans are still very numerous.

[265] *MacConsnamha*, now Mac Kinnawe, and more usually anglicised Forde, being a false translation of Kinnawe, which is supposed to signify "*head of the ford*;" but this is a mere blunder, because *Cusnamha* (gen. Consnamha) the name of the ancestor from whom the appellation is derived,

signifies, "dog of swimming." *Clann-Chionaoith* is more usually called Muintir Cionaoith, and is now anglicised Munter-Kenny. It is the local or traditional name of a territory in the barony of Dromahaire and county of Leitrim, and lies between Lough Allen and the river Arigna. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1252, note [z].

[266] *MacCagadhain*, now MacCogan, and Cogan without the prefix Mac. Clann Fearmaighe is now anglicised Glanfarne. It adjoins Munter-Kenny, and both territories are comprised in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. Glanfarne stretches to the east and north-east of Lough Allen, and contains twenty-one quarters of land. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1217, note [g].

[267] *Mag Dorchaidh*, now Dorcey. The last chief of Cinel-Luachain of this family died in the year 1403. This territory comprised the parish of Oughteragh, situate at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin, in the east of the county of Leitrim. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1403, p. 778, note [t].

[268] *Dartraighe.*—This is still the local name for the barony of Rossclogher, in the county of Leitrim. It was the territory of the family of Mag-Flannchadha, now anglicised MacClancy, and more generally Clancy without the prefix Mac.

[269] *Calraighe.*—The name of this territory is still retained in that of the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo. See Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach, p. 482. The O'Cearbhaills or Carrolls of this territory are now unknown. The O'Finns are numerous, but have all dropped the O'.

[270] *O'Raghallaigh*, now O'Reilly, and more frequently Reilly without the prefix O'. The family of O'Reilly supplied the chiefs to Muintir Maoilmordha, a territory which comprised the entire of the present county of Cavan, except the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, which belonged to O'Rourke. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, these baronies were claimed by Sir John O'Reilly, and were confirmed to him by the government of that day.

[271] *Race of Fergus.*—These were the descendants of Fergus MacRoigh, king of Ulster in the first century, who settled in many parts of Ireland; but the people whom our author is going to visit now were the Mag Rannells and O'Ferralls, and their correlatives of the counties of Leitrim and Longford, who were the chief families of the race of Fergus, or of the Clanna-Rury, in this part of Ireland.

[272] *O'Cuinn*, now Quin without the prefix O'. Their territory of Munter

Gillagan was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, in the county of Longford. The O'Quins of this race were dispossessed by the O'Ferralls in the fourteenth century. An inquisition, taken at Ardagh in the tenth year of Jac. I., found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Farrall Bane, and seventeen and a-half cartrons to O'Farrall Boye's part of the county of Longford. The O'Quins are still numerous in this territory.

[273] *Magh Breacraighe*, a plain comprising the northern part of the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath, and extending also into the county of Longford. The name Mag Maoilisa is now obsolete in this district.

[274] *Mag-Finnbhairr*, now Maginver, and sometimes anglicised Gaynor. The territory of Muintir Geradhain, anglicised Munter-geran, is situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1080, p. 916, note [x].

[275] *Mag-Raghnaill*, now Magrannell, and more frequently anglicised Reynolds. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1079, p. 51, note [b].

[276] *Muintir Maoilmhiadhaigh*, now O'Maoilmhiadhaigh, and anglicised Mulvey without the prefixed O'. Magh Nisi, otherwise called Muintir-Chearbhallain, from the tribe name of this family, and Upper Muintir-Eolais, was a level district on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1243, p. 306, note [l]; and Hardiman's edition of Iar Connaught, p. 349.

[277] *Muintir-Fearghail*, i.e., the family of O'Ferrall, who for many centuries were chief lords of the entire of the territory of Anghaile, in the present county of Longford, though the O'Quins of the same race were their seniors in point of genealogy. They had sometimes sovereignty over that sub-section of the race of Fergus, on the east side of the Shannon, but never over the whole race of Fergus, who had large territories in Connaught, as well as in Thomond and Kerry.

[278] *Cairbre*, now the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. It derived its name from Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who was chief of this territory in St. Patrick's time.

[279] *O'Maoilcluiche.*—This name is still common in the barony of Carbury, but it is always anglicised to Stone, from the idea that *cluiche*, the latter part of it, signifies "stone;" but this is a mere blunder, for *Maoilcluiche* signi-

fies youth of the game, on which signification of the name the author raises a kind of pun. See Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach, p. 275, note [b].

[280] *Luighne*, now the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[281] *The Clanna-Cein*, i.e., the septs descended from Cian (son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster in the third century), whose grandson, Cormac Gaileng, settled here in the reign of Cormac MacAirt, monarch of Ireland. See Ogygia, part iii., c. 69.

[282] *O'h-Eaghra*, now O'Hara, which is extinct in the senior branches but numerous in the junior branches, whose pedigrees are unknown.

[283] *O'h-Uathmharain*, now obsolete. It would be anglicised Hofferan.

[284] *The Ui-Cearnachain.*—O'Dugan blunders here, and it shows that he derived the materials of his poem from reading, and not from any actual visitation of the territories when he composed this poem. O'Cearnachain was lord of Luighne in Meath, and not of any territory in Connaught. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1030, 1056, 1159.

[285] *O'Gadhra*, now O'Gara. He was lord of Coolavin and Sliabh Lugha. O'Dugan errs in making O'Gara be of the sept of Ui-Cearnachain.

[286] *O'Dobhailen*, now Devlin, without the O'. He was lord of Corca-Firtri, in Corran, in the present county of Sligo. See Ogygia, part ii., c. 69.

[287] *O'Duinncathaigh.*—This name would be anglicised O'Duncahy, or Duncahy, but it is little known at present.

[288] *Corann*, now Corran, a barony in the county of Sligo. See Ogygia, part iii., c. 69, for the legendary or bardic derivation of this name.

[289] *Magh-Luirg.*—Our author has already mentioned this territory in his notice of the Sil-Muireadhaigh,—*vide supra*, note 252, p. xxxv.; but on his second visit to Connaught, he thinks it his duty to mention its more ancient chieftains of the Milesian or Scotic race.

[290] *Mag Eoch*, would be anglicised Mageogh, or Keogh, but it seems obsolete in the territory of Moylurg at present.

[291] *Mag-Maonaigh*, anglicised MacMeeny, now unknown in Moylurg.

[292] *Mag-Riabhaigh*, anglicised Magreevy. This name is still extant, but little known. There was another family of this name in the territory of Calry, near Sligo.

[293] *Ui-Fiachrach*, i.e., the race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheodhain, monarch of Ireland. The territory of the North Ui-Fiachrach comprised the baronies of Carra, Erris and Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, besides that portion of the barony of Carbury, lying south of Drumcliff. See Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach

[294] *The Codhnach.*—This was the name of a small stream which flows into the bay of Sligo, at the village of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 278, 279, 301.

[295] *Rodhba*, now the river Robe, flowing through the south of the county of Mayo, and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharges itself into Lough Mask, opposite the island of Inis-Rodhba. See Hy-Fiachrach, p. 143, note [x].

[296] *O'Dubhda*, now anglicised O'Dowda, O'Dowd, and sometimes Doody, without the prefix O'. See Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 111, 112.

[297] *O'Muireadhaigh*, now anglicised Murry and Murray, a name still common among the peasantry of the barony of Carra. See Ui-Fiachrach, p. 187, note [d].

[298] *O'Gormog*, now anglicised Gorman, without the prefix O'.

[299] *O'Tighearnaigh*, now anglicised Tierney and Tiernan. The name is common among the peasantry of the barony of Carra. See Ui-Fiachrach, p. 186, note [b].

[300] *Ceara*, now the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo. The inhabitants of the northern part of this territory had placed themselves under the protection of Mac Dermot of Moylurg, before the English invasion. See Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 163, 186, 187, 204, 205, 208.

[301] *The three Tuathas.*—These were three territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, which are still well known. They were called Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Cinel-Dobhtha, and Corca-Eachlann, and formed a deanery in the diocese of Elphin. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1189, p. 86, note [d].

[302] *Muintir-Birn*, i.e., the family of O'Beirne, who were chiefs of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district in the county of Roscommon, situate between Elphin and Jamestown, of which O'Monahan was chief up to the year 1249, but after that period it was the lordship of O'Beirne. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1218, note [r].

[303] *Corca-Sheachlann*, or Corca-Achlann, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan and Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1256, p. 458, note [l]. The Clann-Branain, or Mac-Branans of this territory are descended from the noble Druid, Ona, who granted Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1256, p. 358, note [l]. The O'Maoilmhichils, or Mulvihils of

this territory would appear to have lost their rank of chieftains at an early period, as only one notice of the family occurs in the Annals of the Four Masters, scil. at the year 1189. The MacBrannans still possess a small estate at Bellmont in the original territory.

[304] *Cinel-Dobhtha*, now locally called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief O'Hanly, senior of the Cinel-Dobhtha family. This territory extended along the river Shannon, from Caranadoe Bridge to Drumdaff in the south of the parish of Kilgefin, and was divided from Corca-Achlann by the ridge of the mountain of Slieve Baune. It comprises the parishes of Kilglass, Termonbarry, Cloontuskert, and the eastern half of the parish of Lossonuffy. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1210, pp. 169, 170, note [e].

[305] *Cinel-Fechin.*—This would appear from the context to be the generic name for the three septs of the three Tuathas, but it does not appear from their line of descent that they ever had any such appellation.

[306] *Ciarraighe of the plain*, now called *Clann-Ceithernaigh*, a district comprising the parish of Kilkeevin, in the modern barony of Castlerea in the west of the county of Roscommon. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1595, p. 1963, note [r]; and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii., c. 46.

[307] *MacCeithearnaigh*, now obsolete as a family name.

[308] *Clann-Cheirin*, i.e., the family of O'Ceirin, now anglicised Kerrin, without the prefix O'.

[309] *Clann-Taidhg.*—This sept was seated in Iochtar-tire. Mr. Molloy, of Oakport, in the county of Roscommon, is the present head of this family. The O'Molloys of this territory are to be distinguished from the O'Molloys of Fircall, in the King's county.

[310] *Siol-Maoilruana.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynns of the county of Roscommon, and their territory comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of that of Kilkeevin. The Ui-Floinn or O'Flynns are still very numerous in this district.

[311] *Caille-Fothaidh.*—The limits of this territory have not been determined. The family of O'Rothlain, now Rowley, was seated in the parish of Kilshesnan, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1308, p. 160, note [n].

[312] *MacSgaithghil*, now anglicised Scahill. The territory of Corca Mogha (Corcamoe), which comprised the parish of Kilkerrin, in the county of Galway, originally belonged to O'Scahill, before the English invasion, but they were soon after dispossessed by the Ui-Diarmada or O'Concannons.

[313] *Loch Gealgosa.*—This name is now obsolete. It was probably the

name of Urlare Lough, in the barony of Costello and county of Mayo. The O'Braoins, or O'Breens, of this territory are now unknown.

[314] *Eochaidh*, i.e., Eochaidh Muighmheadhain, monarch of Ireland, father of Brian, ancestor of the kings of Connacht, and father also of Conall Orison, ancestor of the O'Malleys, chiefs of the two Umhalls, now the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo. See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii., c. 79.

[315] *Clann-Maille*, i.e., the family of O'Malley.

[316] *Prophets of the weather.*—The O'Malleys are celebrated in several Irish poems as most expert seamen. They are called the Manannans, or sea-gods, of the western ocean. Grace O'Malley, the daughter of Owen O'Malley, chief of this territory, was celebrated over all Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. She visited England, and was introduced to Queen Elizabeth by the Lord Deputy of that day by a letter which is still extant in the State Paper Office.

[317] *Conmaicne-Cuile-toladh*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the south of the county of Mayo. See Ogygia, part iii., c. 46. There are a few families of the sept of O'Talcharain still remaining in this barony, but they have dwindled into peasantry. They anglicise the name Tolleran.

[318] *Conmaicne-mara*, i.e., Conmaicne of the sea, now Connemara in the barony of Ballynahinch, in the west of the county of Galway. Ogygia, part iii., c. 46.

[319] *O'Cadhla*, now Keely. See Hardiman's edition of Iar-Connaught, p. 29, note [w]. This name was anglicised Quæleus by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, who was contemporary with Colgan, author of the *Acta Sanctorum*.

[320] *Conmaicne of Dunmor*, now the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway. Ogygia, part iii., c. 46.

[321] *Sidhlin to the Shannon.*—This is evidently a mistake.

[322] *Gno-mor*, a territory in the west of the county of Galway; it comprised the northern and larger part of the barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. See Ogygia, part iii. c. 82. These were of the race of Lughaidh Dealbhaedh—of the Dalcassian race. The family of MacConroi have all anglicised their name to *King*, and their seat of Ballymaconry is now called Kingston! See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Iar-Connaught, pp. 52, 54, 62, 156, 252, 255, 391, 392.

[323] *Gno-beg.*—This territory comprised the southern and smaller portion of the said barony of Moycullen. See Iar-Connaught, *ubi supra*. The name *O'Hadhnaidh* is now anglicised Heyny, without the prefix O'.

[324] *Clann-Choscraigh.* These were a sub-section of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway. The name, MacAodha, is now anglicised MacHugh.

[325] *The race of Murchadh*, more usually called Muintir-Murchadha, now anglicised Muntermorroghoe, applied to a district in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway. It was the tribe name of the family of O'Flaithbheartaigh, now O'Flaherty. See Iar Connaught, 368.

[326] *Aidhne*, a territory in the south of the county of Galway, coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 77, and Hy-Fiachrach, p. 52, note [1].

[327] *Ui-Fiachrach*, i.e., evidently of the southern Ui-Fiachrach, seated in Aidhne, for he has already treated of the northern Ui-Fiachrach, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

[328] *Mac Gilla-Ceallaigh*, now anglicised Killykelly, and Kilkelly, without the prefix Mac. The name is extant, and respectable in this district.

[329] *The Ui-Eidhin*, i.e., the O'Heynes, a famous family of this territory, of the race of Guaire Aidhne, surnamed the Hospitable, king of Connaught, in the seventh century. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 398–406.

[330] *The Ui-Cleirigh*, i.e., the O'Clerys. This family was originally seated in Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, but was dispersed to different parts of Ireland after the English invasion. For a curious account of this family, as preserved by themselves, see Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 71 to 91, and 391 to 398.

[331] *Cinel-Cinngamhna*, a tribe of the southern Ui-Fiachrach, situated near Kinvara, in the south-west of the county Galway, descended from Seanach Cinngamhna, son of Eoghan Aidhne, and grandson of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland. O'Duibhghiolla, the name of the chief of this ancient sept, has not been identified.

[332] *Caenraighe*, a sept not of the race of Fiachra, but of the cognate race of Conn, who had been seated here before the Ui-Fiachrach. *O'Maghna*, their chief, is now unknown. See Hy-Fiachrach, p. 53.

[333] *Cinel-Aodha*, i.e., the race of Aodh, son of Cobhthach, son of Goibhnenn, son of Conall, son of Eoghan Aidhne, son of Eochaidh Breac, son of Dathi, last pagan monarch of Ireland. This tribe, whose chiefs in latter ages were the O'Shaughnessys and O'Cahills, possessed the eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway. See Ui-Fiachrach, p. 55.

[334] *Echtghe*, the name of a celebrated mountainous district on the confines of the counties of Galway and Clare. It is now generally called Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty.

[335] *Maonmhagh*, usually anglicised Moinmoy, a rich plain, lying around Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, on the south by the mountain of Sliabh Echtghe, on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. It comprised Moyode, Finure, and other places mentioned in the old Irish documents.

[336] *Caradh*, now Caradh na dTuath (Carranadoo), in the barony of Ballintober east, in the county of Roscommon.

[337] *Grian*, i.e., the river Grean, in the county of Clare, which was originally the southern boundary of Hy-Many. See Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many, p. 134.

[338] *The great third of Connacht*, in the territory of Hy-Many, which comprised the third part of the province of Connacht.

[339] *Sionainn*, i.e., the river Shannon, which was the eastern boundary of Hy-Many, except in one point, where Hy-Many extended beyond it, at least for several centuries, for it comprised the present parish of Lusmagh in the King's county.

[340] *Meadh-Siuil*, now Knockmea, near Castle Hackett, about six miles south-east of Tuam, in the county of Galway. This was on the western boundary of Hy-Many.

[341] *O'Conaill.*—This name is now unknown in Hy-Many. See Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many, p. 68.

[342] *Grian.*—This river is now in the county of Clare, rising on the frontiers of the ancient Hy-Many. By "head of the great plain," is here meant, the head of the plain of Maonmhagh.

[343] *O'Neachtain*, now anglicised O'Naghten, and, more usually, Naughton, and Norton, without the prefix O'. For the descent and present circumstances of this family, see Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many, pp. 70, and 176, 177.

[344] *O'Maolalaidh*, now usually Mullally and Lally, without the prefix O'. After the English invasion this family was transferred from the plain of Maonmhagh, to the parish of Tuam, where their chief resided in the castle of Tullindal. The head of this family removed to France in the seventeenth century, where his descendants acquired European celebrity. For the pedigree of this family, see Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many, p. 71, and 177 to 183.

[345] *As far as Ui-Fiachrach.*—This line shows that the plain of Maonmhagh extended westwards to the country of the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, which comprised the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh.

[346] *The six Sodhans.*—From various references it appears that the territory of these six septs (who were not of the Hy-Many, but of the race of Sodhan Salbhuidhe, son of Fiacha Araidhe, king of Ulster, about the year A.D. 240), were nearly co-extensive with the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. See Tribes, &c., of Hy-Many, p. 72, 73–159, 160–165. The O'Mannins and MacWards were the chief families of this territory; the others were O'Scurry, O'Lennain, O'Casain, O'Gialla, O'Maigin, and O'Duvagan. See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many, p. 159.

[347] *Crumhthann.*—This territory still retains its ancient name, which is anglicised Cruffon. It is a large district in the county of Galway, comprising the barony of Killyan, and a considerable portion of the adjoining barony of Ballimoe. The families mentioned in the text are now called Cahill, Moran, and Mulrony, without the prefix O', but no pedigrees of them are preserved.

[348] *Caladh.*—This district was nearly coextensive with the barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway. The family name of *O'Laodhog* is now obsolete, but it is locally believed to be the name now anglicised Lee, the latter syllable being struck off. See Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many, pp. 74, 75,

[349] *Sionainn.*—This cannot mean the river Shannon, because the territory of Caladh is very far from that river; either it should be *na Suca*, of the river Suck, or *na Sionna* bears some other meaning. See Hy-Many, p. 74.

[350] *Ui-Anmchadha*, otherwise *Siol-Anmchadha*. The territory of this sept comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, on the east side of the Shannon, in the King's county. Though O'Dugan makes O'h-Uallachain (now MacUllachain, anglicised Cuolahan), the chief of this territory, it would appear from the Irish Annals that the family of O'Madden have been for centuries far more celebrated, and that O'h-Uallachain had no possessions on the west side of the Shannon for many centuries. See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many, p. 41, and 183 to 188.

[351] *MacEitteagain.*—This seems to be a corrupt writing of MacAedhagan, now MacEgan. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 31, 86, 168.

[352] *MacGiolla-Fhionnagain*, now unknown. See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many, pp. 30, 31, 75.

[353] *Clann-Chionaoith*, otherwise called *Muintir-Chionaoith*. The family name was *O'Cionaoith*, now Kenny.

[354] *O'Domhnallain*, now Donolan, without the prefix O'. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 32, 33, 76, 169, 174. The territory of this family, anciently called Clann-Breasail, is situated between the towns of Ballinasloe and Loughrea. For several centuries the chief mansion of the family has been called Ballydonolan.

[355] *Ui-Donnchadha*.—O'Donaghue is now unknown.

[356] *Ui-Cormaic*.—See Tribes, &c. of Hy-Many, pp. 76, 77.

[357] *The Lathach*, i.e., the mire or quagmire. The situation of this territory is unknown to the editor. It is not Lathach Caichtubil, near Athlone.

[358] *Inis Duibhghinn*.—It consisted of twelve ballies. This is probably the same name as O'Dubhagain or O'Dugan. See Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many, pp. 28, 29, 62, 75, 76, 77. Ballydugan, near Roscrea, is believed to have been the head residence of this little territory.

[359] *O'Docamlain*, now unknown, as is their territory of *Rinn na hEighnidhe*. See Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many, pp. 13, 76, 77, 85, 87, 90, 91.

[360] *Magh-Finn*, i.e., fair plain; a territory in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, containing forty quarters of land, and now commonly called Keogh's Country. The Keoghs or MacKeoghs, a branch of the O'Kellys, have been chiefs of this district for many centuries. The family of O'Maoilbhrighde are now unknown in this neighbourhood.

[361] *Brighit*, i.e., St. Brighit, or Brigit, of Kildare, to whom this parish was dedicated. See Hy-Many, pp. 15, 75, 77, 78, 102, 130, 166, 167.

[362] *Bredach*.—This was the old name of *Magh-Finn*.

NOTES TO THE PART OF O'DUGAN'S POEM RELATING TO LEINSTER.

[363] *MacMurchadha*, i.e., Murchardides, or descendant of Murchadh, surnamed Maolnambo, king of Leinster, anglicised MacMurrough. The principal branch of this family took the surname of *Caomhanach*, from their progenitor, Domhnall Caomhanach, son (illegitimate, according to Giraldus), of the king of Leinster, at the period of the English invasion. This family is now known by the name of Kavanagh, and are very numerous in Leinster.

[364] *Ui n-Enechlais*, more correctly Ui-Enechglais. They were the descendants of Breasal Einechghlas, son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century, and were seated in the present barony of Arklow and county of Wicklow. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 195, note [g]. The name O'Fiachrach is now obsolete.

[365] *Plain of Cualann.*—This territory was called Fercuolen [Feara Cualann] in the reign of Elizabeth and Jac I. when it was considered to be coextensive with the manor of Powerscourt, but it was anciently much more extensive. The family of O'Cosgraigh is now unknown. They were dispossessed shortly after the English invasion by the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne.

[366] *Ui-Drona*, now the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow. The O'Ryans, or Ryans, of this race are still very numerous, but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans of the county of Tipperary, who also shorten their name to Ryan. Both, however, are of the race of Cathaoir Mor, king of Leinster in the second century.

[367] *The Ui-Muireadhaigh.*—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Tuathail, now anglicised O'Toole, and was also applied to their territory, which comprised about the southern half of the present county of Kildare. Shortly after the English invasion, the O'Tooles were driven from this level district, and they settled in the territory of Imaile, and soon after in that of Fercuolen. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 210, note [i].

[368] *Ui-Faolain.*—This was the tribe name of the Mac Eochaidhs (Keoghs) and O'Byrnes, and was also applied to their territory, which comprised about the northern half of the county of Kildare. They were driven from thence shortly after the English invasion, when they settled in the east of the present county of Wicklow.

[369] *Ui-Bairche.*—This tribe, giving name to the territory in which they were seated, derived their name from Daire Barrach, second son of Cathaoir Mor, king of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century. They were seated between the Ui-Drona and the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and possessed the whole of the present barony of Slievemargy, and some of the adjoining districts of the county of Carlow. The Mac Gormans were driven from this territory after the English invasion, and their chief settled in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of Thomond, in the present county of Clare.

[370] *Ui-Failghe*, i.e., the descendants of Rossa Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor. The country of this tribe originally comprised the baro-

nies of East and West Offaly, in the county of Kildare, those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch in the Queen's county, and that portion of the King's county comprised in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 193, 216.

[371] *O'Brogarbhain*, now unknown in Offaly.

[372] *Clann-Chionaith*, now Kenny, obscure and little known in this territory.

[373] *Clann-Chonchobhair*, i.e., the family of O'Conchobhair or O'Conor, who were the head chiefs of this territory till the reign of Philip and Mary, when they were dispossessed, after which O'Dempsey became the most powerful family of the Ui-Failghe, and remained so till the Revolution of 1688.

[374] *O'Duinns*, i.e., the family of O'Doyne, or Dunn, of Iregan, now the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's county. Colonel Francis Dunne, M.P. is the present head of this family.

[375] *O'Diomasaigh*, now O'Dempsey, or Dempsey, without the prefix. The Viscount Clanmalier was the head of this family at the Revolution of 1688. They are now obscure, and sunk into poverty and degradation.

[376] *O'Aenghusa*, now Hennessy, without the O'. The name is still common in the Queen's county, but confined to the lower classes.

[377] *O'Aimirgin*, now anglicised Mergin and Bergin, a name very common about Geashill in the King's county.

[378] *Clann-Murchadhain*, i.e., the family of O'Murchadhain, now called Morachain; but they are little known, and the name is sometimes anglicised Moran and Morrin.

[379] *Cairbre*, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name, O'Ciardha, is now anglicised Keary and Carey, and the name is common, but to be found only among the lower orders. See Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 276, 277.

[380] *Osraighe*, an ancient territory in Leinster, coextensive with the present diocese of Ossory.

[381] *Clann-Cearbhaill*, i.e., the race of Cearbhall, a celebrated chief of Ossory in the middle of the ninth century.

[382] *Clann-Donnchadha*, i.e., the family of O'Dunchadha, now anglicised Dunphy.

[383] *Mac Giollaphatraic*, now anglicised Fitzpatrick.

[384] *O'Bruadair*, now anglicised Brothers and Broderic.

[385] *Mac Braoin*, now Breen, without the Mac.

[386] *O'Braonains*, anglicised O'Brennan and Brennan, the name of a numerous sept in Ossory.

[387] *Three tribes of Munstermen.*—These tribes were of the race of the kings of Leinster.

[388] *The Comar*, or Confluence. This was the old name of Castlecomer, in the county of Kilkenny.

[389] *Ui-Eirc*, now the barony of Iverk, in the south of the county of Kilkenny.

NOTES TO O'HUIDHRIN.

[390] *Who is not old.*—Compare the observations in the poem of Dubhthach Mac Ui Lughair. *Leabhar na gCeart*, page 237.

[391] *Boinn*, the Bubinda of Ptolemy, now the river Boyne, the country to the south of which O'Huidhrin undertook to describe.

[392] *Fodhla*, one of the old names of Ireland. See note [2], *supra*.

[393] *Which Conn divided.*—This alludes to the division made of Ireland, in the second century, into two equal parts, between Conn of the Hundred Battles, and Eoghan Mogh Nuadhat; a line of low gravel hills extending from Dublin to Clarin-bridge, near Galway, forming the boundary between them.

[394] *O'Dubhagain*, i.e., John Mor O'Dubhagain, O'Duvegan, or O'Dugan, the author of the former part of this poem. Notwithstanding the evidence of this statement, Dr. Lynch attributes the whole of the two parts of the poem to O'Duveganus, which is incorrect. Both copies of the poems still extant are older than Lynch's time.

[395] *Daoil.*—This was, and is still, the name of several rivers in Ireland. O'Huidhrin seems to have in view here the river Daoil (Deel), which rises in the mountains near Charleville, county Cork, flows through Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, and pays its tribute to the Shannon. The Barrow, or the Slaney, would be more appropriately mentioned, in connexion with the race of Cathaoir.

[396] *Race of Cathaoir.*—This race comprised the principal families of Leinster.

[397] *From ancient books.*—This is the fact; for he mentions many families who were decayed in his time.

[398] *Leath-Mhogha*, the southern half of Ireland. According to the

bardic History, Eibher Finn, eldest son of Milesius, was the ancestor of the principal Milesian families of the south of Ireland.

[399] *Luimneach.*—This name, though now generally believed to be the name of the city of Limerick, was anciently applied to the lower Shannon only.

[400] *The Gaoidhil*, i.e., the Scoti, or Milesian Irish.

[401] *Province of the race of Cathaoir*, i.e., the province of Laighin, now called Leinster.

[402] *Sabhrann.*—This was an old name of the river Lee, in the county of Cork. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1163, p. 1151.

[403] *The Dun of Dubhlinn*, i.e., the fort of Dublin.

[404] *Boirinn*, i.e., Burren, a rocky barony, in the north of the present county of Clare.

[405] *Mac Murchadha*, usually anglicized Mac Murrough. The chief family of this race took the surname of Kavanagh, and the present chief of the name is Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, in the county of Carlow, who inherits a very considerable portion of the territory of his ancestors. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1193, p. 97, note [f]. Nas, now the town of Naas, in the county of Kildare, was one of the chief seats of the kings of Leinster, from the remotest period, but it does not appear to have been at any time occupied by the family of Mac Murrough. It was rather the seat of the ancestors of the O'Byrnes, whose progenitors had been the earlier kings of Leinster.

[406] *Ui Failghe*, usually anglicised Offaly, Ophaly, &c., a large territory in Leinster. It comprised the baronies of East and West Offaly, in the county of Kildare, those of Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's county, and that portion of the King's County comprised in the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin. The Ui-Failghe were the descendants of Ross Failghe, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century.

[407] *O'Conchobhair*, now anglicised O'Conor. The O'Conors of this race are to be distinguished from those of Silmurray, in Connaught, and various other families who bore the same name, but were of totally different stocks, as O'Conor of Kerry, O'Conor Corcomroe, O'Conor of Glengevin, &c.

[408] *Of the plain.*—The territory of this race is a perfect plain, there being scarcely any elevation in its whole extent, from the hill of Croghan to Slieve Bloom.

[409] *Cruachan*, originally called Cruachan Bri-Eile, now Croghan, a conspicuous hill in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the north of the

King's County. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1385, p. 700. O'Conor Faly had a castle at the foot of this hill.

[410] *Sub-Chiefs*, i.e., the chieftains subject to O'Conor Faly, who was the head chief or king of this territory.

[411] *Ui-Riagain*, now anglicised Oregan, Iregan, and Dooregan. This territory still locally retains its ancient name, and is co-extensive with the barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County. The present representative of O'Duinn, of this territory, is Colonel Francis Duinne, M.P. For his pedigree, see Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1448, p. 968, and 1585, p. 1840.

[412] *O'h-Aenghusa*, now Hennessy, without the prefix O'. The family is still very numerous in Offaly but reduced to obscurity. Their territory of Clan-Colgain, which adjoined the hill of Croghan, is comprised in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King's County. For the descent of this family, see Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1414, pp. 819, 820.

[413] *Tuath-da-mhuighe*, i.e., the cantred of the two plains, called Tuomoy on an old map of Leix and Offaly, made in the reign of Philip and Mary; and in other documents, Tethmoy. It appears from this map that Tuomoy Nether and Upper comprised the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, in the King's County. The family name, O'Maoilchein, is now unknown in this territory.

[414] *Cantred of Geisill*, now the barony of Geshill, in the King's County.

[415] *Border of Leinster*.—He was in Leinster, and on the borders of the ancient Meath.

[416] *O'h-Aimirgin*, now locally anglicised Bergin, but more correctly made Mergin in other parts of Leinster. This family is still very numerous.

[417] *Magh Aoife*, a district in the barony of East Offaly, adjoining Tethmoy. O'Murchadhain is now shortened to Moran and Morrin, but the ancient Irish form is preserved by those who speak Irish.

[418] *Fidh Gaibhle*.—This was the name of a celebrated wood of Leinster, in which St. Berchan erected the Church of Clonsasta. It is now locally called Fee-Goille or Fee-guile, and is situated in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Coolestown, and King's County. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 214, note °.

[419] *Clann Maoilughra*, usually anglicised Clanmaliere, a territory extending, on both sides of the river Barrow, into the King's and Queen's Counties. It contained the barony of Portnahinch, in the Queen's County,

on the south side of the Barrow, and that of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of the same river. The name O'Diomasaigh is now anglicised O'Dempsey. Its head was ennobled by Charles II., but the family is now reduced to obscurity in Clanmaliere. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1577.

[420] *Leghe.*—This territory comprised the barony of Western Offaly, and a small portion of the northern part of the barony of Portnahinch, in which the great castle of Leighe, now Ley, or Lea, is situated.

[421] *Laoighis*, usually anglicised Leix, and latinized *Lagisia*. This territory comprised the eastern and southern baronies of the present Queen's County. The present baronies of Upper Ossory, Portnahinch, and Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County, never formed any part of Leix.

[422] *Laoighis-Reata.*—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laoighis, containing the fort of Rath-Bacain and the rock of Lec-Reda. See Annals of Four Masters, A.M. 3529, and A.D. 958, note [a]. The name O'Mordha is usually anglicised O'More, but it is sometimes made Moore, without the prefix O'.

[423] *Dun-Masc*, now Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, Queen's County. It is said to have derived this name from Masc, son of Augen Urgnuidh, the fourth son of Sedna Siothbhaic, ancestor of the people of Leinster. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 843, note [a]. It is a lofty isolated rock, on which formerly stood an earthen fort or stone Cathair, but which is now crowned by the ruins of a strong castle. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 216, note [q].

[424] *O'Duibh.*—This is probably the name now anglicised Deevy and sometimes Devoy. Their territory of Cinel Crimthainn, extending round the fortress of Dun-Masc, is comprised in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 216, note [q].

[425] *Muintir-Fiodhbhuidhe.*—The situation of this sept has not yet been determined.

[426] *Magh Druchtain.*—This territory is still locally known, and is considered the best district in the whole of the Queen's County, extending from the ford of Ath-baiteoige to the ford of Ath-fuiseoige, near Luggacurran. It is shown on an old map of "Leax and Ophaly," made in the reign of Queen Mary, under the name of Feran O'Kelly, as extending from Ballymaddock, southwards to the hills of Slewmargie, and as comprising Ballymaddock, the Park, near Stradbally; and the churches of Grange and Oghteoge, and the castle of Coragh are shown as in this

territory. The present reputed head of this sept of the O'Kellys is Mr. Denis Kelly of Castletown-Omey, son of Thomas, son of Silvester, son of Laurence Kelly of Rathmore, near Ballyadams, who died in 1799. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1394, p. 733, note [t].

[427] *Fruitful land of promise.*—These words clearly show that O'Heerin was well acquainted with the fertility and beauty of this territory.

[428] *Gailine*, now Gallen or Dysart-Gallen, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's County. It is shown on the old map of "Leax and Ophaly" as extending from near Abbeyleix to the boundary of Slewmargie, See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1394, p. 733, note [s].

[429] *Crioch Om-Buidhe*, a territory comprised in the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's County. See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 214. The church of Killabban was in it.

[430] *Bearbha*, i.e., the River Barrow, which flows between this territory and that of Ui-Muireadhaigh.

[431] *O'Caollaidhe.*—This name is still common in Leinster, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It should be made O'Cayley or O'Kaely.

[432] *Ui-Barrtha*, i.e., descendants of Daire Barrach, second son of Cathaoir, king of Leinster and of all Ireland, in the second century. This sept was seated in the barony of Slewmargy, in the south-east of the Queen's County. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 212, note [m].

[433] *O'Gormain.*—This family was driven from this territory after the English Invasion, and the chief of them ultimately fixed his residence in the barony of Ibrickan, in Thomond. The name of this family is always written MacGormain in the Irish annals, and MacGorman on all the old tombstones of the family in the county of Clare. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 213, 214, note [m].

[434] *Dinn-righ*, i.e., the Hill of the Kings. This was the most ancient palace of the kings of Leinster. The ruins of it are pointed out in the townland of Ballyknockan, on the west side of the River Barrow, about a quarter of a mile to the south of Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 14, 15, note [o].

[435] *Maistin*, now Mullaghmast, a remarkable fort, situate on a hill of the same name, in the parish of Narraghmore, about five miles to the east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 14, note [j]. Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1577.

[436] *Ui-Muireadhaigh*, called O'Murethi by Giraldus. This was the tribe name of the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, and their territory comprised

about the southern half of the county of Kildare. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 210, note [l], and Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1180, p. 51, note [s].

[437] *Almhain*, now Allen, a celebrated hill in the county of Kildare, situate about five miles northwards of the town of Kildare. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 14, note [l].

[438] *Mac Giolla Mocholmog.*—This family has been extinct for many centuries. They were chiefs of the territory of *Ui-Dunchadha*, comprising that portion of the present county of Dublin through which the River Dodder flows. See Annals of Four Masters, at the years 956, 995, 1032, 1044, 1155; and *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 12, note [f]. For their pedigree, see Gilbert's History of Dublin, vol. i.; Appendix, No. 1, pp. 403–408.

[439] *Feara-Cualann*, anglicised Fercuolen, an ancient territory, nearly coextensive with the half barony of Rathdown, in the north of the county of Wicklow. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 13, note [b], and Ussher's Primordia, p. 846.

[440] *The plain of the Life*, otherwise called *Magh-Life*. This was the name of a level plain in the county of Kildare, through which the River Liffey winds its course. The churches of Cill-Aussille and Cill-Cuillinn (Killossy and Kilcullen) are mentioned as in this plain. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 152, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i., pp. 273, 276,

[441] *West beyond Teamhair.*—This must be a mistake.

[442] *O'Gealbrain.*—This name does not occur in the Annals of the Four Masters, and seems to be obsolete at present.

[443] *O'Taidhg.*—This name would be anglicised O'Teige; but it seems to be obsolete, unless it be one of the several old Irish names now anglicised Tighe.

[444] *Ui-Mail*, now Imail, a well-known territory in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow. The O'Tooles were driven into this territory shortly after the English Invasion.

[445] *Ui-Teigh.*—This was the tribe name of the Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann in the north of the present county of Wicklow. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 713, note [h]; 765, note [x]; 915, note [l].

[446] *Cairbre of Leinster*, now the barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare. See note 413, *supra*, and *Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach*, pp. 276, 277.

[447] *O'Ciardha*, now anglicised Keary and Carey, a rather numerous name in the counties of Meath and Kildare.

[448] *Almhain*, now the Hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare. From this it would appear that Cairbre Ua-Ciardha must have originally extended to this hill.

[449] *Cruachan*, now the conspicuous Hill of Croghan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the north of the King's County. See note 409, *supra*.

[450] *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory comprised the Glen of Imail and Glendalough, in the present county of Wicklow. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 707, 774, 1039, and *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 207, note [d]. O'Fearghaile was the chief of this territory.

[451] *From the Boinn*.—This seems to indicate that the Fortuatha of Leinster were from the neighbourhood of the River Boyne, and were of the race of Colla, and Conn of the Hundred Battles.

[452] *Ui-Inechrais*.—This is a mistake for Ui-Einechghlais, a tribe descended from Breasal Einechglais [Breasal of the Green Face], son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This tribe was seated in the present barony of Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 195, note [e]; p. 207, note [a].

[453] *O'Fiachra*.—This name is now unknown in the county of Wicklow. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1154, 1170.

[454] *Almhuin*.—This is some place, now unknown, in the barony of Arklow, as it cannot be the Hill of *Almhain* or Allen, in the county of Kildare.

[455] *O'h-Aodha*, now anglicised Hay and Hughes.

[456] *Ui-Deaghaidh*.—This name is still preserved, and is that of a rural deanery in the diocese of Ferns, which is nearly coextensive with the barony of Gorey, in the county of Wexford.

[457] *Ui-Muirte*.—This name is now forgotten in Leinster. The situations of the territories of Cinel-Flaitheamhain and Ui-Mealla are now unknown.

[458] *O'Finntighearn*, now anglicised Finneran.

[459] *O'Murchadha*, anciently anglicised O'Murchoe, but now generally Murphy, without the prefix O'. See observations on this name at note 100, *supra*, and in the Introduction to the present volume.

[460] *Ui-Felme*, i.e., descendants of Felim, son of Enna Censellagh, king of Leinster in the fifth century. This was the tribe name of the O'Murchoes, and it was also applied, as usual among the old Irish, to their territory, which comprised the barony of Ballaghkeen, in the east of the county of

Wexford, still called the Murroes territory. Connell O'Murchoe, the head of this family, lived at Toberlumnich, in the Murroes, in 1634. There was another respectable branch of the family at Oulartleigh, who possessed a considerable estate down to our own times. O'Murchadha, which is now anglicised Murphy, is the most prevalent name in the province of Leinster. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1381, p. 684, note [m]; also the Annuary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society for the year 1858, vol. i., p. 1, p. 24, *et seq.*

[461] *Ui-Felme the northern.*—The territory of this sept was situated in the present county of Carlow (and comprised the present parish of Tulloghphelim, in the barony of Rathvilly, county of Carlow), which retains the name. Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1381, note [m], and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 208, note [f].

[462] *O'Gairbhidh*, now anglicised Garvey, without the prefix O'.

[463] *Tulach*, now the town of Tullow (in the parish of Tulloghphelim), which was the residence of the chieftain of this territory.

[464] *Siol-Brain*, now the barony of Shelburne, in the south-west of the county of Wexford.

[465] *Dubhthoire.*—This name would be anglicised Duffry, which is now the name of a district near Mount Leinster, in the county of Wexford; but the place here referred to must be placed farther to the south-west.

[466] *From the Bearbha to the Slaine*, i.e., from the River Barrow to the River Slaney.

[467] *Beanntraighe*, now the Barony of Bantry, in the county of Wexford, lying between these rivers. The Clann-Coscraigh are now unknown.

[468] *Fearann-deiscertach*, i.e, the southern land. This is probably the present barony of Bargy. The family name O'Duibhginn is still very common in Leinster, and is anglicised Deegin and Duggan. It is to be distinguished from O'Dubhagain.

[469] *Fothart of the Carn*, so called from Carnsore point, its eastern extremity, now the barony of Forth, in the south-east of the county of Wexford. The people called Fotharta were, according to the Irish genealogists, the descendants of Eochaidh Finn Fothairt, brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

[470] *O'Lorcain*, now always anglicised Larkin, without the prefix O'. This name is very common in Leinster, but the pedigree has not been preserved, as the family had sunk into obscurity at an early period.

[471] *Crioch-na-gCenel*, also called Fearann na gCenel.—Fernegenall was

granted by the Earl Richard Strongbow to Maurice de Prendergast. See Harris's Hibernica, p. 41. This territory would appear to have comprised the district around Artramont, and to be included in the barony of Shelmaliere East. It was divided from the town of Wexford by the River Slaney. The exact situation of this territory is pointed out as follows by Giraldus, Topographia Hib., Dist. ii., c. 32, where it is corruptly called Fernigenan:—"De ratis per sanctum Ivorum a Fernigenan expulsis. Est in Lagenia provincia quædam quæ Fernigenan [Fernigenal] dicitur, quam à Gwesefordia solum Slanensis aqua disterminat. Unde mures maiores qui vulgariter *Rati* vocantur per imprecationem Sancti Yuori Episcopi (cujus forte libros corroserant) prorsus expulsi, nec ibi postea nasci nec vivere possunt inuecti."

[472] *O'h-Artghoile*, now Hartley or Hartilly, without the prefix O'. This name is still extant in south Leinster, where the Irish-speaking people pronounce it O'h-Airtialla.

[473] *O'Riaghain*, now made Ryan, a name still extant in the county of Carlow. It is to be distinguished from O'Mulryan, of the county of Tipperary, which is now usually shortened to Ryan, without the O' or the Mul.

[474] *Ui-Drona*.—This tribe, descended from Drona, the fourth in descent from Cathaoir Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century, gave its name to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow. See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 212, note [k].

[475] *O'Nuallain*, now anglicised Nolan, without the prefix O'.

[476] *Fotharta*, generally called Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O'Flaherty states, in his Ogygia, part iii. c. 64, that the posterity of Eochaidh Finn Fothart remained chiefs of this territory till the death of O'Nuallan, the last proprietor, who died a short time before he was writing. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 211.

[477] *Magh-da-chon*, plain of the two hounds. This name is now anglicised Moyacomb, a parish in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow, and extending into the barony of Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow. It is sometimes called Farron O'Neale. O'Neill of this territory is now unknown. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1088, p. 930, note [l].

[478] *Siol-Elaigh*, i.e., the race of Elach, now the barony of Shillelagh, in the S.W. of the county of Wicklow. The Commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow, on the 10th of January, 1605, described the territorial situation of this barony as follows:—

"And haveing viewed and surveyed the Irish territorie, called Shilellagh, [they say and present] that it is bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kilteile, alias MacMorishe's countrie in the co. Wexford, on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale and the lordshipp of Tully [Offelimy] in the county Catherlagh, on the north and east by the lordshipp of Clonemore, and the territorie of Cosha." See Erck's *Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments.*

[479] *O'Gaoithin*, now anglicised Geehan, Gihon, and Gahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the barony of Shillelagh, and throughout Leinster, but obscure and reduced, with very few exceptions.

[480] *O'Dunlaing*, now anglicised Dowling, without the prefix O'. This family would appear from our text to have been situated on the east side of the Barrow; but the old map of Leax and Ophaly, already referred to, places O'Dowling's countrie on the west side of the Barrow, and in the present Queen's County.

[481] *Across the Bearbha.*—From this it is quite clear that the last-mentioned territory, namely, the Lagan, O'Dunlaing's territory, was on the east side of the Barrow, for the author next proceeds [westwards] across that river into Ossory.

[482] *Mac Giollaphatraic*, now anglicised Fitzpatrick. The ancient Ossory comprised the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County, and nearly the entire of the county of Kilkenny. It is stated by Keating and others that Ossory originally extended from the Barrow westwards to the Suir; but there is sufficient evidence to show that since the introduction of Christianity, its limits never extended beyond those of the present diocese of Ossory. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 17, 18, note [a].

[483] *Bladhma*, now Slieve Bloom, on the frontiers of the King's and Queen's Counties.

[484] *To the sea*, i.e., to the estuary called the Meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

[485] *Liathdruim.*—This is one of the ancient names of Tara, and is incorrectly applied here. There are several places of the name in Ireland, but none in Ossory,

[486] *To the plain of Munster*, i.e., from the Barrow to the plain of Magh Feimhin, in the county of Tipperary.

[487] *Coill Uachtorach*, now the barony of Upperwoods, the present legal name of a subdivision of the old barony of Upper Ossory, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in the Queen's County.

[488] *O'Dubhshlaine*, now anglicised Delany, without the prefix O'. This family is still very numerous in this territory.

[489] *Mountain of most beauteous rivers.*—This is Slieve Bloom, in which the three sister rivers, the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, have their sources.

[490] *O'Cearbhaill*, now Carroll. He was a descendant of the celebrated Cearbhall, chief lord of Ossory from 845 to 885. He is to be distinguished from O'Carroll, of Ely O'Carroll, seated at the other side of Slieve Bloom, who was of a different race.

[491] *O'Donnchadha*, now anglicised throughout the diocese of Ossory Dunphy. The chief of this family, Donogh O'Donoghue, was the founder of the abbey of Jerpoint in 1180, in which he was interred in the year 1185. See *Archdall's Monasticon*, county Kilkenny, Jerpoint.

[492] *Gabhran*, now the barony of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

[493] *Cill Chainnigh*, i.e., the cell or church of St. Canice, now Kilkenny. "Of the limestones" is peculiarly characteristic, and it were to be wished that our author had given us more geological notices of this nature.

[494] *Sliabh gCaithle.*—This name is now forgotten, nor has any authority been found to fix the limits of the territory of O'Carroll of Ossory. It probably extended from the church of Kilkenny to the mountains of Fasaghdineen, comprising all the rich lands between the present town and these mountains.

[495] *The sea is smooth*, i.e., whenever he goes on the sea it becomes calm and smooth, in consequence of his justice and righteousness.

[496] *Ui-Duach of Osraighe*—For several centuries this territory is considered as coextensive with the barony of Fassadinin, in the county of Kilkenny; but it was anciently more extensive, as appears from the words of our author, who calls it "the extensive plain of the Feoir," i.e., of the river Nore. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 850, note [s], p. 484, and p. 26, note [s].

[496] *O'Braonain*, now always anglicised Brennan, without the O'. The noted Dr. John Brennan, of Dublin, commonly called "The Wrestling Doctor," was the last recognised chief of this sept. Families of the name of Brennan are still exceedingly numerous in their original territory, but their pedigrees are unknown.

[498] *MacBraoin*, now Breen, without the prefix Mac. The situation of this family is uncertain.

[499] *O'Broithe.*—This family is still so called by those who speak Irish, and anglicised O'Broghie in the Patent Rolls of the first and fourth year of

James I.; but the name is now usually pronounced Brophy. Their territory comprised the level portion of the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny. This family is still numerous throughout the ancient Ossory, and in the neighbouring districts of the county of Tipperary. They were driven from the plain of Magh Sedna into Upper Ossory, after the English Invasion, and their chief settled at Ballybrophy, near Borris-in-Ossory, in the Queen's County. In 1603 Patrick O'Broghie was of Reo, in this county. The name of *Sedna*, now anglicè *Shade*, is still hereditary in this family.

[500] *Magh Lacha*, a plain in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny.

[501] *O'Faolain*, now Phelan and Whelan, without the prefix O'. This family is very numerous throughout the ancient Ossory. The Phelans of this race are to be distinguished from those of the Decies of Munster.

[502] *Magh-Airbh*, a plain in the barony of Crannagh, in the county of Kilkenny.

[503] *O'Caibhdeanaigh*, now anglicised Keveny, and by some Gaffney; but the name O'Gamhna is that usually anglicised throughout the ancient Ossory.

[504] *Coill O gCathasaigh*, i.e., wood of the Ui-Cathasaigh.

[505] *O'Gloiairn*. This name was anglicised Glory, but it is now obsolete. See the Annuary of the Kilkenny, &c., Archæological Society, vol. i. part ii. p. 101, note [b].

[506] *The Callann*, now the King's River, on which the town of Callan stands. It has its source in the hills near Tullaroan, and flowing through Callan, and past Kells and Stonyford, joins the Suir at Annamult.

[507] *Ui-Berchon*, anglice Ibercon, an ancient barony in the county of Kilkenny, forming the northern portion of the present barony of Ida, which comprises three ancient baronies, namely, Ida, Igrine, and Ibercon.

[508] *O'Caolluidhe*, now always anglicised Kelly, which is incorrect. It should be Cayley, or at least Keally, with the first syllable long.

[509] *Bright-flowing Bearbha*.—Ros-Ua-Berchon, now Rosbercon, which formed the eastern extremity of this territory, is on the west bank of the river Barrow.

[510] *Ui-Eirc*, now Iverk, a barony forming the southern portion of the county of Kilkenny. It is watered by the Suir and the river of Graney, which frequently flood some adjacent districts, and cover them with sand.

[511] *O'Bruadair*, anglicised Broder and Broderic, a name now reduced to obscurity in this territory.

[512] *Maonmhagh.*—This was the name of a plain (Moinmoy), extending round Loughrea, in the county of Galway. The territory of Iverk is, however, at present, far richer, more beautiful, and better cultivated.

[513] *The Siuir*, i.e., *the sister*, now the river Suir. It rises at the eastern base of *Sliabh Ailduin*, now the Devil's Bit mountain, in the county of Tipperary, and passes through the towns of Thurles, Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick, whence it forms the boundary between the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford, till it joins the Barrow.

[514] *Magh Feimhin.*—The ancient name of a plain comprising that portion of the present county of Tipperary which belongs to the diocese of Lismore. It is described as extending from the river Suir northwards to Corca-Eathrach, from which it is clear that it comprised the whole of the barony of Iffa and Offa East. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 201, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 282.

[515] *Caisel of the kings*, i.e., stone fort of the kings, now the town of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, the seat of the kings of Munster from the beginning of the fifth century till the English Invasion. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 28, note [a].

[516] *Corc.*—He was king of Munster early in the fifth century, but the authentic Irish annals contain no notice of his death. His grandson, Aenghus MacNadfraich, who is said to have been the first Christian king of Munster, was slain in the year 489. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 489, and *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 28, note [c].

[517] *Corca-Athrach.*—O'Flaherty describes this territory as extending in length from Tiprait-farran, near the abbey of the Holy Cross, called Huachtar-lamhann, to Dunandreas, and the northern part of Knockgraffan. Ogygia, part iii. c. 81.

[518] *Plain of Tál.*—Tal was a cognomen of Cormac Cais, ancestor of DalgCais.

[519] *Brian*, i.e., Brian Borumha, ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond, who became monarch of Ireland in 1002, and was killed at Clontarf in the year 1014. He was called Borumha because he renewed the cow tribute of Leinster, which had been remitted by Finachta, monarch of Ireland, in the seventh century. Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 690, p. 299, note [x].

[520] *Tailgenn.*—This was the name by which St. Patrick was called by the Druids. It is explained *circulo tonsus in capite* by Colgan, but *Asiciput* in the Book of Armagh, fol. 2, p. b, col. 1 ; and *artis caput*, by Probus. See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 5, col. 2, p. 49, col. 1, and p. 123, col. 2.

[521] *Eoghan, son of Oilioll*, i.e., Eoghan, eldest son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster in the third century.

[522] *MacCarthaigh*, now anglicised Mac Carthy. This family was driven from Cashel shortly after the English Invasion, and they settled in the now counties of Kerry and Cork, where, in course of time, they became very numerous.

[523] *Eoghanacht of Caisel.*—This was the original tribe name of the O'Donoghues, who were anciently seated in Magh-Feimhin, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the S.E. of the county of Tipperary. They were driven from this territory shortly after the English Invasion, when they settled in the present barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, to which they gave the name of Eoghanacht Ui Donnchadha, anglicised Onaght-O'Donoghue.

[524] *Sliabh Ardachaidh*, now the barony of Slievardagh, in the county of Tipperary.

[525] *O'Deaghaidh*, now anglicised Day, without the prefix O'. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Deaghaidhs, or O'Deas, of Cinel-Fearmaic, in Thomond, who are of the Dalcassian race.

[526] *O' h-Oilella.*—This name is now obsolete, as is every derivative in Ireland formed from Oilioll, whether belonging to man or place, except Tir-Oilella, in the county of Sligo, which has been corrupted to Tirerrill. According to this analogy, O' h-Oilella might be anglicised O'Herrill, or Herrill; but there is no such surname now in Ireland.

[527] *O'Brachain*, now Brahan.

[528] *Deisi.*—This tribe descended from Fiacha Suighdhe, the elder brother of the monarch Conn of the Hundred Battles, and were originally seated in *Deisi Teamhrach*, the present barony of Deece, to the south of Tara, in Meath; but they were expelled from thence in the third century by their relative, king Cormac, grandson of Conn, and after having attempted to obtain a footing in various parts of the south of Ireland, they ultimately settled in Munster, and subdued that part of the country extending from the river Suir to the sea, and from Lismore to Credan Head, the eastern extremity of the present county of Waterford. In the fifth century, Aenghus Mac Nadfraeich, king of Munster, granted them the plain of Magh Feimhin, in the present county of Tipperary; but they were driven from thence by the Eoghanachts. See Keating's History of Ireland; and Ogygia, Part iii., c. 69.

[529] *O'Bric*, now Brick, without the prefix O'. This family originally

possessed the southern Desies, comprised in the present county of Waterford, but they had sunk under the O'Faelains or O'Phelans, who were originally seated in the northern Desies, in the present county of Tipperary, some time before the English Invasion.

[530] *O'Faelain*, now made Phelan, in the anglicised form of the name, without the prefix O'; and by some, Whelan.

[531] *O'Mearadhaigh*, now O'Meara, or O'Mara, a name still numerous in the county of Tipperary. By many the prefix is rejected.

[532] *Ui-Fathaidh*, now the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

[533] *Ui-Eoghain Finn.*—The territory of this tribe was in northern Deisi, in the present county of Tipperary, and adjoining Iverk on the west side. See the Miscellany of the Archæological Society, vol. i., p. 205. The O'Neills of this race, the head of whom was an esquire in 1753, were afterwards seated at Mount Neill, in the barony of Iverk, county Kilkenny.

[534] *Uachtar-tire*, now the barony of Upperthird, in the north-west of the county of Waterford. The O'Flanagans of this race were dispossessed shortly after the English Invasion by the Anglo-Norman family of Poer, now Power, who still possess a large portion of this territory.

[535] *Ui-Aithele.*—The name of this tribe and territory, evidently situated between the barony of Upperthird and the sea, is now obsolete. The O'Breslens of this race are also unknown.

[536] *O'Fodhladha*, now Foley, without the prefix O'. This family is very numerous in the county of Waterford.

[537] *O'Cein*, now Kean, a name still extant in the county of Waterford, and to be distinguished from the family of O'Cathain, now anglicised Kane, without the prefix O'. The two great tragedians of world-wide fame are of this race.

[538] *Machuin*, now the river Mahon, which rises near Kilmacthomas, and falls into the sea at the village of *Bun Machuine* (Bunmahon).

[539] *Ui Eachach.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Bricks.

[540] *Inis-Fail*, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

[541] *O'Bric*, now Brick, without the prefix O'.

[542] *Lec Logha.*—This was probably the ancient name of the remarkable rock now called *Clochlobhrais*, situated about midway between Kilmacthomas and Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

[543] *Liathdruim*, i.e., gray ridge, now Leitrim, on the confines of the counties of Waterford and Cork.

[544] *Feara Muighe.*—This name is now preserved in Fermoy, a beautiful

and fertile barony in the north of the county of Cork; but the ancient Feara Maighe comprised the modern baronies of Fermoy, and Condons and Clangibbon. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 78, 82, 261.

[545] *O'Dubhagain*, now O'Dugan, and more usually Duggan. This family descends from the Druid Mogh Ruith, *Magus Rotæ*, who was of the race of Rudhraighe, king of Ulster. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 82.

[546] *Dun Manann.*—This name is now obsolete; it was evidently that of the chief residence of O'Dubhagain, who possessed about the northern half of the territory of Feara Maighe Feine, being seated between O'Keeffe and the Ui-Fidhgeinte.

[547] *O'Caoimh*, now anglicised O'Keeffe, and by many Keeffe, without the prefix O'. O'Keeffe originally possessed the district now called Roche's Country, which formed the southern half of the ancient Feara Maighe. The family is of the race of Oilioll Olum, and had a king of Munster, namely Fionguine, son of Gorman, who died in the year 902; since which period the line of MacCarthy has been far more powerful. The O'Keeffes were driven from Fermoy shortly after the English Invasion, when they settled in the present barony of Duhallow.

[548] *Gleannomhain*, or Gleann Amhnach, now Glanworth, in Roche's Country, in the north of the county of Cork. This was the original seat of O'Keeffe. See Smith, Natural and Civil History of Cork, book ii., chap. 7, and *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 90, note ".

[549] *Ui Liathain.*—This tribe derived their name and origin from Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire Cearba, ancestor of the Ui-Fidhgeinte. Their territory was nearly coextensive with the present barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork. See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii., c. 18, 19, and *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 73, 74.

[550] *OAnamchadhas.*—This name is obsolete, or changed into some anglicised form not now recognisable.

[551] *Ui-Mac Caille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

[552] *O'Breaghdha.*—This name is now unknown. It might be anglicised Bray.

[553] *O'Glaisin*, now unknown. It is not the name anglicised Gleason or Gleeson.

[554] *Ciarraighe Chuirche*, now Kerrycurrihy, a barony in county of Cork.

[555] *Race of Torna*, i.e., the sept of Ui Torna. The hereditary family name was O'Cuirre, which is now little known.

[556] *Cinel-Aedha*, i.e., race of Aedh (father of Failbhe Flann, king of Munster, A.D. 636), now the barony of Kinelea, in the county of Cork.

[557] *O'Ceallachain*, now O'Callaghan. This family, which is of the same race as the MacCarthys, was removed from the barony of Kinelea shortly after the English Invasion, when they settled in the barony of Duhallow, where they possessed the parishes of Kilshannick and Clonmeen. See Harris's edition of Ware's Works, vol. ii., p. 72, and Smith's History of Cork, book ii., chap. 6. The senior branch of this family was transplanted to the county of Clare by Cromwell, where it became extinct in the male line early in the nineteenth century. Lord Lismore is the present head of this family in Ireland. See Circuit of Murchertach MacNeill, p. 64, for the descent of O'Callaghan and Mac Carthy.

[559] *Plain of Bearra.*—This seems a mistake, as O'Callaghan never had any connexion with the territory of Bearra.

[559] *Cinel m-Bece*, i.e., race of Bece, from Bece, son of Fergus, who was the son of Felimy, king of Desmond, A.D. 584, and ancestor of O'Mahony. See Battle of Magh-Rath, Geneal. Tab. p. 340, and Payne's Description of Ireland, edited by Dr. Aquilla Smith, p. 23.

[560] *Bandain*, now the river Bandon in the county of Cork.

[561] *Rapid Muaidh* seems to be the name of a river, but the name is now unknown in the county of Cork.

[562] *O'Mathghamhna*, now anglicised O'Mahony, and sometimes Mahony, without the prefix O'. The senior of this family is probably in France. O'Mahony of Dunloe, in Kerry, is believed to be the present head of the family in Ireland.

[563] *Race of Lughaidh.*—These were the O'Driscolls who, according to the Irish genealogists, descend from Lughaidh Mac Ithu, the uncle of Milesius of Spain. See the Miscellany of the Celtic Society, 1849, pp. 56, 57.

[564] *O'h-Eidirsceoil*, now O'Driscoll, and sometimes Driscoll, without the prefix O.' *Ibid*, p. 56, and 384–400.

[565] *Corca Laighdhe.*—This, which was the tribe name of the O'Driscolls, was also applied to their territory, which originally comprised all the south-west part of the present county of Cork, namely, the baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry; but shortly after the English Invasion they were encroached upon by the O'Donovans, O'Mahonys, and O'Sullivans, and more recently by the MacCarthy Reaghs, who reduced their principality, comprising the parishes of Myross, Glanbarahane [Castlehaven], Tullagh, Creagh, Kilcoe, Aghadown, and Clear, to much narrower limits. See Miscellany of the Celtic Society, p. 48–57, and p. 148.

[566] *Harbour of Clear*, i.e., the bay between Cape Clear and Mizen Head, in the south of the county of Cork.

[567] *O'Floinns of Arda*, i.e., O'Flynn of Ardagh. The chief of this family resided at Ardagh Castle, situate nearly midway between Skibbereen and Baltimore, in the barony of West Carbery, and county of Cork. See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, under *Flann* and *Cobhthach*, and the Miscellany for the Celtic Society, pp. 9, 10, 36.

[568] *Ui-Baghamhna*, now the barony of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork, *ibid.*, p. 36.

[569] *Tricha chéd medhonach*, i.e., the central cantred. This was the old name of the present barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* COBHTHACH. Dr. O'Brien, who knew this part of Ireland well, speaking of the families of O'Cowhig and O'Floinn Arda, about the middle of the last century, has the following observation which nearly holds good at the present day: "But the melancholy remark which remains to be made is, that, of the two families first mentioned, there is not, to my knowledge, one individual now existing that may be held in the light of a gentleman, having been all dispossessed long since of their very ancient and large properties; which, indeed, is the case with many other Irish families, not less illustrious in former times, who are now quite extinct, or reduced to a state of perfect obscurity, for the reason now mentioned."

[570] *O'Cobhthaigh*.—Dr. O'Brien anglicises this name O'Cowhig, which seems to have been the form of the name in use, in his time, among this sept in the county of Cork; but in other more northern parts of Ireland, it is anglicised Coffey, without the prefix O'. Dr. Smith, in his "Natural and Civil History of Cork," book ii. c. 3, writes of this family: "Almost on every headland of this barony were castles erected by the Irish, seven of which belonged to the sept of O'Cowhig, as Dundeedy, Dunowen, Dunore, Duneen, Dunocowhig, Dunworley, and Dungorley."

[571] *Land of Cliodhna*, i. e., bordering on *Tonn Cliodhna*, a loud surge in the bay of Glandore, much celebrated by Irish poets.

[572] *Muintir-Bhaire*, now Muntervary, a peninsula in the barony of West Carbery in the south-west of the county of Cork, extending from Bantry to Sheepshead, and containing the parish of Kilcrohane. See Corca-Laidhe, in the Miscellany of the Celtic Society, p. 5, and Tribes of Ireland, pp. 11 to 15.

[573] *Warlike Fothadh*.—He was the third son of Lughaidh Maccon, king of Ireland, in the second century. See Corca Laidhe, p. 5, note [n].

[574] *O'Baire*.—This name is now obsolete, unless it has been assimilated to the Anglo-Norman name of Barry. This territory belonged to the

bardic family of O'Daly for several centuries. See Tribes of Ireland, p. 14; and *Pacata Hibernia*, book iii.

[575] *Plain of Manainn.*—This seems to refer to the plain lying round the fort of Dun-Manann, which, however, was the seat of O'Dubhagain in Fear-Maighe or Fermoy, with which, it must be confessed, Muinter Bhaire can bear no comparison in point of fertility, though it may vie with it in picturesque beauty.

[576] *O'h-Eidersceoil of Bearra*, i.e., O'Driscoll of Beare, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cork, which was possessed by the Driscolls till dispossessed by a branch of the O'Sullivans, some time after the English invasion.

[577] *The harbour of Baoi*, now Bantry Bay. The island of *Baoi Bheirre*, in this bay, is now called Beare Island.

[578] *The race of Lughaidh*, i.e., the O'Driscolls and their correlatives.

[579] *The land of Ith*, a bardic appellative for the O'Driscoll territory.

[580] *Clann t-Sealbhaigh*, i.e, the race of Sealbhach. This was the tribe name of the O'Donoghues of the county of Kerry. O'Domhnaill (O'Donnell) was one of the ancient chiefs of this race, but the name has been long obsolete.

[581] *O'Donnchadha of Loch Lein*, i.e., O'Donoghue of Ross, at Lough Leane or Killarney, county of Kerry.

[582] *O'Donnchadha of the Flesc*, i.e., O'Donoghue of Glenflesk, i.e., the vale of the river Flesk, in Kerry. The present O'Donoghue is the head of this family. See Tribes of Ireland, p. 71.

[583] *On Munster.*—Dubhdabhoirenn, ancestor of O'Donoghue, was king of Munster in 957, and his son Domhnall, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014, was king of Desmond.

[584] *Ui-Floinn of Lua*, i.e., the territory of Muscraighe Ui-Fhloinn, or Muskerrylin, which contains fifteen parishes, and is correctly described as around the far extending Lee and Lua, now Lough Lua, in the barony of Muskerry, through which the river Lee flows. See *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 44.

[585] *O'Bece.*—This name, which would be anglicised Beck, has long since sunk into oblivion.

[586] *Beanntraighe*, now the barony of Bantry, in the county of Cork.

[587] *Fergus of Uladh*, i.e., Fergus Mac Roigh, exiled king of Ulster, in the first century, from whom O'Conor Kerry, O'Conor of Corcumroe, O'Loughlin, and many other families in Munster are descended.

[588] *Ui-Eachach*, i.e., the descendants of Eochaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc, king of Munster. The *Ui-Mathghamhna*, or O'Mahonys, were the chief family of this race. They were first seated in the barony of Kinelmeaky, in the county of Cork, but they afterwards encroached on the Corca-Laighe, and became masters of the district called Fonn-Iartharach, i.e., western land. The name Ui-Eathach is usually anglicised Ivahagh, and is shown on several maps of Munster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It comprised, according to the Liber Regalis Visitationis of 1615, the parishes of Kilmoe, Scool, Kilcrohane, Durris, Kilmoconnoge, and Caheragh, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

[589] *O'Mathghamhna*, now O'Mahony. See note on Cinel m-Bece, *supra*.

[590] *Aos Aisde*.—This name is now forgotten; but as it was the tribe-name of the family of O'Muircheartaigh, now O'Moriarty, or more usually Moriarty, without the prefix O', we must conclude that it was the name of a territory along the river Mang in Kerry.

[591] *O'h-Imhasbhain*. This name is now unknown in Munster.

[592] *Race of Conaire*, i.e., of Conaire II., of the Deagads of Munster, monarch of Ireland in the year 212. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 63.

[593] *Tulach-an-trir*, i.e., hill of the three persons. This was one of the most ancient names of Tara. See *Ogygia*, part iii., c. 17.

[594] *Corca Duibhne*.—These were of the race of Conaire I., monarch of Ireland, at the beginning of the first century (*Ogygia*, part iii., c. 45), and after the establishment of surnames, they branched into the families of O'Falvey, O'Shea, and O'Conghaile (O'Connell). Shortly anterior to the English Invasion O'Falvy possessed the barony of Corcaguiny, O'Shea that of Iveragh, and O'Conghaile (O'Connell), that of Magunihy; but about the middle of the eleventh century, the O'Donoghues settled in Magunihy, and drove the O'Conghailes westwards into Iveragh, where they were seated at Ballycarbery as castellans to Mac Carthy More. The territories of this race of Conaire extended to the Suir, in the county of Tipperary.

[595] *O'Seagha*, now anglicised O'Shea. A branch of this family removed to the city of Kilkenny, about the end of the fourteenth century, where they became wealthy and highly respectable.

[596] *O'Conghaile*, now corrupted to O'Conaill, anglicised O'Connell. The head of this family was transplanted by Cromwell to Brenter, near Callan hill in the county of Clare.

[597] *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Mugunihy, forming the eastern portion of the county of Kerry. The O'Conghailes were driven from this territory

in the eleventh century by the O'Donoghues, who gave it their tribe name of Eoghanacht O'Donoghue.

[598] *O'Failbhe*, anglice O'Falvy and Falvy, without the prefix O'. Their territory originally extended from the river Maing to Finntraigh, now Ventry, in the west of the county of Kerry.

[599] *Ui-Rathach.* This was the tribe name of the O'Sheas. It is now anglicised Iveragh, which is a well-known barony in the west of the county of Kerry.

[600] *Muscraighe.*—According to all our genealogical Irish MSS. the Muscraighe were the descendants of Cairbre Musc, son of Conaire Mor, monarch of Ireland, in the beginning of the third century. *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 63.

[601] *Mairtine of Munster*, an ancient tribe of the Firbolgs of whose territory Emly, in the county of Tipperary, was the centre and capital.

[602] *Muscraighe-Mitine*, otherwise called Muscraighe Ui-Fhloinn. This was the ancient name of the barony of West Muskerry, in the county of Cork. The family of O'Maoilfabhaill of this race is now unknown. It is quite clear that our author is here compiling his enumeration of chiefs and territories from written authorities, and not from the families existing in his time. See note 583, *supra*, on the territory of O'Floinn of Lua, which is evidently the one here referred to, but belonging to a different epoch. Neither of these families was dominant here in our author's time.

[603] *O'h-Aodha*, now anglicised O'Hea and Hayes, but the O'h-Aodhas of this race are quite obscure.

[604] *Muscraighe Luachra*, about the *Abhainn mhor*, a territory extending on both sides of the Blackwater, near its source, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 44.

[605] *Muscraighe of the Three Plains.*—This territory was granted by king John to William de Barry, under the name of Muskerry Donegan. The family of O'Donegan is still extant in this territory, but reduced to poverty and obscurity. Dr. James Donegan, the author of the Greek-English Dictionary, who was a native of Charleville, was of them. "The church of *Fiort Sceithe*, which is placed by the Calendars of Marianus, and the Four Masters (Sept. 6), in Muscraighe-tri-maighe, is now known by the name of Ardskeagh, which is a small parish in that part of the barony of Fermoy bordering on the barony of Orrery and Kilmore. In the ancient taxations of the diocese of Cloyne we find a rural deanery, called *Muscry-donnegan*, containing the parishes now comprehended in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, with small adjacent portions of Duhallow and Fermoy. Among the churches in this deanery, *Orwery* [i.e., Orbraidhe, or Orrery]

and *Fersketh* [i.e., Feart Skeithe, called *Ardskagh*, in 1615, now Ardskeagh] are two. Thus the identity of Muscraighe-tri-maighe and the barony of Orrery is proved to a demonstration, and O'Brien's statement on the subject (Irish Dict., voc. *Muscraighe*) fully established."—*Note communicated by Dr. Reeves.*

[606] *Iarann.*—This was evidently the name of a river, but it is now obsolete.

[607] *Tuath-Saxon*, i.e., the cantred of the Saxons. This is the ancient name of the district containing the parish of Tullylease in the north-west of the county of Cork, of which St. Berichert, a Saxon, is the patron. It is probable that this saint established a Saxon colony here in the eighth century, in the same way as St. Cairnech had established a colony of Britons at Tuilen, near Kells, in Meath. The family of O'h-Ionmhainen, now anglicised Noonan, were the herenachs of the church of Tullylease. See Dr. Reeves's Paper on St. Beretchert, in the Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. vi., p. 267.

[608] *Race of Conaire*, i.e., of Conaire II. See note 591, *supra*.

[609] *Muscraighe Treithirne*, also called Muscraighe Breogain and Muscraighe Chuirc. This territory is now comprised in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The family name, O'Cuirc, is now anglicised Quirk, without the prefix O'.

[610] *O'Maoilbhloghain.*—This name is still extant, and anglicised Malone or Mullowne ; but this family is to be distinguished from that of O'Maoileoin, which is similarly anglicised.

[611] *O'Carthaigh.*—This name, which is to be distinguished from that of MacCarthaigh, is still extant, and anglicised Carty, without the prefix O'.

[612] *Muscraighe of the west of Feimhen*, so-called from its lying to the west of Magh Feimhen, in the county of Tipperary.

[613] *Muscraighe-tire.*—This territory comprises the present barony of Lower Ormond, and a part of that of Upper Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. Its extent is defined by Sir Charles O'Carroll in a letter to the Lord Deputy, in 1585, in which he calls it Muschryhyry, and states that the Earl of Ormonde lately called it by the false name of Lower Ormonde, a designation which it had never borne before, inasmuch as it was always considered a part of Thomond.

[614] *O'Donghalaigh*, now anglicised Donnelly, without the prefix O'. This family is to be distinguished from the O'Donnellys of Tyrone, who are of a totally different race.

[615] *O'Fuirg*, now obsolete.

[616] *Corca-Baiscinns.*—Our author here follows the race, and proceeds from the east side of the Shannon to the west of Thomond. These were the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoin, the brother of Cairbre Musc, already mentioned. The two Corca-Baiscinns originally comprised the baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare.

[617] *Muintir Domhnaill*, i.e., the family of O'Domhnaill, now anglice O'Donnell.

[618] *O'Baiscinn*, now anglicised Baskin, without the prefix O'. These two families of the race of Cairbre Baschaoin were dispossessed by the Mac Mahons, a branch of the O'Briens, early in the fourteenth century.

[619] *Tree over the Boinn*, so called because his ancestor was king of Tara, and Meath, through which the River Boyne flows.

[620] *Ui-Bracain*, now the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. After the expulsion of the Mac Gormans from Leinster (see note on Ui-Bairrche, *supra*), shortly after the English Invasion, they were settled in this territory by O'Brien.

[621] *O'Maolcorcra.*—This name is now unknown in the barony of Ibrickan. This family would appear to have sunk into insignificance when the Mac Gormans were planted in their territory by O'Brien.

[622] *The two Invers*, i.e., Liscanor Bay and Dunbeg Bay, at the extremities of the territory of Ibrickan.

[623] *Fochla*, i.e., the north, alluding to Ibrickan being the most northern portion of the country of the Corca-Baiscinn, of the race of Conaire II., in North Munster.

[624] *O'Ceallaigh.*—The king of Cashel was bound to defend O'Ceallaigh. Was O'Ceallaigh of Hy-Many bound to protect the race of Cairbre Baschaoin, son of Conaire II.? This is obscure.

[625] *Conaire of Cliach*, alluding to the battle of Cliach, where Conaire I. defeated Nuada Finn, king of Leinster.

[626] *Ernai*, i.e., the Ernaans of Munster, who descended from Ederscel, the father of Conaire I., monarch of Ireland, A.M. 3944. See *Ogygia*, part iii., c. 44.

[627] *Race of Fergus*, ex-king of Ulster, in the first century. This Fergus, surnamed Mac Roigh, had three sons by Meadhbh, queen of Connaught, namely, Ciar, ancestor of all the Ciarraighe; Corc, ancestor of the Corcomroe, of Thomond; and Conmac, ancestor of all the Conmaicni of Connaught and Moy-Rein. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., c. 42 and 46.

[628] *Ciarraighe*, now anglice Kerry.

[629] *O'Conchobhair*, now O'Conor, or O'Connor Kerry.

[630] *From the Strand*, i.e., the country of the Ciarraighe which extended from the strand of the harbour of Tralee to the River Sinainn, now Shannon, and comprised about the northern third part of the present county of Kerry.

[631] *O'Laoghain*, now anglicised Lane, without the prefix O'

[632] *Ui-Fearba*.—Situation not proved.

[633] *O'Caithneannaigh*.—This name is now unknown in Kerry.

[634] *Battle-peaks of Cualann*.—Cualann is a mountainous territory in Leinster; but it is probable that the name is here intended for the mountains of Sliabh Mis, Cathair Conroi, &c., in the barony of Trughanackmy, and county of Kerry.

[635] *O'Duibhduin*.—This family is now unknown in Kerry, as well as the name and situation of their territory of *Ui-Flannain*.

[636] *Alltraighe*.—This sept were seated around the river of Tralee, as we learn from the Latin Lives of St. Brendan, in which it is stated that that saint, who was of the Alltraighe, was born at *Littus Ly* (*Lighe*), now Tralee.

[637] *O'Neidhe*.—This name is still extant in Kerry, but by a whim of custom anglicised to Neville! A branch of this family was seated at Knockpatrick, in the county of Limerick, where they were hereditary keepers of Saint Patrick's Bell. John Neville, esq., M.R.I.A., engineer for the county of Louth, is of this family.

[638] *Clann Conaire*, i.e., the family of O'Conaire, now anglicised Connery, without the prefix O'.

[639] *Corcumruadh*, otherwise called Corc Modhruadh, i.e., the descendants of Corc Modhruadh, third son of Fergus, dethroned king of Ulster, in the first century. The country of the Corcumruadh was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora, and comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burrin, in the north-west of the county of Clare. The bard here, following the tribes genealogically, jumps from Kerry to Clare to describe the territories of the race of Fergus of Ulster. The families of O'Dicholla, O'Maoileitigh, and O'Draighnen, of Sliabh-Eise, are now unknown in this territory. The name O'Draighnen is extant in other parts of Ireland, and anglicised Drinan. Sliabh-Eise may be the present Sliabh Eilbhe, on the confines of Burrin and Corcomroe baronies.

[640] *Feara-Arda*, i.e., men of the point. This was another name for the Corcumruadh. The island of Inis-caerach, now Mutton Island, near Kilmurry Ibrickan, was in the territory of Feara-Arda.

[641] *O'Conchobhair*, now O'Conor. This family had considerable possessions in the barony of Corcomroe, in the year 1584, and for some time after; but at the present day, there is not a man of the race above the rank of cottier or small farmer.

[642] *Conach.*—This was probably the old name of the river Farsett, which rises in Binn Formaoile, and falls into Lisconor Bay, near Duagh Castle.

[643] *O'Lochlainn*, now O'Loughlin.—This family has been somewhat more fortunate than their relations the O'Conors, for there are some respectable gentlemen of the name, as O'Loughlin, of Newtown, and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, but their pedigrees have not been made out with anything like certainty.

[644] *Boirinn*, i.e., rocky district, now the barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare. It was originally considered a part of Corcomroe, and called East Corcomroe; and it is curious to observe that the abbey of Corcomroe is situated in Burren.

[645] *Tealach-Chuirc.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Loughlins.

[646] *Dal Meadhruaidh.*—This was another name of the Corca Modhruadh. They are called the Host of Macha, because they came from Ulster, where Eamhain Macha was the name of their original palace.

[647] *Race of musical Ciar*, i.e., the Ciarraighe.

[648] *The Race of Tál*, i.e., the people of Corcumruadh, so called from their ancestor Tál, son of Broc, who was the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1573, p. 1669, note ".

[649] *Turn we westwards.*—This is a mistake, because the province of the race of Maicniadh, by which Desmond is here meant, is nearly due south of the race of *Tál*, or the people of Corcomroe.

[650] *Prevailed over Cruachan*, i.e., whose ancestor Fergus had possession of Cruachan, when he seduced Meadhbh, queen of Connacht.

[651] *Old Luachair.*—This was the name of a territory of great extent situate to the south of the country of the Ciarraighe, and extending into the present counties of Cork and Limerick.

[652] *Plain of Luachair.*—This was the name of the level portion of the present barony of Magunihy, in the S.E. of the present county of Kerry; but it formed no part of the country of the ancient Ciarraighe. It comprised the territories of O'Keeffe, O'Callaghan, O'Donoghue and MacAuliffe.

[653] *O'Dunadhaigh*, now anglicised Doney and Denny, without the prefix O'.

[654] *O'Donnchadha*, now anglicised O'Donoghue. O'Donoghue of Loch

Lein, or the Lakes of Killarney, is now unknown. He had his residence at Ross Castle, near Killarney, and was head chieftain over the whole territory of Eoghanacht Ui Donnchadha (anglicised Onaght-Idonoghue), which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was considered as coextensive with the present barony of Magunihy. O'Donoghue of Glenflesk is the only known representative of this family.

655 *O'Cearbhaill*, anglice O'Carroll. There was a family of this name in Magunihy preceding the O'Donoghues; but they sunk into poverty and obscurity many centuries since, and are now unknown.

656 *O'Caoimh*, now O'Keeffe. The position of Urluachair is marked by the Crown lands of Pobble O'Keeffe, situate in the barony of Duhallow, on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, and containing about 9,000 statute acres; but this territory was originally much more extensive, for we learn from ancient authorities that the two Paps of Danann, now the Pap Mountains, were in it. See Cormac's Glossary in voce Anann; and Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition, p. 104; also *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 75.

657 *O'Ceallachain*.—The O'Ceallachains, now O'Callaghans, are descended from Ceallachan, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, king of Cashel, or Munster, who died in the year 954. See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 64. Before the English Invasion the O'Callaghans were seated in the barony of Cinel-Aedha, now Kinelea, in the south of the county of Cork; but being driven from thence by Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan, they settled in the barony of Duhallow, in the north of the same county, where the chief of the family, Conor O'Callaghan, resided at the Castle of Drumaneen, on the Blackwater, in 1594, and then enjoyed extensive territorial possessions, comprising the parishes of Kilshannig and Clonmeen, as appears from an inquisition taken at Mallow before Sir Thomas Norris, Vice-President of Munster, on the 25th of October, 1594. The head of this family was transplanted by Cromwell to the county of Clare. Lord Lismore is the present chief of the name in Ireland.

658 *The river Ella*, now the Allo or Allow, which springs from the acclivities of the Use mountains, in the N.W. of the county of Cork, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater ten miles below Kanturk.

659 *Gleann Salchain*, a valley extending N.W. of Newmarket, in the barony of Duhallow, and county Cork.

660 *Mac Amhlaoibh*, now Mac Auliffe. The chief residence of Mac Auliffe was Castle Mac Auliffe, near Newmarket; and his territory,

with that of Aes-Ella, or people of the river Allo, comprised all that wild, mountainous, and heathy district lying between Newmarket and the boundaries of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, where the rivers Feale, Allo, and Blackwater have their sources. The head of this family, who had been born to a handsome estate, was weighmaster in the market-house at Kenmare, in 1840, when the editor had a long conversation with him on the traditions of this wild district of Aes-Ealla.

[661] *O'Tedgamhna.*—This name is now obsolete, and the family seems to have sunk under the Mac Auliffes and O'Keeffes at an early period.

[662] *Dun Durlais.*—If this was a proper name it is now obsolete. It might mean simply, of the strong fort. Durlis and Derlish, as well as Thurles, occur commonly as names of townlands and earthen forts.

[663] *Across Luachair.*—This shows that Luachair was conterminous with the territory of Claonghlais, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connelloe, in the county of Limerick, and on the confines of the counties of Cork and Kerry. Luachair evidently comprised the countries of O'Donoghue, O'Keeffe, O'Callaghan, and Mac Auliffe, or the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and that of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

[664] *Ui-Conaill*, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

[665] *O'Coilens*, now Collins, without the prefix O'. The head of this family was afterwards driven from this territory, and settled in the barony of Carbery, county Cork. The family is still numerous in the original territory.

[666] *O'Billraidhe.*—This name is now obsolete. This family, after being expelled from Ui-Conaill Gabhra, settled at Cnocan Ui-Bhillraidhe, now Watergrass Hill, in the county of Cork.

[667] *Mac Innerigh*, now Mac Eniry.

[668] *Corca-Muicheat.*—This name is still preserved, and is an alias name for Castletown Mac Eniry, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick. Mac Eniry descends from Sedna, the fourth son of Cairbre Aebhdha, ancestor of the Ui Cairbre; and though his territory is now a part of the barony of Upper Connello, it was originally a portion of the territory of the Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha. The Mac Enirys were never driven from this territory, and had considerable estates here up to the period of the Revolution; but they are all at present reduced to poverty and obscurity.

[669] *Corca-Oiche.*—The exact situation of this territory is unknown. The

family of O'Macasa is still extant, and anglicised Macassey and Maxey, without the prefix O'. The name is more numerous in the county Tipperary than in that of Limerick at the present day.

[670] *Ui-Rossa*, now Iveross, or Iveruss, a parish on the Shannon, in the barony of Kenry, and county Limerick. The name O'Bearga, which might be anglicised O'Bargie, or Bargie, is now obsolete.

[671] *Caonraighe*, now the barony of Kenry, in the north of the county of Limerick.

[672] *O'Maolcallann.*—This name is now obsolete in this part of Ireland. In other places it is anglicised Mulholland or Mulhollan, without the prefix O'.

[673] *Dal-Cairbre-Ebha*, otherwise Ui Cairbre Aebhdha. The territory of this tribe comprised the present barony of Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and the plains extending thence down to the Shannon.

[674] *O'Cleirchin*, now O'Clerchain, and anglicised Clerkan and Cleary. The name is still extant in this territory, but the family is reduced to poverty and obscurity.

[675] *O'Donnabhain*, now anglicised O'Donovan, and more frequently Donovan, without the prefix O'. This family, of the senior line of Oilioll Olum, was expelled from this territory shortly after the English Invasion by the O'Briens and Fitzgeralds, and they settled in O'Driscoll's country in the county of Cork. Their principal seats had been at Bruree and Croom in the present county of Limerick.

[676] *Dun Cuirc*, i.e., the fort of Corc. This is a bardic name for Bruree, the seat of O'Donovan.

[677] *The Maigh*, i.e., the river of the plain, now the Maigue, which rises near Charleville, and passing through Croom and Adare, falls into the Shannon nine miles below Limerick.

[678] *Down to the Sionainn*, i.e., down or northwards to the Shannon.

[679] *Eoghanacht-Aine*, the name of a tribe and territory lying round Knockany, in the barony of Small County, and county of Limerick.

[680] *O'Ciarmhuic*, now anglicised Kerwick, but more generally changed to Kirby.

[681] *Ui-Enda*, now Heney, without the O', See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1205, 1215.

[682] *Aine-Aulum*, situation not determined.

[683] *O'Suilleabhain*, now O'Sullevan. This family was originally seated at Knockraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, county Tipperary, but they

were driven from thence shortly after the English Invasion, by the family of De Burgo, when they settled in the present counties of Cork and Kerry.

[684] *Eoghanacht-Aradh.*—This would appear to be same as Eoghanacht-Caille-na-manach, which is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. *O'Cuile* is probably the name now anglicised Quill. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1046.

[685] *Aolmhagh*, i.e., limestone plain. The exact situation of this territory, which was in the county Tipperary, is now unknown. The name O'Caollaighe is now anglicised Kelly. It seems to be a mistake for O'Caella, a name still numerous, and anglicised Kyley.

[686] *Eoghanacht of Crich-Cathbhuidh.*—This territory is also in the now county of Tipperary, extending, according to the Book of Lismore, fol. 208, from *Fert Moraidh* to *Sliabh Eibhlinne*. The Abhainn Ua gCathbhadha, now the river of Nenagh, flows through this district. It rises at the boundary of the barony of Kilnamanagh and Upper Ormond, and flows westwards through the latter for several miles, then winding north-west, through Lower Ormond, and passing close to the town of Nenagh, falls into Loch Dergdheirc (Lough Derg), at Drumneen, five miles north-west of Nenagh, after a course of about thirty-five miles. See Book of Leinster, fol. 105.

[687] *O'Duineachair*, now anglicised Donaher, without the prefix O'.

[688] *Eoghanacht of Rosarguid.*—This was a territory in the barony of Upper Ormond, in the present county of Tipperary. O'Mergdha, or O'Meara, of this race, had his seat at Toomyvara, in this barony.

[689] *Carn-Mughaine*, i.e., the carn or sepulchral heap of Mughain, a woman's name. This carn is still to be seen near Toomyvara.

[690] *Siol-Maoilduin.*—This sept of the Eoghanachts and their seat of Dun-gCais, are now unknown. From the reference to the water it is probable that they were seated on the east side of Loch Dergdheirc, to the north-west of Nenagh.

[691] *Eachdhruim*, now unknown. The name is usually anglicised Aughrim.

[692] *Eoghanacht of Gabhra.*—This is another name of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the barony of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

[693] *O'Cinnfhaeladh*, now anglicised Kinealy, without the prefix O'. This family is now reduced to poverty and obscurity, but the name is still numerous among the peasantry.

[694] *Aes-Greine.*—This territory is comprised in the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Limerick. See Aes-tri-maighe, *infra*.

[695] *O'Conaing.*—This name is now anglicised Gunning. Their chief seat was at Caislen-Ui-Chonaing, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell, but they have long since sunk into poverty and obscurity, having been dispossessed by the Burkes shortly after the English Invasion.

[696] *Saingil*, now Singland, near Limerick, originally included in O'Conaing's territory.

[697] *Grian*, now Pallis-grean, which originally belonged to this territory, of Aes-Greine, though now included in the barony of Coonagh.

[698] *The Race of Cormac Cas.*—These were the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives, who were in O'Huidhrin's time, principally seated to the north of the river Shannon, but they had a considerable territory to the south of it, in the present county Limerick. See a curious genealogical account of the people of Dal-Cais of Thomond, in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81, 82.

[699] *Lorc of the lamp.*—This was Lorcan, grandfather of Brian Boruumha.

[700] *Deis-beg.*—This was the ancient name of the present barony of Small County, in the county of Limerick. The town of Bruff was the chief seat of this territory, and is still called Brugh na Deise by all the Irish-speaking people of the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny.

[701] *Claire.*—This was the ancient name of a hill near Duntryleague, in the barony of Small County. Oilioll Olum, the great ancestor of the kings of Munster, was buried in this hill, and a remarkable cromlech was raised over him, which still remains in good preservation.

[702] *O'Luain*, now Loane, and sometimes anglicised Lamb.

[703] *Ui-Duibhrosa*, now unknown. The name would be anglicised Duross.

[704] *O'Fairchealaigh*, anglicised Farrelly, in other parts of Ireland; but the name is unknown at Duntryleague, and there is scarcely one of the name in the barony of Small County.

[705] *Martine*, an old sept of the Firbolgs, of whose territory Emly, in this neighbourhood, was the seat and centre.

[706] *Collan*, now Slieve Collane, or the Callan mountain, about five miles to the east of Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, celebrated for its Ogham inscription. The western and south-western part of the county of Clare, as we have already seen, originally belonged to the Corca-Bhaiscinn.

[707] *Upper Cantred.*—This was included in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. The baronies of Corcomroe and Burren ori-

ginally belonged, as we have already seen, to the race of Fergus MacRoigh, king of Ulster, i.e., the O'Conors and O'Loughlins, so that the country of the O'Deas was the Upper Cantred of Dal Cais.

[708] *O'Deadhaigh*, now anglicised O'Dea, the O' being generally retained in this territory, but in other parts of Ireland it is anglicised Day, without the prefix O'. This family was called by Irish genealogists, *Aes Iar Forgas*, from their situation on the west side of the river Fergus. They had seats at Tully O'Dea and Disert Tola. The O'Deas derive their surname from Deaghaidh, the 20th in descent from Cormac Cas, a quo Dal Cais.

[709] *Tealach*, now Tullyodea, in the parish of Ruan, barony of Inchiquin, county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of the church of Dysert.

[710] *O'Cuinn*, now anglicised Quin, without the prefix O'.

[711] *Muinter-Ifearnain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Quins, in the county of Clare, whose territory extended around *Coradh-Finne*, now Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Inchiquin was the original seat of this family, but they were driven from thence by the O'Briens, in the fourteenth century. The O'Quins derived this tribe name of Muinter-Iffernain, from Iffernan, son of Corc, the fifteenth in descent from Cormac Cas, the progenitor of all the Dalcassian septs. See Genealogical Table in Battle of Magh Rath, opposite p. 340.

[712] *Ui-Flaithri*.—The situation of this territory, as well as of Finnchoradh, is now unknown.

[713] *O'Cathail*, now Cahill, without the prefix O'; but the name has sunk into poverty and obscurity.

[714] *Brentir*, now Breintre, a district comprising seven townlands lying north-east of Sliabh Collain, in the county of Clare. The tribe name Cinel-Baith is now obsolete.

[715] *Eidhneach*, now the Inagh, a small river near Milltown Malby, in the west of the county of Clare. It is also the name of a Roman Catholic parish through which this river flows. *O'Maoilmeadha* would be now anglicised O'Mulvey or Mulvey, but it is obsolete in this district.

[716] *Ui-Corbmaic*.—This name is still locally remembered, and is now applied to a district comprising the parish of Kilmaley, in the county of Clare; but it can be proved from various authorities that it originally comprised all the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corca-Vaskin. O'Haichir, now anglicised O'Hehir and Hare, was of the sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, of the race of Eoghan, son of Oilioll Olum, and not of the race of Cormac Cas; but no account has been yet discovered of when or by what means they effected a settlement in Thomond.

[717] *Ui-Flannchadha.*—Situation unknown; but it is probable that it adjoined the last-mentioned territory.

[718] *O'Duibhginn.*—This seems a mistake for *O'Griobhtha*, now Griffy and Griffin. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1483, 1588.

[719] *Muintir Connlochtaigh*, otherwise called Cinel Cuallachta. According to the Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh this territory comprised the south-eastern part of the barony of Inchiquin, county Clare. The castles of Ballygriffy and Mogowna were in it.

[720] *O'Grada*, now anglicised O'Grady.

[721] *Cinel-Dunghaile.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and became, as usual, that of their territory. Since the year 1318 this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter are now included in the county of Galway, though belonging to the diocese of Killaloe.

[722] *Mac Conmara*, now anglicised Mac Namara. This family derives its name from its ancestor Cumara, son of Domhnall, who was the twenty-second in descent from Cormac Cas. His son Domhnall died in 1099.

[723] *Magh Adhair*, a level district lying between the towns of Ennis and Tullagh, in the county of Clare. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 981, 1099, and 1599. It would appear that the family of the O'Hehirs were seated here before the Mac Namaras.

[724] *Ui-gCaisin.*—The name and exact extent of this territory is preserved in the deanery of Ogashin, which comprises the parishes of Quin, Tullagh, Clooney, Doora, Kilraghtis, Kiltalagh, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall, in the eastern part of the county of Clare. But in the year 1318, when after the defeat of De Clare and the expulsion of his allies—the Ui-Bloid—O'Brien gave the Mac Namaras possession of a more extensive territory than Ogashin, lying between the rivers Fergus and Shannon, the exact limits of which, in 1584, are defined in a MS. account of Thomond, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, E., 2, 14.

[725] *Muinter-Lideadha*, i.e. the O'Liddys, still extant, but reduced.

[726] *Clann-Dealbhaoith.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Neills of Tradry, a fertile territory in the county of Clare, the extent of which is preserved in the deanery of Tradry, which contains the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killnasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilconry, Clonloghan, Drumline, Feenagh, Bunratty, Killaneen, and the Island of Inis-da-drom, in the south of the county of Clare. After the defeat of De Clare and his adherents, O'Brien gave the Mac Namaras the whole of this territory, which is the richest in all Thomond.

[727] *Fionnluaraigh.*—This name is now unknown. It seems to have been the name of the residence of the ancient chiefs of Tradry. The O'Neills of this race are still extant, but reduced to obscurity and poverty. If tradition may be relied upon, the family of Creagh is a branch of them.

[728] *O'm-Bloid.*—This name is still preserved in the deanery of Omulloid, in the east of the country of Clare. The chief families of this territory were the O'Kennedys, O'Shanahans, O'Duracks, and O'Aherns, who were all driven out of it in 1318 by Turlogh O'Brien, in consequence of the assistance which they had given to De Clare.

[729] *Ui-Cearnaigh.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Echtigherns, now O'Aherns, and was, as usual, applied to their territory. It comprised the parish of Kilfinaghty and a considerable portion of the district lying between it and the city of Limerick. The name of this territory is still locally preserved in that of the river Ogarney, which intersects the little town of Six-mile-bridge, and unites with the Shannon near Bunratty. This river flows through the middle of the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, from near the castle of Enaghofline to that of Rosmanagher, after passing which it forms the boundary between Hy-Cearnaigh and Tradry. It was the ancestor of O'Ahern that granted the island of Inis-Sibtonn, now the King's Island, in the city of Limerick, to St. Munchin, from which it may be inferred that he enjoyed a larger territory than that which remained in the possession of his descendants.

[730] *Maicniadh's land.*—This was a bardic appellation of Munster.

[731] *Ui-Ronghaile, the country of O'Seanchain.*—This territory is frequently mentioned in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbaigh* as the country of O'Shanahan, a chieftain of the Ui-Bloid who joined De Clare. He was driven out in the year 1318, and his country was given to his enemies, the Mac Namaras. Hy-Ronghaile comprised the parishes of Kilnoe and Killuran, and some of the adjoining districts; but its exact limits cannot now be determined.

[732] *Gleann Omra*, now Glenomra, the country of O'Cinneidigh, now O'Kennedy. This territory is co-extensive with the parish of Killokennedy. The O'Kennedys were driven out of this territory during the struggles between the descendants of Turlogh and Brian Roe O'Brien, and they settled on the east side of the Shannon. Some of the race, however, remained behind, and their descendants are still extant in Glenomra and its vicinity in the condition of small farmers and cottiers.

[733] *Race of Donnchuan.*—The O'Kennedys are the descendants of Donn-

chuan, brother of the famous Brian Borumha, who was monarch of Ireland from A.D. 1002 to 1014.

[734] *Muinter Diubhraic*, i.e., the family of *O'Diubhraic*, now anglicised Durack, without the prefix O'. Dun-Braine, the name of their seat, is now unknown.

[735] *Tuath O'g-Conghaile*, i.e., the territory of the Ui-Conghaile. This territory is probably co-extensive with the parish of Ogonnelloe, *alias* Aglish-Sinnell, which preserves its name.

[736] *Borumha*, now Bealboroo, a fort near Killaloe, in the S.E. of the county of Clare.

[737] *Ui Toirdhealbhaigh*.—The territory of this sept was bounded on the north by Ui Conghaile; on the east, by the Shannon; on the south and south-west, by the river Shannon; and on the west, by Glenomra, the territory of O'Kennedy. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1192.

[738] *Flannan's Cill Dalua*, i.e., Killaloe, of which St. Flannan is the patron saint.

[739] *Tuath Luimnigh*.—A district verging on the city of Limerick. O'Cadhla is now anglicised Kealy, and O'Maille, O'Malley.

[740] *Ui Aimrit* or *Ui Aimeirt*.—The situation of this sept is unknown. O'Duibhidhir, now O'Dwyer, was seated in the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary; but this appears to be a different family.

[741] *Caladh* is on the north side of the river Shannon, near the city of Limerick, and extends from the Shannon to the southern boundary of the parish of Kilmurry-na-Gaul. *O'Ceadfadha* is now anglicised Keating, but the true form would be O'Keaty.

[742] *Aos-tri-muighe*, i.e., the people of the three plains. This territory comprised the whole of the present barony of Clanwilliam and a considerable part of what is now called the county of the city of Limerick. O'Conaing was seated at Caislen Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, and his territory extended from Cnoc-Greine, near Pallas-Grean, to the city of Limerick. He was dispossessed by a branch of the Burkes shortly after the English Invasion. See Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1597, p. 2041, note [z].

[743] *Craobh Cumhraidhe*, i.e., the sweet or odoriferous branch, now Crecora, the name of a parish near the city of Limerick.

[744] *Uaithnes*, now the baronies of Owney, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

[745] *Uaithne-tire*, now the barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary.

[746] *Mag-Ceoch*, now Mac Keogh, and Keogh. This family was seated at Ballymakeogh, near the river Mulkern, not far from the city of Limerick. The Rev. John Keogh, author of the "Irish Herbal and Irish Zoology" and of "Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland," was of this sept, as he himself informs us, in the last-mentioned work, p. 142, where he states that he was the son of the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, the son of Denis, son of John, who was son of Anthony Keogh, of Clooncliève, near the river Mulkern, within two miles of Limerick, where his ancestors enjoyed a very plentiful estate on both sides of the river Shannon and Mulkern. Compare *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 167, and correct the error in the notice of this John which is given there.

[747] *Muinter Loingsigh*, i.e., the family of O'Loingsigh, now anglicised Lynch in this territory, though the same name is in other parts of Ireland anglicised Linchy and Linskey. William Lynch, Esq., author of the "Feudal Dignities," was of this family.

[748] *Uaithne-Cliach*, now the barony of Owneybeg, in the east of the county of Limerick.

[749] *O'h-Ifearnan*.—This name is now anglicised Heffernan, without the prefix O'. The name is rather common in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

[750] *O'Cathalain*, now Cahallan, and more generally shortened to Callan. These three families were dispossessed by the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, a Leinster family of the race of Cathaoir Mor.

[751] *Ara*, now the barony of Ara or Duhara, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary. The people of Ara are of the Ulster race of Rudhraighe, being, according to the Irish genealogists, descended from Feartlachta, the son of Fergus Mac Roigh, king of Ulster in the first century. See Ogygia, Part III., cap. 46. There was another territory of this name called Ara Cliach, situate in the county of Limerick.

[752] *O'Donnagain*, now Donegan without the O'. There are families of this name still extant in Tipperary, but among a very humble class. There are various other families of the name in Ireland of totally different races.

[753] *Crota Cliach*.—This was the ancient name of the Galtee mountains in the county of Tipperary.

[754] *Mag Longachain*.—This name is now obsolete, unless it be that anglicised Lanigan, which is pronounced O'Lonnagain and O'Luinegain among the Irish-speaking people.

[755] *Ui-Cuanach*.—This name is preserved in the now barony of Coonagh,

in the east of the county of Limerick; but, from its connexion with Crota Cliach, it would appear that it was originally far more extensive. It was a portion of Ara Cliach.

[756] *Muintir-Duibhidhir*, now anglicised O'Dwyer and Dwyer. This family was seated in the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. They seem to be different from the O'Duibhidhirs of Ui-Aimrit, already referred to.

[757] *Muinter Cearbhaill*, i.e., the family of O'Cearbhaill, now anglicised O'Carroll, and more frequently Carroll without the prefix O'.

[758] *Biorra's plain*, i.e., the level district lying around Birr, now Parsonstown, in the King's County.

[759] *Eile.*—This was the name of a tribe, which was, as usual among the ancient Irish, applied to a territory. It was derived from Eile, the seventh in descent from Cian, son of Oiliol Olum, king of Munster, in the third century. It contained the whole of Ely O'Carroll, which belonged originally to Munster, but is now assigned to the King's County, and contains the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt: in it were also included the baronies of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, now in the county of Tipperary. The boundary between Ely O'Carroll and the ancient Meath is determined by that between the diocese of Killaloe and the diocese of Meath; for that portion of the King's County which belongs to the diocese of Killaloe was Ely O'Carroll, and originally belonged to Munster. The other portions of the original Ely, such as Ikerrin and Eliogarty, were withdrawn from O'Carroll shortly after the English Invasion, and added to the Earl of Ormond's country; however the native chieftains, O'Meagher and O'Fogarty, were left in possession, but tributary to the Earl of Ormond. See *Leabhar na gCeart*, pp. 78, 79, note [t].

[760] *Cinel-Farga*, Kinelarga, a territory in Ely-O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the present barony of Ballybrit, in the King's County. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1548, p. 1,509, note [r]. The O'Flanagans of this race are still extant, but all reduced to poverty and obscurity. The O'Flanagans of the line of Tadhg of the Battle of Crinna are to be distinguished from those of Clancahill, in the county of Roscommon, and of Tooraah, in the county of Fermanagh, who have been much more famous in Irish history.

[761] *Race of Tadhg, son of Cian of Crinna.*—This has reference to Tadhg, (the ancestor of the O'Flanagans of this race, and also of O'Carroll), who assisted Cormac Mac Art in the battle of Crinna, in the third century, in

reward for which king Cormac granted him the territory of Cianachta, in the east of ancient Meath. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 226, and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, Part III., c. 68.

[762] *Lec-Oilella.*—This place, which was the seat of O'Flanagan, has not been identified.

[763] *Clann-Ruainne,* and *Mag Corcrain.*—The exact situation of this territory has not been yet determined; Donogh Mac Corcrane was one of O'Carroll's freeholders in 1576, when O'Carroll made his submission to Queen Elizabeth. The name MacCorcrain is still extant, but anglicised Corcoran and Corkran, without the prefix Mac.

[764] *O h-Aedhagain,* now anglicised Egan. This name is to be distinguished from MacEgan, with which it is now confounded. Teige O'Hegan was one of O'Carroll's freeholders in 1576. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1576, p. 1690, note [e].

[765] *Crich Cein.*—This is only a bardic name for Ely-O'Carroll.

[766] *Clann Ionmainen.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Hegans, but it is now forgotten, and the exact situation of O'Hegan is unknown to tradition.

[767] *Clann Maenaigh.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Doolys, who were seated on the western face of Slieve Bloom, in Ely-O'Carroll. But this family had been originally chiefs of Fertullagh, in Westmeath, whence they were banished before the English Invasion by the O'Melaghlins. Donogh Oge O'Dowlye was one of O'Carroll's freeholders in 1576.

[768] *Bladhma,* now Slieve Bloom, on the western face of which this family was situated.

[769] *Clann-Coinlegain.*—This was the tribe name of the family of Mac Giolla-Phoil, now MacGilfoyle. This family had their seat at Suidhe-an-roin, now Shinrone, in 1576, when Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely, made his submission to the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney.

[770] *Hui-Deci.*—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Banain, now Banan, originally seated at *Leim Ui-Bhanain,* now the Leap Castle, in the barony of Clonlisk, near Roscrea. William O'Banane was one of O'Carroll's freeholders in 1576. See Annals of Four Masters, 1514, 1516, 1576.

[771] *The O'Meachairs.*—The name of this family is now anglicised O'Meagher, but more generally Meagher or Maher, without the prefix O'. Their territory of Ui-Cairin is now called Ikerrin, and is a barony in the north of the present county of Tipperary.

[772] *Bearnan-Eile,* i.e., the gapped mountain of Ely, now called in English the Devil's Bit Mountain.

[773] *Tuatha-Faralt.*—This name is now obsolete. *O'h-Ailche* is now anglicised Halley.

[774] *Corca Thine*, anglice Corkehenny. This is still the ecclesiastical name of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1580, p. 1749, note [a].

[775] *Druim-sailech*, i.e., *dorsum salicum*, a conspicuous ridge in the barony of Ikerrin, about five miles to the south of Roscrea. The castle of Moydrum stands upon it. See Annals of Four Masters, A.D. 1601, p. 2276.

[776] *O'Cathail*, now Cahill, without the prefix O'.

[777] *The Southern Eile.*—This is Eliogarty, i.e. Eile Ui-Fhogartaigh, or O'Fogarty's Ely, a barony in the county of Tipperary.

[778] *Eochaidh Baillderg.*—He was the son of Caerthann Fionn, king of Thomond, in St. Patrick's time. See Ogygia, Part III., c. 82. According to this, O'Fogarty was not of the Elian race, but of the Dal-Cais of Thomond.

[779] *O'Fogarta*, now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O'. This family became extinct, in the senior line, in the last century, and was succeeded by the Lanigans of Castlefogarty.

[780] *Corca-Aela.*—Exact situation not discovered. The families here mentioned are now totally unknown.

[781] *Ui-Lughdhach*, otherwise called Ui-Luighdheach, or Ileagh, formerly a separate barony, and shown as such in the Down Survey, but now included in the barony of Eliogarty.

[782] *O'Spealain.*—This name is now anglicised Spillan and Spollan, without the prefix O'.

VARIOUS READINGS,

SELECTED FROM MICHAEL O'CLERY'S COPY (MARKED M.) AS COMPARED WITH THE TEXT OF CUCOCRICHE OR PEREGRINE O'CLERY.

			M. reads,
Page 4,	line 19,	na coiʒeaḋa . . .	na cóiʒ cóiʒiḋ.
„	„ 22,	ſeaċ ḷáiṁ . . .	ſa ḷáṛ.
„	„ 24,	na h-Ɛṛenn . . .	ſeaṛ n-Ɛṛenn.
„	lines 28, 29, 30, 31,	. . .	Not in M.
Page 6,	line 1,	aʒ ſo	taḃṛam.
„	„ 7,	ʒaiṛʒḋine . . .	ʒaiṛʒḃiḷe.
„	„ 11,	a bṛat	na mbṛeaṫ.
„	„ 12,	ḋaʒoṛṛaiʒ . . .	ſḷaiṫ buan.
„	„ 13,	O'Coinḋeaḷḃain na ccuiṛe	O'Cainḋeaḷḃain an cuiṛe.
„	„ 15,	aṛ cṛaoiḃ ḷi ḷiḃ . .	an cṛaoḃ ʒo nʒean.
„	„ 16,	an ḷaiʒiḋ . . .	ḷaiʒean.
„	„ 21,	Cnoʒḃa	Cnoḋḃa.
Page 8,	line 1,	co ſḷeaſaiḃ . . .	óſ na ſḷeaċtaiḃ.
„	„ 2,	Caitheſſaiʒ . . .	Caṫaſaiʒ.
„	„ 3,	O'Ḷeoċain . . .	O'Ḷocháin.
„	„ 4,	'na ṛiʒ ʒlan . . .	na ṛiʒ ṁeaṛ.
„	„ 5,	na nḋaʒ aṛ . . .	na nḋaʒṡaḷ.
„	„ 12,	aiʒeſean . . .	ḷaiſioṁ.
„	„ 16,	oʒ a ſḷaiṫ . . .	aſ é a ſḷaiṫ.
„	„ 19,	atċí a ċḷoinn . . .	aſ caḷma cuinʒ.
„	„ 20,	Rí Ḋeaḷḃna . . .	Ri aṛ Ḋeaḷḃna.
„	lines 21, 22, 23, 24,	. . .	Not in M.
„	line 25,	ſeaṛṛḋa . . .	ſeaṛḋa.
„	„ 27,	na bſeṛen ḋeaḷḃḋa . .	ſiṛén na ſeḋma.
Page 10,	line 3,	Thuaiṫ mbuaḋa . .	Thuaiṫ mbuaiḋ.

			M. reads,
Page 10, line	4,	mar tuirṁim . . .	ni tuirḃim.
„ „	5,	oll fraſa . . .	foll feaſa.
„ „	9,	caoṁcaḋla . . .	caoim calma.
„ „	10,	ní dliġ ſinn . . .	naċ dliġeann ſaoi.
„ „	11,	donḋairḃe ġroiḋe . .	luċt connailḃe ġroiḋeaċ.
„ „	14,	creċtarmaċ . . .	caṫarmaċ.
„ „	15,	ro faġ ruind coriata . .	dfáġaib ruinn Riada.
„ „	16,	Maġ Cuinn . . .	O'Cuinn.
„ „	20,	na hairdrí oġha . .	na huirrioġa.
„ „	23,	beiditt rem thaoiḃ ind uile	biḋ re na taoiḃ mar ṫuile.
„ „	25,	na mucál . . .	na mór aġ.
„ „	28,	muintir	cinel.
Page 12, lines	1 to 24,	. . . .	Not in M.
Page 14, lines	1, 2, 3, 4,	. . . .	Not in M.
„ line	7,	bfine	aḋba.
„ lines	9 to 24,	. . . .	Not in M.
„ line	27,	na mbann tar . .	na mbann.
Page 20, line	1,	i n-iathaib . . .	ġo maiṫiḃ.
„ „	4,	o ṡine	d fine.
„ „	17,	na dal	ġan dal.
„ „	18,	deiċ	caṫ.
Page 22, line	1,	ſlioċt	niort.
„ „	9,	ſleadhaiḃ . . .	fleadaiḃ.
„ „	11,	cen lén	fa lán.
„ „	12,	Moen	Moán.
„ „	23,	holl ar Fearmuiġ . .	foll i bfedmaiḃ.
„ „	24,	Tiġearnaiġ . . .	Toirḋelbaiġ.
„ „	27,	cleaſ	cleaſraiḋ.
Page 24, line	7,	naċ buan broid . .	naċ beaġ troid.
„ „	17,	ġa ceandach . . .	cia an teallaċ.
„ „	18,	mbreaġḋa . . .	mearḋa.
„ „	20,	deiġleantair . . .	ní dianachaiḋ.
„ „	21,	bloiḋ	bláḋ.
Page 26, line	11,	nocar drumṫana indáil .	noca durtana an dán.
Page 28, line	1,	ġluaiſiḋ	ġluaiſem.

			M. reads,
Page 28, line	2,	ꝼáꝫb̈aíḋ	ꝼáꝫb̈am.
„ „	4,	ná hanaíḋ . . .	ní anab̈.
„ „	4,	oꝼꝫlaiḋ ꝛe a ċoiꝼ ꝫaċ caiṫꝛéim . . .	ꝺo ċí ꝛe a ċoiꝼ a caiṫꝛéim.
„ „	25,	ꝼa ꝼnoiḋe . . .	ꝼan ꝼlıꝫ̇iḋ.
„ „	26,	taoiꝼiꝫ̇ cꝛoḋa . . .	an caoiṁꝛiꝫ̇.
Page 32, line	3,	ꝺo ċim ꝫa ccaṫ . .	ꝺo ċí ꝫaċ ꝛaṫ.
„ „	4,	ꝺa ꝛiꝫ̇ ꝼoꝛ maiṫ leiꝛꝫ Monach	ꝺá ꝛiꝫ̇ ꝼeaꝛ maoilꝺeiꝛꝫ Manach
„ „	14,	caoim ꝺealbḋa . .	cꝛiche ꝺealb̈na.
„ „	27,	Ui Maoilcꝛaoibea ꝺeaꝛa ꝺuib̈	Uí Ꝺuib̈ċꝛaoib̈e ꝺeaꝺla ꝺuib̈.
Page 34, line	22,	Ui Aiꝺiṫh . . .	Ui Eochaḋa.
„ „	28,	Uí Moꝛna mionċoꝛcꝛa .	Ui Moꝛḋa an aiꝛm ꝼoꝛoꝛḋa.
„ „	29,	tuꝫ taꝺall taꝛ a ttiꝛaib	tuꝫam taꝺall ꝺo na tíꝛib̈.
Page 36, line	6,	ꝼa neaꝛṫmaꝛ . . .	ꝼa líonṁaꝛ.
„ „	7,	cꝛích	tíꝛ.
„ „	15,	aꝼ ꝺa caꝛtaiꝫ̇ . .	aꝼ ꝼeiꝺm ꝼoꝛtail.
„ „	16,	ꝼoꝼaiḋ	b̈ꝼionn.
„ „	17,	aiꝼꝫiḋ na ceile aꝛ cléiꝛ .	aꝺ taiꝼtil na celiꝺ.
„ „	19,	Meꝫ Ꝺuib̈eaṁna ꝫan ꝼoꝫ̇ail	Ui Ꝺuib̈eaṁna oꝼ ꝫaċ ꝼeḋuin.
„ „	20,	n-Amalꝫ̇aiḋ . . .	n-Anmaꝛꝫaiḋ.
„ „	21,	Uí Móꝛna . . .	Uí Muꝫꝛóin.
„ „	22,	ꝼoꝛmna	ꝼoꝛaꝺ.
„ „	23,	Meꝫ Ꝺuilechain na n-uile	O'Ꝺuilecháin ꝫan ꝺuib̈e.
„ „	25,	O'Colṫaꝛain . . .	O'Cloṫꝛáin bóꝛꝺ an b̈aile.
„ „	26,	Ꝺal Cuiꝛb . . .	Ꝺal Coꝛm.
Page 38, line	1,	ꝺeiꝫ̇	ꝺeaꝫ̇b̈laḋa.
„ „	2,	einiꝫ̇	enꝫnaṁa.
„ „	3,	laochꝺa	laoċꝺaċta.
„ „	9,	lia	mó.
„ „	14,	'8 ó ċaṫlaoċ O'Labꝛaḋa .	ꝫo ꝼoꝛt laoċꝺa Uí Labꝛaḋa.
„ „	21,	maꝛ	maiṫ.

		M. reads,
Page 38, line 22,	ꝼa móꝛ uaiġ . . .	ꝫo móꝛ b̈uaiḋ.
„ „ 25,	ꝫebenn	ꝛeb̈ionn.
„ „ 28,	aꝛdꝼꝛatha . . .	anꝼꝛaẗa.
Page 40, line 5,	meaꝛ	ꝼean.
„ „ 7,	ı	aꝛ.
„ „ 9,	an ꝼinı	na ꝼinı.
„ „ 16,	ba teand . . .	aꝛ ꝼon.
„ „ 17,	cꝛanna Ḋaꝛaiġ . .	cꝛann n-Ḋáꝛaiġ.
„ „ 18,	tꝛe coimꝛecht níꝛ . .	ꝫo coiṁceꝛt ꝫan.
„ „ 19,	oiḋꝛeċt ó na háiꝛdꝛioġaib	ó oiḋꝛeċt an aiꝛdꝛíoꝫaḋ.
„ „ 23,	mboꝛbda mḂaꝫhuine .	m-bꝛoġḋa Ḃaḋuine.
Page 42, line 1,	O'Maoiꝛmaꝫna . .	O'Maoiꝛbaḋna.
„ „ 2,	aꝛ ḋaṁaib níꝛ dıan-ċeiꝛeḋ	a duṫċuꝼ ná dıain-ċeiꝛíd.
„ „ 4,	ꝫaċ tꝛomṡꝛuaiġ . .	ꝛe hénuaiꝛ.
„ „ 5,	ꝛe h-Ua tTaiꝛċeiꝛt ꝼa tꝛom cuiꝛ	ꝛeꝼ O'nḊoċaꝛtaiġ iꝼ tꝛénꝼiꝛ.
„ „ 9,	Ꝫꝛeann mḂinne . .	Ꝫꝛeann Ꝼinne.
„ „ 11,	ꝛéim ꝫaċ tꝛoid . .	ꝛéꝫ ı ttꝛoid.
„ „ 14,	maoiṫꝛeaꝛꝫaċ . . .	méṫꝛeaꝛꝫaċ.
„ „ 20,	aꝛ Ꝼionḋꝛuiꝼ . . .	a Ꝼionnꝛoꝼ.
„ „ 22,	tTuaiṫ mḂꝛaḋaiġ . .	Tiꝛ m-Ḃiꝛiġ.
„ „ 23,	ꝫo nꝫuꝼ	maꝛ ad cꝛoꝼ.
„ „ 29,	ꝛíoġḋa na ꝛathaꝛ . .	ꝛíoꝫḋana ꝛaṫꝼaꝛ.
„ „ 30,	Sꝛoinnim ꝫan daġ . .	ꝼꝛoinnꝼead a n-daġ.
Page 44, line 7,	ꝼadaġ na ttíꝛ . .	do tꝛomꝼadaiġ an tíꝛ.
„ „ 9,	Meꝫ Ꝫáib̈iḋ . . .	Uí Duib̈ꝛin.
Page 48, line 27,	ꝛe ꝫaċ duain adꝛoiġ .	ın ꝫaċ áiꝛd dinn dá ndꝛiġ.
„ „ 31,	ım toꝛaḋ . . .	a toꝛaḋ.
„ „ 32,	a mbunaḋ . . .	do bunaḋ.
Page 50, lines 1, 2, 3, 4,	. . . .	Not in M.
„ line 7,	ꝫa ꝼaiꝛe . . .	ꝫa ꝼine.
„ „ 15,	do cıad ꝫan maoꝛ an maıcne	ꝛıam noċaꝛ cꝛaon a ccaiꝛte.
„ lines 17, 18, 19, 20,	. . .	Not in M.
„ line 25,	ceiṫꝛe taoiꝼeacha . .	ceaṫꝛaꝛ taoiꝼioċ.
„ „ 26,	comꝛaṁaiġ . . .	coꝼꝫaꝛaiġ.

		M. reads,
Page 52, line 1,	co mbłaɗaiḃ . . .	ʒo moɗaiḃ.
„ lines 5, 6, 7, 8,	. . . .	Not in M.
„ line 11,	ıoɗołta	ıoɗałċa.
„ lines 13, 14, 15, 16,	. . .	Not in M.
„ line 17,	aʃ ɗıoġaınn . . .	aʃ ɗıoġaınn ʃıṛ.
„ „ 18,	ʒan coṛ ceaʃ . . .	ɗo ʒaḃ ʒaʃ.
„ „ 26,	ttaoḃʒłoın . . .	taoıbġıł.
„ „ 27,	ʒníoṁ	ʃʒṛıoḃ.
„ „ 31,	na ʃıṛ náṛ ċṛíon na cṛanna	ó bṛıġ níoṛ ċṛíon a ccṛanna.
Page 54, line 3,	ʒaċ ɗṛeach . . .	a ɗṛeach.
„ „ 11,	ʃıałḃoʒa . . .	cıaḃłaʒa.
„ „ 21,	na taoıġean . . .	na ttṛénṙeṛ.
„ „ 22,	ʃoʃuġaɗ na ʃʃıonn Ʒaeɗeał	ʃoʃʒaɗ ʃíoṛ na nʒłan ʃéınneɗ.
Page 56, line 1,	Maʒ Caʒaɗaın cuaıṛt błaıɗe	Mac Ɗeɗaʒaın ʃuaıṛ błaıɗe.
„ „ 7,	ɗo ṁıłł a ʃaġła an ʃán .	níṛ ṁıłł a bʃaġła na ʃuınn.
„ „ 10,	ní téɗ ɗaoṛʃʒuıṛ ʃeıɗm na ʃʃłeɗh	ní tłaıṫa ḃʃṛaoċɗaċt na ʃıṛ.
„ „ 11,	Rıoʒhṫaoıʃıuch . .	ṛıġ ṫıʒeaṛna.
„ „ 13,	ɗo cłuıntеṛ aoıb a oṛġa .	ní cłuıntеṛ aoıḃ oṛɗa.
„ „ 21,	Muıntеṛ Ʒıołłaʒaın na ccṛeach	Mac Ʒıołłaʒáın na ccéaɗ ccṛeach.
„ „ 23,	ʒṛoıɗe	ʒṛoıġe.
„ „ 26,	nʒṛınn	ʒłınne.
„ „ 28,	n-aɗhmoıłł . . .	n-ałuınn.
Page 58, line 3,	Ʃa maıṫ an cuıḃṛenn cneaɗaċ	maıṫ an cuıḃṛenn ʒan ceannaċ.
„ lines 5, 6, 7, 8,	. . . .	Not in M.
„ lines 11, 12,	co łaṛ Caıṛbṛe na céałam, cłaṛ na haıṛʒne ıonnʃoıġeam	cóıʒeaɗ Connaċt ɗo cłoınn Néıłł, ʒo Caıṛbṛe na ccṛíoċ ccłaıɗṛéɗ.
„ line 18,	a ceann aɗaṛ . . .	a céaɗ aɗaṛt.
„ „ 20,	teʒam ı Łuıġnıṗ aıłłe .	ʃéċtaṛ Łuıġne na łaoċ łán.
„ „ 21,	ɗenóm cuıṁne aṛ Cłannaıb Céın	ɗén caım aṛ O'cCeaṛnaċaın.

			M. reads,
Page 60, line	2,	ceiṫearnaiġ . . .	caṫarnaiġ.
„ „	7,	Maȝ Maonaiġ móir .	Maȝaṁna mór.
„ „	8,	an riogḣṙloiġ . . .	na ṡárṙloġ.
„ „	9,	Ꝑonn O ꝑꝑiachrach .	ȝo benn ṡleḃe ṡair.
„ „	11,	ón tṡluaġ urṡantaċ .	na ṡluaȝ úr ꝑa neart.

„ „ M. adds the following quatrain here :—

Iomḋa triaṫ iṡ taoiṡeaċ teann
'Ȝan tírṡi O ḃꝑiaċraċ; airḃeam
Taoiṡeaċ ȝaċa tuaiṫe ɒi,
Ꝏȝuṡ bruġaiḋ ȝaċ baile.

Many a chief and strong sub-chief
In this territory of the Hy-Fiachrach; I mention
The sub-chief of every district thereof,
And the brughaidh of each townland.

			M. reads,
Page 62, line	4,	a muraiḃ . . .	ar macaiḃ.
„ „	7,	bríoġach a mbriġ . .	beoḋa ȝo mbriġ.
„ „	10,	ṡealḃa	ṡealbaċ.
„ lines	15, 16, 17, 18,	. . .	Omitted in M.
„ line	19,	min muiġe . . .	ȝo naġ uile.
„ „	20,	ciallaiḋe . . .	clann céillíḋe.
„ „	26,	ꝑuair an ɒá ɒruinȝ ɒán-ɒéiġriar	ꝑuairṡioɒ ȝaċ ɒroinȝ ɒá nɒaġriar.
Page 64, line	20,	cara an coṁóil . .	cara an caoṁṙloiġ.
„ „	27,	O'Ḣaḋnaiḋ . . .	O'Ḣeanna.
„ „	28,	neaɒ naċ ɒaiḋḃir iṡ naċ ɒiombuan . . .	a ṡeula ṡin ní ɒiombuan.
Page 66, line	1,	Ȝíol mac Ꝏoɒha . .	mac Ꝏoḋa ꝑial.
„ „	2,	cláṙꝑairṡinȝ . . .	cláṙ-áṙṡaiḋ.
„ „	3,	Ȝluaġ maoṙḋa ɒan mian meaḋa . . .	Ȝluaġ aoḃḋa ó iaṫ Meaḋa.
„ „	4,	aoḃḋa	maoṙḋa.
„ „	7,	ṙe na nȝleo ɒleaȝaṙ .	inȝleo ní ȝaḃaɒ.
„ „	9,	le hꝏiḋne . . .	le h O'hꝏiḋin.
„ „	10,	le n-uaiṡle iṡ le n-eineach	ionnṡaiġeam O'ꝑiaċraċ.

			M. reads,
Page 66, line	11,	α ꝓíoġα	α ngníoṁ.
„ „	12,	ꝓíol	ꝓluaġ.
„ „	20,	ʒlan	ʒoꝓm.
Page 68, line	4,	ꝼaiꝓꝼeanʒ . . .	ʒo ꝼaiꝓꝼeanʒ.
„ „	11,	ꝼꝓeaḃa ꝼiḋe . . .	na ꝼꝓeaḃ ꝼiḋe.
„ „	12,	ní miꝓꝓiġe . . .	na moiꝓꝓiġe.
„ „	20,	O'Maolalaiḋ . . .	O'Maolꝼalaiḋ.

M. adds after this line—

Na ꝼeaċt Soġain ná ꝼeaċnam,
A ꝓiġe ʒan ꝓoiꝼeachmall,
Slóiġ do comdlúṫaiġ ʒaċ cꝓoḋ,
Comduthaiġ dóiḃ ʒaċ Soġan.

The seven Soghans we shun not,
Their kingdom shall not be neglected,
Hosts which have united every property,
Every Soghan is equally hereditary to them.

			M. reads,
Page 70, line	2,	Ríoġa	Ꝼianna.
„ „	7,	oiꝓꝓiġ	uiꝓd.
„ „	9,	Tꝓiaṫ ʒaiꝓḃʒeiṁleċ na nglan aġ	ꝓluaġ maidmneiṁneaċ na moċ áꝓ.
„ „	10,	O'Haiꝓmneiṁneaċ Uallachan	Mac Aiꝓdneṁneaċ Uallachán.
„ „	16,	uaꝼail	oll iodan.
„ „	24,	laiṫeaṁain . . .	laiṫeaṁail.
„ „	27,	ꝓe tꝓeaꝼaiḃ . . .	a tꝓeaꝼaiḃ.
Page 72, line	15,	Saoꝓ a ꝓluaġ . . .	ꝼlaiṫ an tꝼluaiġ.
„ „	16,	ꝼeaꝓḋa	bꝓeaʒḋa.
Page 74, line	5 to p. 78, line 4,	. . .	Not in M.
Page 82, line	1,	Ʒaoiḋil	Ʒail.
„ „	9,	tuiꝓ Ʒaoiḋil . . .	toiꝓ ʒail.
„ „	11,	iꝼ	ꝼa.
„ „	28,	ccaṫoꝓḋa . . .	ccaṫaꝓḋa.
Page 84, line	13,	Maʒ Aoiꝼe . . .	Maġ Liꝼe.
Page 86, line	22,	Beaꝓḃa	Oꝼ Beaꝓḃa.

		M. reads,
Page 90, line 17,	hUi Feilme fuair tuaid an tír	hUí Feilme tuaid fuair an tír.
Page 92, line 10,	fuḃḋonn . . .	fuġḋonn.
„ „ 20,	céim do muinn Gaiol a gaḃonn	céim do muin Gail in gaḃann.
Page 94, line 1,	puirt bheag . .	conuirt bheag.
„ „ 12,	inbeag . . .	inḃeag.
„ „ 16,	foilme . . .	failme, . . a fence.
„ „ 22,	Go Sliaḃ O'Caiṫle .	Go Sliaḃ g-Caiṫle.
Page 98, line 23,	bhian . . .	O'bhiain. O'Brien.
„ „ 24,	o crich Cairil ceo do cind	ar crich Cairil fair do cind.
Page 100, line 21,	hUi Aṫhele . .	hiathuiġ Ele.
„ „ 24,	Ui bheirléin . .	O'bheirlein.
Page 102, line 1,	Iath O' n-Eachach .	Rí O n-Eachach.
„ „ 22,	beirne . . .	béirne.
Page 104, line 18,	Fothaid Aircothiġ .	Fothaid Airġḋich.
„ „ 21,	béirne . . .	béarna.
Page 106, line 12,	croinn . . .	neoċ.
„ „ 24,	O'hiomaṙḃáin .	O'hinnuṙḃáin.
Page 108, line 9,	O'Conġaile . .	O'Conġail.
„ „ 11,	nduinmeach . .	druimneaċ.
„ „ 24,	O'Maoilfaḃail . .	O'Maoilfaḃaill.
Page 112, line 25,	tilrit . . .	tillrit.
Page 114, line 15,	threcoraiġ . .	threcaraiġ.
Page 116, line 20,	O'uin Duilaiṙ .	Duin Duilaiṙ
Page 120, line 13,	le hUa Meṙgḋa .	le h-Uiḃ Meṙgḋa.
„ „ 27,	fomenm . . .	fomenma.
Page 122, line 6,	aṙṙḋoċta . .	aṙṙaċta.
Page 124, line 18,	d' liḃ Aichir . .	d' liḃ Eḋir.
Page 128, line 13,	h-Ui Aimṙit, iath an einiġ	h-Ui Aimeirt iath an oiniġ.
„ „ 15,	i ccéinn . . .	i ccéin.
Page 130, line 6,	d' Oa . . .	d' Ua.
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„ „ 25,	O'Lugḋoaċ . .	Ua Luiġḋeaċ.

M. adds the following memorandum at the end :—

Ar ṡlioċt Iollaind, mic Seaain 1 Maoilconaire, ro scriobus an duan sin, 7 an tadbar a tá roimpe; 7 ar ṡlioċt . . . ro scribus triallam timceall na Fodla, 7 a hadbar i cCorcaiġ 3 Iulii, 1629. Tabrad ġaċ aon dia ffoiġéna, 7 dia n-eistfe a bennaċt ar anmuin an tí ro scriobh.

"On the track of Iollann, son of Shane O'Maelchonaire [O'Mulconry], I have written this poem [of O'h-Uidhrin], and the argument [the prose abstract] which precedes it; and on the track of . . . . . I have copied [O'Dubhagain's poem beginning] *Triallam timcheall na Fodhla*, and its argument, at Cork, the 3rd of July, 1629. Let every one to whom they may be useful, or who shall hear them give his blessing on the soul of him who transcribed them."

The prose abstract here mentioned by Michael O'Clery, as having been prefixed by him to O'Huidhrin's poem, is considered by the Editor too defective and inaccurate to be included in the present publication.

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The names printed in Italics, whether in the regular order, or subjoined to others, are those which occur in the Text. The references to the Text are in plain Arabic numerals; those to the Notes in Roman, with the numbers of the notes enclosed in brackets; and those to the Introduction in Arabic, with *Int.* prefixed.

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PAGE 15, line 1, *for* [5] *read* [87].

,, 17, line 10, *for* O'Cearain *read* O'Ciarain.

,, 64, line 2 from foot, *for* mbe gmbuan *read* mbeg mbuan.

,, 95, line 4 from foot, at Osraighe, *add* [496].

——— last line, *for* [496] *read* [497].

PAGE ix, line 10 from foot, *for* O'Cartharnaigh *read* O'Catharnaigh.

,, xviii, line 6, *for* O'Maiolbreasail *read* O'Maoilbreasail.

,, xxvii, line 18, *for* [174] *read* [167].

,, xxxii, line 5, *for* O'Dalachain *read* Muintir O'Dalachain.

,, lix, line 7 from foot, *for* [498] *read* [497].

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FOR THE

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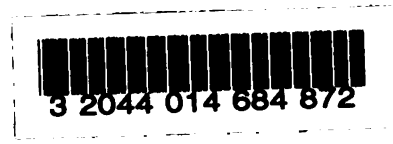

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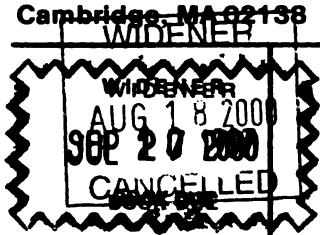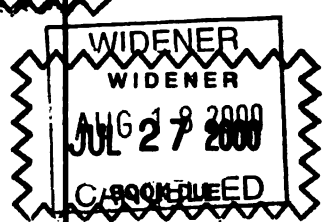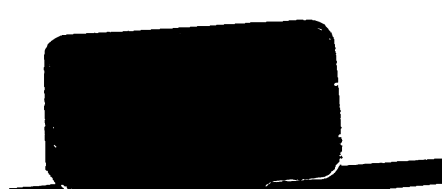
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